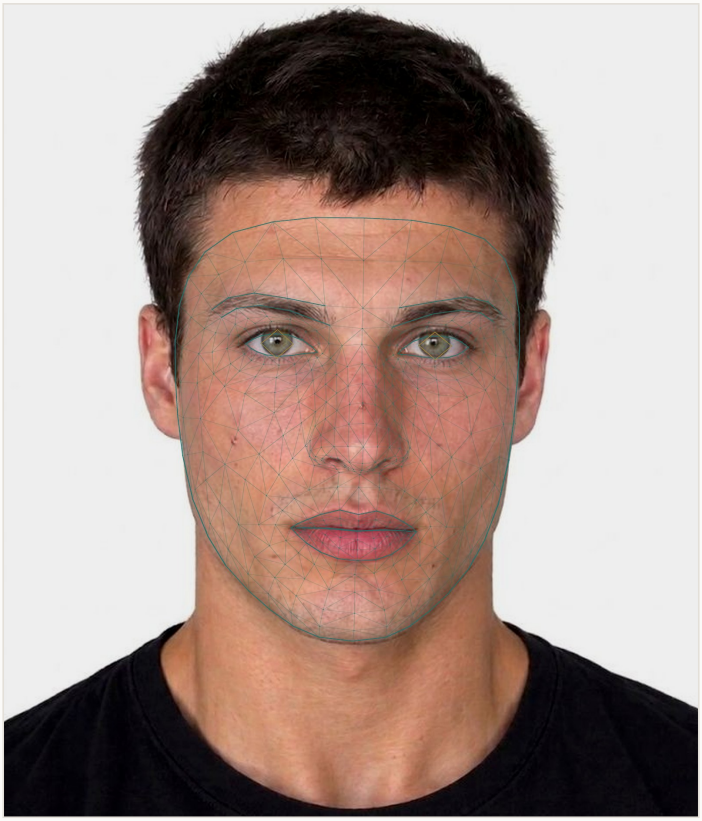
Facial Aesthetic Analysis

Subject Client · Run 44c9fc48



478 landmark points. Every score in this report is read from the geometry they describe.

OVERALL

8.2

as photographed

EXCELLENT

POTENTIAL

9.4

the ceiling for this face

EXCEPTIONAL

+1.2 between this face and its ceiling

ESTIMATED AGE **24 (22–26)**

ASSESSMENT

You possess highly attractive and symmetrical features, contributing to a striking overall appearance. Your strong bone structure and piercing eyes give you a captivating presence.

Facial Features

Structure, proportion and the features themselves.

FACIAL HARMONY

EXCEPTIONAL **9.0**

Your facial features blend together seamlessly, creating a highly harmonious and aesthetically pleasing overall look. The balanced proportions contribute significantly to your attractive appearance.

FACIAL SYMMETRY

EXCEPTIONAL **9.2**

Your face exhibits excellent symmetry, with both sides mirroring each other closely. This strong balance enhances your facial appeal and contributes to a classic handsome look.

BONE STRUCTURE

EXCEPTIONAL **9.5**

You have a very strong and well-defined bone structure, characterized by prominent and angular features. This provides a robust and attractive foundation for your face.

JAWLINE & MANDIBLE

EXCEPTIONAL **9.8**

Your jawline is exceptionally sharp and well-defined, showcasing strong mandibular angles. This contributes significantly to your overall masculine attractiveness.

CHIN

EXCEPTIONAL **9.0**

Your chin is strong and well-projected, providing excellent balance to your lower face. Its shape is proportionate and enhances your defined jawline.

CHEEKBONES & ZYGOMAS

EXCEPTIONAL **9.3**

Your cheekbones are high and prominent, contributing to a sculpted and attractive midface. They add significant definition and structure to your facial contours.

EYES

EXCEPTIONAL **9.0**

Your eyes are a striking feature, with a beautiful color and an attractive almond shape. They are well-spaced and contribute greatly to your captivating gaze.

EYEBROWS

EXCELLENT **8.8**

Your eyebrows are well-groomed with a suitable thickness and a strong, masculine arch. They frame your eyes effectively and enhance your facial expressions.

NOSE

EXCELLENT **8.5**

Your nose is well-proportioned to your face, featuring a straight bridge and refined tip. It integrates harmoniously with your other facial features.

