

Figures: Proportional vs. Tabular

HAVE YOU EVER NOTICED THAT the numeral 1 in most text faces has extra space around it? It's most obvious when 1 is set next to other numerals, as in dates and phone numbers. Ever wonder why this is so? It's because most numerals in text typefaces are *tabular*.

Tabular numerals are those where each numeral has the same total character width (that's the width of the numeral itself plus the white space on both sides). Tabular spacing (also referred to as monospacing) allows numerals to align vertically in tables, financial statements and other columns of figures. Tabular figures are usually lining figures, meaning that they sit on the baseline and have the same height as the capital letters, but on occasion you'll see old style figures that are tabular. (Old style figures are also called lowercase or non-aligning figures.)

On the other hand, display typefaces usually contain proportional figures. The total character widths of these figures are based on the width of the numeral itself plus a small amount of white space around it, so an 8 might take up more width than a 1, for example. Proportional figures can be of the lining or old style variety. In either case, their varying widths give them a more even color and texture, especially around the numeral 1. Proportional figures are not intended for use in charts and tables, since they won't align in vertical columns.

When selecting a font for a project, think about how you'll be using numerals in your design and make sure the font you choose offers the style of figures you need. While it's fairly simple to kern a tabular 1 to improve its spacing in a text setting, it's nearly impossible to kern proportional numerals for vertical alignment in a financial statement.

For maximum flexibility, consider using OpenType fonts, which are becoming available from more and more foundries. This new font format often comes with both tabular and proportional figures in both lining and old style varieties, but requires using an application that supports this feature.

The image shows two examples of financial statements. The top example uses proportional figures, where the numbers 5,767,294.25, 7,112,113.10, and 12,879,407.35 are right-aligned but do not align vertically. The bottom example uses tabular figures, where the same three numbers are right-aligned and perfectly align vertically. Both examples include horizontal lines under the second and third numbers.

Upper: proportional figures don't align vertically and are unsuitable for use in tables and charts. Lower: tabular figures all have the same width and line up perfectly in vertical columns.

May 26, 1981
May 26, 1981

Upper: Display faces, such as ITC Batak, offer proportional figures for more even spacing. Lower: Univers Condensed is a text face with tabular figures. Notice the extra space around the 1.

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Some OpenType fonts include proportional and tabular versions of both lining and old style figures – an extremely useful feature.