Illinois
State Board of Education

## Lexile ${ }^{\circledR}$ and Quantile ${ }^{\circledR}$ Measures in Illinois

The Lexile Framework for Reading, commonly referred to as the Lexile Framework, has been linked with the Illinois Assessment of Readiness in English Language Arts for grades 3-8. Similarly, the Quantile Framework ${ }^{\circ}$ for Mathematics has been linked with the Illinois Assessment of Readiness in Mathematics for grades 3-8. Students in Illinois also may be receiving Lexile and Quantile measures from a variety of different tests and programs used by local schools. With Lexile and Quantile measures, educators and parents can spur and support student learning.

## What Is a Lexile Measure?

There are two kinds of Lexile measures: Lexile reader measures and Lexile text measures. Lexile reader measures describe how strong a student's reading is. Lexile text measures describe how difficult, or complex, a text like a book or magazine article is. Lexile measures are expressed as numbers followed by an "L" (for example, 850L), and range from below OL for beginning readers and text to above 1600 L for advanced readers and text. Comparing a student's Lexile measure with the Lexile measure of what they are reading helps gauge the "fit" between a student's ability and the difficulty of text.

## What Is a Quantile Measure?

Similar to Lexile measures, there are two types of Quantile measures: a measure for students and a measure for mathematical skills and concepts. The student measure describes what mathematics the student likely already understands and what the student is ready to learn in the future. The skill measure describes the difficulty, or demand, in learning the skill. Quantile measures are expressed as numbers followed by a " $Q$ " (for example, 850Q) and range from emerging mathematician below $0 Q$ to above 1600Q. The Quantile Framework spans the developmental continuum from the content typically taught in kindergarten to Algebra II, Geometry, Trigonometry and Pre-calculus. Quantile measures help educators and parents target instruction and monitor student growth toward learning standards and the mathematical demands of college and careers.