LIPS

EXCELLENT **8.2**

Your lips possess a good natural fullness and a well-defined vermilion border. They complement your other features, contributing to an attractive mouth area.

HAIRLINE & DENSITY

EXCELLENT **8.5**

Your hairline is strong and shows no signs of recession, indicating good density and health. This contributes to a youthful and well-framed face.

HAIR STYLE

EXCELLENT **8.7**

Your current hairstyle suits your face shape effectively, highlighting your strong features and enhancing your overall appearance. It is neatly styled and contributes to a clean look.

YOUTHFULNESS

EXCEPTIONAL **9.0**

You exhibit strong signs of youthfulness, with smooth skin and minimal visible signs of aging. Your vibrant appearance projects a fresh and healthy image.

FACIAL FAT DISTRIBUTION

EXCEPTIONAL **9.0**

Your facial fat distribution is lean and even, contributing to the prominent definition of your bone structure. This leanness accentuates your strong jawline and cheekbones.

SKIN

EXCELLENT **8.0**

Your skin appears generally clear and healthy, contributing to a fresh and appealing complexion. A consistent skincare routine would further enhance its quality.

NECK

EXCELLENT **8.5**

Your neck is well-proportioned and appears strong, providing a good transition from your head to your torso. It complements your strong jawline and overall build.

MASCULINITY

EXCEPTIONAL **9.5**

You possess strong masculine features, characterized by a well-defined jawline, prominent brow, and angular bone structure. These traits convey significant strength and traditional masculine appeal.

Skin Quality

Surface, tone and how the skin is ageing.

SKIN TEXTURE

EXCELLENT **8.0**

Your skin texture appears smooth and refined, with minimal visible pores. Regular exfoliation can further enhance this evenness.

SKIN ELASTICITY & COLLAGEN

EXCEPTIONAL **9.0**

Your skin shows excellent elasticity and firmness, indicative of strong collagen support. This contributes to a youthful and taut appearance with no visible fine lines.

PIGMENTATION

EXCELLENT **8.0**

Your skin exhibits a generally even tone with good color consistency across your face. Addressing minor localized redness could further improve overall uniformity.

UV DAMAGE

EXCEPTIONAL **9.0**

There are no apparent signs of significant UV damage, suggesting good sun protection. Maintaining this care will help preserve your skin's health and youthful appearance.

Perceptual Impression

What the face communicates before anything is said.

ATTRACTIVENESS 8.2

EXCELLENT

APPROACHABILITY 7.5

STRONG

COMPETENCE 8.5

EXCELLENT

CONFIDENCE 8.0

EXCELLENT

AUTHENTICITY 8.0

EXCELLENT

ENERGY & VITALITY 8.8

EXCELLENT

Capture Photo Quality

How well the photograph itself supports an assessment.

LIGHTING & EXPOSURE 9.5

EXCEPTIONAL

SHARPNESS 9.5

EXCEPTIONAL

COMPOSITION & FRAMING 9.0

EXCEPTIONAL

VISUAL IMPACT 9.2

EXCEPTIONAL

HEAD POSITION AT CAPTURE

YAW	PITCH	ROLL	OFF-FRONTAL
+4.0°	-9.4°	+0.7°	10.2°

A near-frontal, level capture keeps the paired measurements (left against right) comparable. Large angles flatten one side of the face and are noted here so the assessment can be read with that in mind.

Detailed Morphological Analysis

Everything above is a judgement about the face. These are 47 measurements of it: geometry read straight off the 478 landmarks, each one placed on the distribution of the same measurement across the reference population, male n=926.

HARMONY & BALANCE

Facial Symmetry	0.0197
Golden Ratio	1.3125
Facial Thirds	0.9435
Face Shape	Oblong
Rule of Five	0.0206
Facial Width-to-Height Ratio	1.6741
Morphological Facial Index	89.7984
Bizygomatic Width Index	2.1639
Sexual Dimorphism	composite
Neoteny Index	composite

EYES

Interpupillary Distance	0.4621
Eye Spacing Index	0.4621
Eye Shape	0.3335
Canthal Tilt	4.3206
Palpebral Fissure Ratio	3.0726
Upper Eyelid Exposure	0.5429
Inferior Scleral Show	-0.012
Iris Palpebral Ratio	0.8435
Canthal-to-Alar Ratio	0.7755

