#### keepNext (Keep Paragraph With Next Paragraph)

This element specifies that when rendering this document in a paginated [view](view.docx), the contents of this paragraph are at least partly rendered on the same page as the following paragraph whenever possible.

This means that if the contents of the current paragraph would normally be completely rendered on a different page than the following paragraph (because only one of the two paragraphs would fit on the remaining space on the first page), then both paragraphs shall be rendered on a single page. This property can be chained [between](between.docx) multiple paragraphs to ensure that all paragraphs are rendered on a single page without any intervening page boundaries. If this is not possible the entire set of paragraphs that are grouped together using this property would exceed a single page in any case, then the set of "keep with [next](next.docx)" paragraphs shall [start](start.docx) on a new page, with page breaks as needed afterwards.

If this element is omitted on a given paragraph, its value is determined by the setting previously set at any level of the style hierarchy (i.e. that previous setting remains unchanged). If this setting is never specified in the style hierarchy, then this property shall not be applied.

 [Example: Consider the following document with three paragraphs:



As shown above, the second paragraph and third paragraph are being rendered on two separate pages. However, a producer can specify that the second paragraph should not be displayed without any part of the third by setting the keepNext element as follows:

<w:[pPr](pPr.docx)>

 <w:keepNext/>

 ...

</w:[pPr](pPr.docx)>

This would ensure that the second paragraph is displayed on the same page as the third paragraph:



However, if the first paragraph was also set to keepNext, then this set of grouped paragraphs would exceed a page, therefore the set of paragraphs would be grouped and [start](start.docx) on the first page, resulting in the second paragraph reappearing on page one:



Since the paragraphs cannot all be put on one page, they all [start](start.docx) on page one and flow as needed. end example]

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| --- |
| Parent Elements |
| [pPr](pPr.docx) (§); [pPr](pPr.docx) (§); [pPr](pPr.docx) (§); [pPr](pPr.docx) (§); [pPr](pPr.docx) (§); [pPr](pPr.docx) (§) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (On/Off Value) | Specifies a binary value for the property defined by the parent [XML](XML.docx) element.A value of on, 1, or true specifies that the property shall be explicitly applied. This is the default value for this attribute, and is implied when the parent element is present, but this attribute is omitted. A value of off, 0, or false specifies that the property shall be explicitly turned off.[Example: For example, consider the following on/off property:<w:… w:val="off"/>The val attribute explicitly declares that the property is turned off. end example]The possible values for this attribute are defined by the [ST\_OnOff](ST_OnOff.docx) simple [type](type.docx) (§). |

The following [XML](XML.docx) Schema fragment defines the contents of this element:

<complexType [name](name.docx)="CT\_OnOff">

 <attribute [name](name.docx)="val" [type](type.docx)="[ST\_OnOff](ST_OnOff.docx)"/>

</complexType>