

Measuring Text Readability Using Reading Level

C

James C. Brewer

Texas Tech University, USA

INTRODUCTION

Reading Level is a calculation by formula which assigns a number to a text in order to represent the grade level at which a reader should be able to comprehend written English-language material. A variety of such formulas are in use, with the Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level as the best known and most widely used in the United States. The computation is supported by a variety of Web tools and by some of the most popular word processing tools. The formula is based on work done by Rudolf Franz Flesch (1911-1986) to develop the Flesch Reading Ease formula—as distinct from the Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level—which assigns a number between zero and one hundred twenty (120) to a text when expressing its reading difficulty. Zero means practically unreadable and numbers up to one hundred twenty (120) mean easier to read. (Theoretically, numbers less than zero are possible for extreme cases.) Examples are *Reader's Digest* at 65 and the *Harvard Law Review* in the low 30s. Note that for a journal, individual articles will be at different reading levels, and for this reason a journal will have a range or average value to describe its reading level. Following the work of Flesch, J. Peter Kincaid (1942-) used the Flesch Reading Ease formula as a basis for the computation today called the Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level. When comparing several different texts, the Flesch Reading Ease formula can be used as a measure of which of the texts is more difficult. The Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level allows a grade number to be assigned to reading material as suitable for that grade level.

Publishers of children's literature and school texts are often users of technologies to assign reading level to their published materials, but a much wider range of users can be found: producers of technical manuals which need to reach a range of educational backgrounds, those who create medical consent forms, and state and federal government agencies that produce documents covering insurance benefits or driver education manuals and tests, for example. Within the classroom or online education setting, reading level can also provide benefits to alert presenters and instructors about the complexity of the material that is introduced.

BACKGROUND

In mid-nineteenth century America schoolrooms were generally not divided into grade levels. Over time grade levels were added and methods were developed to measure the grade level of texts. As the need for graded material grew, there was an extensive push for more scientific methods to measure the grade level of specific texts used in the classroom. The result was the first readability formulas coming in to use in the 1920s. (Wolf, 2013) Much of the early work on the Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level formula was done by Rudolf Flesch in the 1940s (Flesch, 1979). Flesch had been conducting reading studies, observing readers and how they approach long words, and examining punctuation and sentence length. He was an active proponent of "plain English" and was known through many books, in particular *Why Johnny Can't Read: And What You Can Do About*

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-2255-3.ch129

It (1955). He was a critic of the “look-say” method of teaching reading popular in the 1950s, and he advocated a method for teaching reading that became known as the “look and guess” method and started a revival of phonics which taught learners to sound out words using rules (Blumenfeld, 2015). The Flesch-Kincaid Readability Test and Reading Ease Test came about from the initial work of Rudolf Flesch and subsequent refinements by J. Peter Kincaid. These changes were added by Kincaid while performing work for the United States Navy. Noting that the Flesch-Kincaid grade level was developed for adults, J. Peter Kincaid pointed out:

Among other things we can reasonably measure: the number of commonly understood words, sentence complexity, the number of abstract ideas, and the use of personal pronouns. Beyond these factors, it takes the expertise of the writer and editor to judge organization of the text and whether or not the text conveys the proper information. (McClure, 1987)

In a 1987 interview J. Peter Kincaid stated:

I derived the formula [Kincaid Readability Formula] by testing a large sample of Navy technical personnel on their understanding of Navy technical passages. Next, I determined the personnel’s reading ability level with the Gates-MacGinitie Reading Test. I used a procedure devised for an Army study to calculate the actual equation. (McClure, 1987)

In the intervening decades after the original publication of the Flesch formula, many other formulas were published. It is the Flesch-Kincaid version which has remained the most popular formula over time.

The Flesch Reading Ease formula is given as

$$206.835 - 1.015 \left(\frac{\text{total words}}{\text{total sentences}} \right) - 84.6 \left(\frac{\text{total syllables}}{\text{total words}} \right)$$

(Flesch Reading Ease Readability Score, n.d.), which produces a number between 0 and 120. The higher the number, the greater ease in reading the text. The Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level is given as

$$0.39 \left(\frac{\text{total words}}{\text{total sentences}} \right) + 11.8 \left(\frac{\text{total syllables}}{\text{total words}} \right) - 15.59$$

(McClure, 1987), which then represents the grade level of the text (such as 6th grade level or 17th grade level, for example). Pennsylvania was the first state to require that auto insurance policies are written at the 9th grade level. (McDonnell, 2014)

A 1975 U.S. Navy report discusses in detail the sample size and the types of material which were presented for testing. The Grade Level formula was devised to assist the Navy Department in developing technical manuals so that the information is understandable to personnel who were being trained. The formula helped address the need to accommodate recruits over a wide range of reading skills. Goals included simplifying language through avoidance of synonyms, use of simpler words, and writing with a consistent sentence structure. (Kincaid, J.P., Fishburne, R.P., Rogers, R.L., and Chissom, B.S., 1975)

Nowadays, organizations that make use of Consent Forms (such as university research projects with test subjects) may find that the Institutional Review Board (IRB) will impose a Reading Level of 6th grade. This is often true for health organizations as well when asking patients to sign a consent form. The seemingly low Reading Level grade comes about in the following considerations. Participants called upon to sign a consent may be asked to do so in a short span of time, in an environment which is unfamiliar to them. By imposing a low reading level on the form, it is more likely that the language will be easier for the participant or patient to follow under a stressful condition and they will be much clearer about what is being asked of them. From the perspective of the author of a consent form, achieving the desired precision of language could prove difficult.

7 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:
www.igi-global.com/chapter/measuring-text-readability-using-reading-level/183864

Related Content

An Empirical Study on the Landscape of Mining and Mineral Processing (MMP) With Big Data

Ruiyun Duan (2023). *International Journal of Information Technologies and Systems Approach* (pp. 1-22).

www.irma-international.org/article/an-empirical-study-on-the-landscape-of-mining-and-mineral-processing-mmp-with-big-data/318041

Design of Healthcare Lighting in Medical Centers Based on Power Carrier Communication

Yan Huang and Yongfeng Zhang (2023). *International Journal of Information Technologies and Systems Approach* (pp. 1-14).

www.irma-international.org/article/design-of-healthcare-lighting-in-medical-centers-based-on-power-carrier-communication/324748

Mobile Commerce Use among UK Mobile Users Based on a Proposed Mobile Network Utilization Framework: An Experimental Approach – Part 2

Asem Moqbel, Mirella Yani-Di-Soriano and Shumaila Yousafzai (2012). *Knowledge and Technology Adoption, Diffusion, and Transfer: International Perspectives* (pp. 166-199).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/mobile-commerce-use-among-mobile/66943

Management of Large Balanced Scorecard Implementations: The Case of a Major Insurance Company

Peter Verleun, Egon Berghout, Maarten Looijen and Roel van Rijnback (2001). *Information Technology Evaluation Methods and Management* (pp. 231-239).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/management-large-balanced-scorecard-implementations/23679

Development of an Accounting Informatization Model Through Cloud Data Integrity Verification: A Systems Approach

Jie Li and Ran Chen (2025). *International Journal of Information Technologies and Systems Approach* (pp. 1-17).

www.irma-international.org/article/development-of-an-accounting-informatization-model-through-cloud-data-integrity-verification/368560