BROWS

Brow Eye Distance	0.2663
Glabella Width	0.3997
Eyebrow Tilt	-7.7329
Eyebrow Arch	142.705
Eyebrow Thickness	0.0782

NOSE & CENTER

Midface Ratio	1.178
Midface Compactness	0.4742
Nasal Index	93.5911
Nasal Length Ratio	0.4228
Dorsal Bridge Index	0.2639
Alar Flare Angle	146.581°
Nose Mouth Width Ratio	0.7824

LIPS & PHILTRUM

Philtrum Length	0.3752
Lip Volume Proportion	1.536
Lip Aspect Ratio	0.3883
Cupid's Bow Angle	157.133°
Lip Line Asymmetry	0.0144
Mouth to Interpupillary Ratio	0.7944

JAW & CHIN

Facial Hexagon	0.0289
Jawline Angle	37.92
Zygomaticomandibular Ratio	1.1181
Mandibular Width	0.8944
Bigonial Width	1.9354
Lower Face Height Ratio	0.5094
Chin Jaw Taper	104.16
Chin Width Index	0.7438
Chin Philtrum Ratio	1.9804
Chin Lower Lip Ratio	3.0203

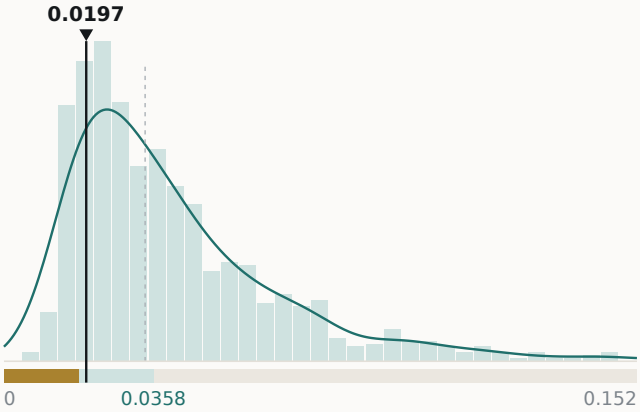
HARMONY & BALANCE

Facial Symmetry

0.0197
OPTIMAL

Facial symmetry measures how closely paired features mirror each other across the center of the face. It looks at regions such as the brows, eyes, nose, mouth, and jaw, along with the alignment of central landmarks. Small natural differences are normal, but large differences can change how balanced the face appears.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · gold: ideal · dashed: median

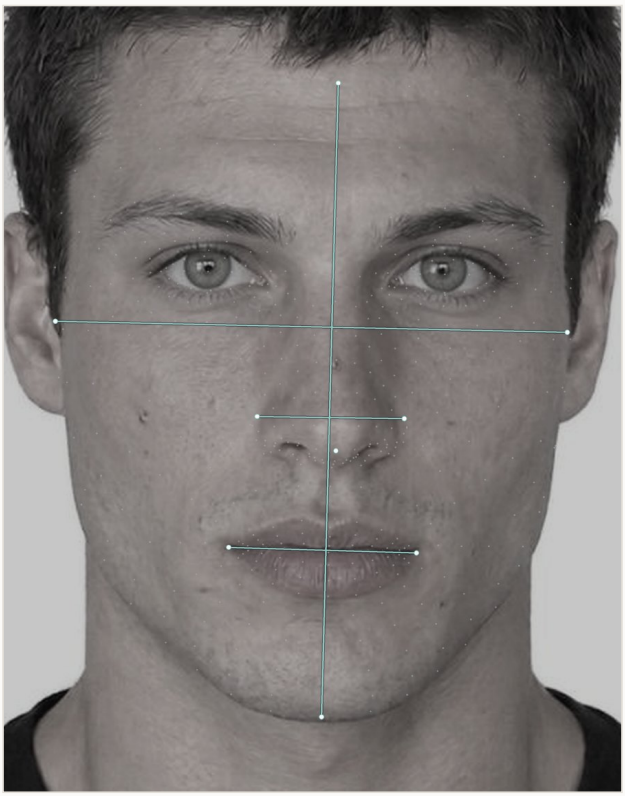
The 39 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Symmetry is commonly associated with visual harmony and can make a face appear more polished, calm, and conventionally attractive.

