LEXILE field represents the numerical text complexity measure. Data from this field should not be published. Instead, published measures should come from the Lexile Display field.

LEXILE DISPLAY field contains the data that should be used when publishing Lexile Measures. This field adheres to all of Metametrics' Branding Guidelines.

WORD COUNT field is the number of words processed in the analysis.

MSL is the Mean Sentence Length average number of words in the sentence.

MLF is the Mean Log Word Frequency - Logarithm of the number of times the number of words appear in our corpus.

For more information about Lexile measures, visit the Publisher Toolkit at metametricsinc.com/publisher-toolkit.
ABOVE EARLY READING INDICATORS

There are four types of early-reading indicators that are now reported from the Lexile® Text Analyzer to help identify important text features that could present more or less of a challenge in K–2 books. The early-reading indicators are derived from the nine-variable model that the Lexile Analyzer uses to measure text complexity and provided for text that is 650L and below.

- **DECODING** field represents the numerical value between 1-100 for the decoding demand. Data from this field should not be published. Instead, publish the Decoding Display field.

- **DECODING DISPLAY:** Decoding Indicator evaluates the complexity of the orthography—the patterns of letters within a word, throughout a text. Texts with low demand tend to contain more monosyllabic words and words with simple orthographic and sound-symbol relationships, like “cat” and “top.” Texts with high demand tend to contain more polysyllabic words and words that have more complex structures. The Decoding Indicator is based on the hierarchy of word-learning difficulty and is not influenced or prescriptive to any particular instructional approach.

- **SEMANTIC** field represents the numerical value between 1-100 for the Semantic Demand. Data from this field should not be published. Instead, publish the Semantic Display field.

- **SEMANTIC DISPLAY:** the Semantic Indicator evaluates the challenge of the word meanings in a text. Texts with low demand tend to have more familiar, high-frequency, and concrete words. Texts with high demand tend to have a greater number of rare and unfamiliar words and generally more abstract language.

- **SYNTACTIC** field represents the numerical value between 1-100 for the Syntactic Demand. Data from this field should not be published. Instead, publish the Syntactic Display field.

- **SYNTACTIC DISPLAY:** the Syntactic Indicator evaluates the complexity of the sentences in a text, taking into account the adjacent sentences which may have overlap of words and/or structure. Texts with low demand either have short simple sentences or longer sentences with significant overlap in words and phrases between adjacent sentences. Texts with high demand tend to have long, complex sentences with no significant overlap of words across sentences.

- **STRUCTURE** field represents the numerical value between 1-100 for the Structure Demand. Data from this field should not be published. Instead, publish the Structure Display field.

- **STRUCTURE DISPLAY:** the Structure Indicator evaluates the degree of repetition and patterning in a text. Texts with low structure demand have more repetition and patterning, and texts with high structure demand have less or no patterning and repetition.