HARMONY & BALANCE

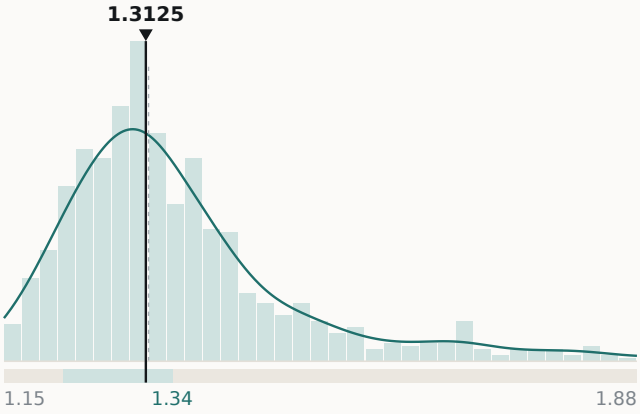
Golden Ratio

1.3125
OPTIMAL



Golden ratio evaluates several classic proportional relationships, including face length to width, mouth width to nose width, and chin-to-lip spacing. These ratios are not strict rules, but they are useful references for understanding facial harmony. The score reflects how naturally the central features relate to the overall face.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

The 9 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Proportions that sit near familiar aesthetic references can create a sense of order, balance, and visual ease.

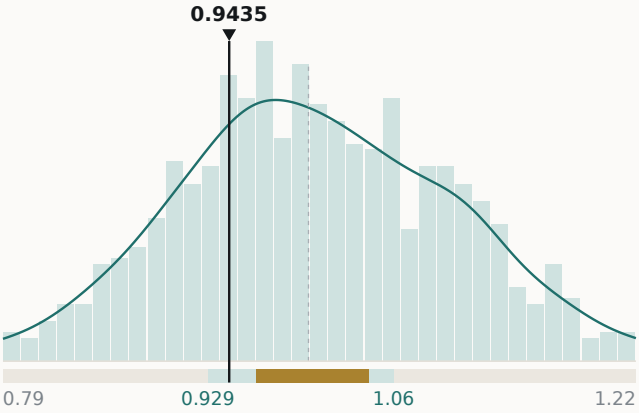
HARMONY & BALANCE

Facial Thirds

0.9435
OPTIMAL

Facial thirds compares the middle third of the face with the lower third. In this implementation, the measurable focus is the glabella-to-subnasale region and the subnasale-to-chin region. It helps show whether the center and lower face feel proportionate to one another.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · gold: ideal · dashed: median

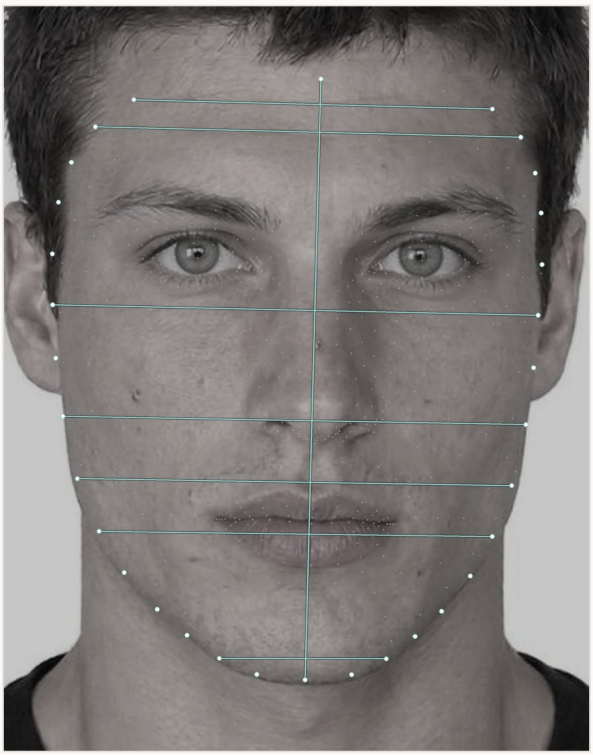
The 3 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Balanced vertical thirds often make a face look well-composed and can prevent any single region from visually dominating.

HARMONY & BALANCE

Face Shape

OBLONG
CLASSIFICATION



Face shape summarizes the relationship between overall face length, cheekbone width, jaw width, and forehead width. It helps describe whether the face reads as more oval, round, square, heart-shaped, or elongated. The measurement is about structural proportions rather than judging one shape as universally best.

COMPONENT MEASUREMENTS

Face length to cheek width	1.265
Forehead to cheek width ratio	0.7382
Temple to cheek width ratio	0.876
Upper jaw to cheek width	0.9534
Jaw to cheek width ratio	0.8944
Lower jaw to cheek width	0.8098
Chin to cheek width ratio	0.3437
Forehead to jaw width ratio	0.8253
Temple to jaw width ratio	0.9794
Chin to jaw width ratio	0.3843
Mean gonial angle	169.696°
Jaw apex angle	104.16°
Side contour bulge ratio	0.0489
Lower jaw curvature ratio	0.0708
Width profile std	0.2036

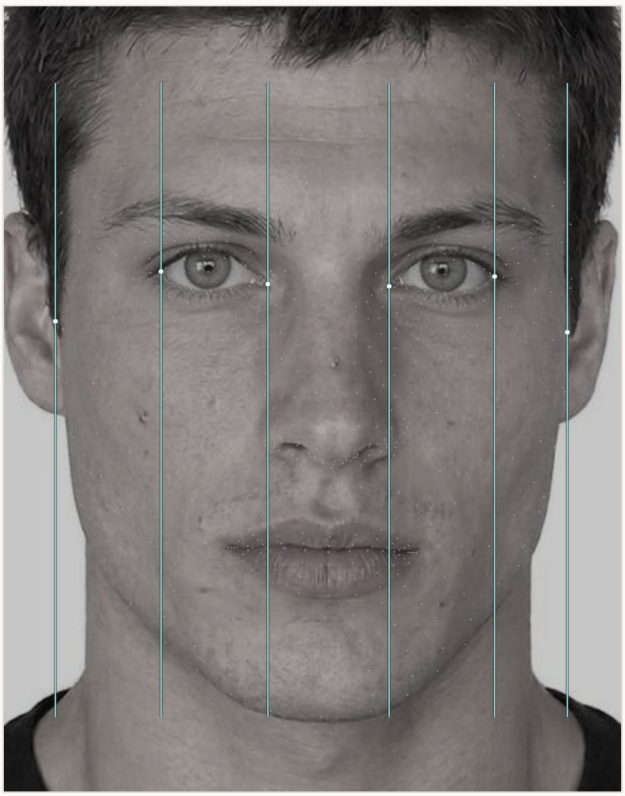
In attractiveness perception, a face shape that feels internally balanced often makes the features look more cohesive and easier to read.

The 32 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

HARMONY & BALANCE

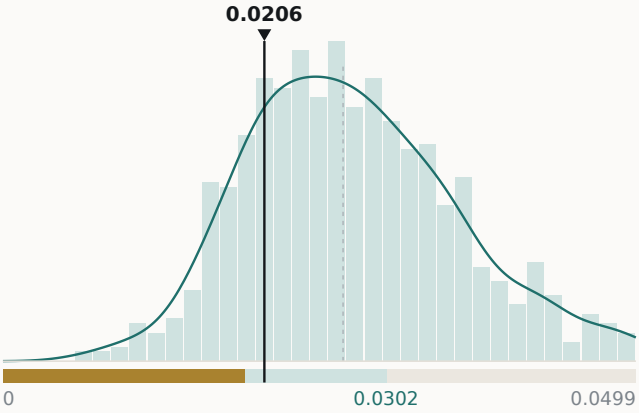
Rule of Five

0.0206
OPTIMAL



Rule of five divides the face horizontally into five visual segments using the face edges and eye corners. It checks whether the eyes and spacing occupy balanced portions of the total facial width. This is a traditional guideline for assessing horizontal facial proportion.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · gold: ideal · dashed: median

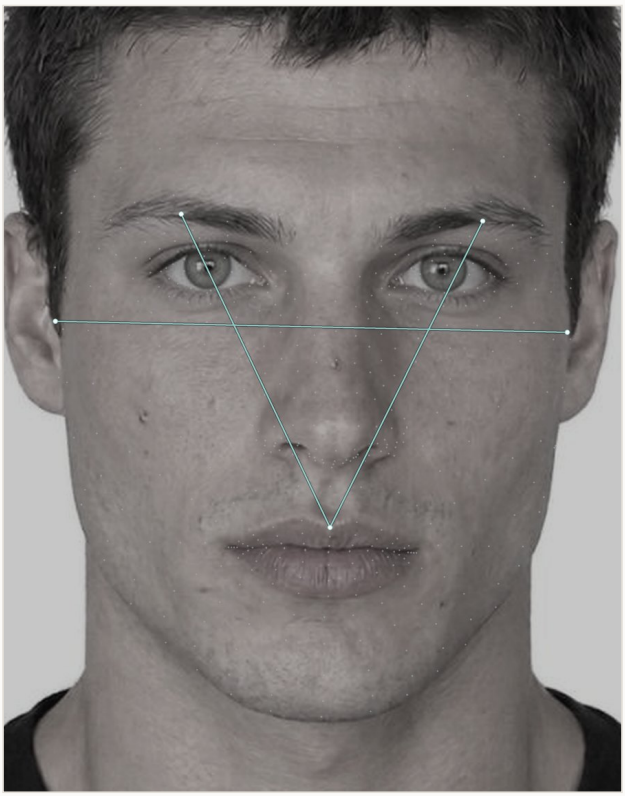
The 6 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Even horizontal spacing can make the eyes and midface feel naturally placed, which supports a harmonious first impression.

HARMONY & BALANCE

Facial Width-to-Height Ratio

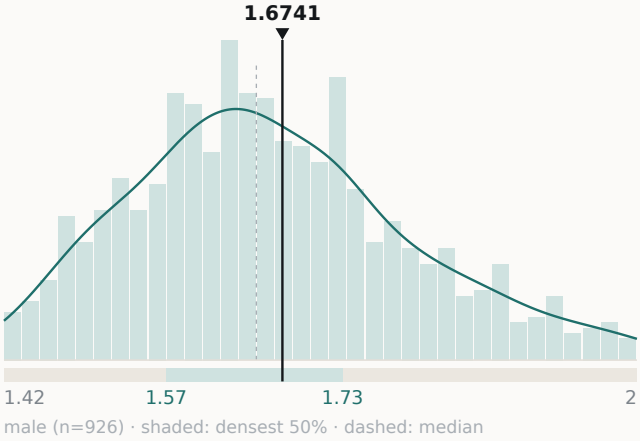
1.6741
OPTIMAL



The 5 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

fWHR stands for facial width-to-height ratio. It compares cheekbone width with the height of the upper face from the brow area to the upper lip. This gives a compact summary of how broad or vertically elongated the upper face appears.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

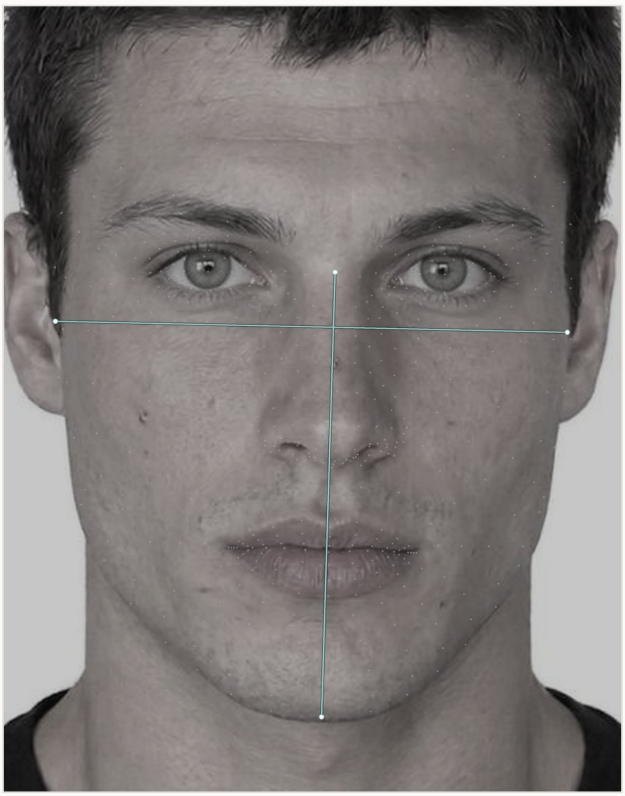
A balanced fWHR can influence perceived facial strength, maturity, and structure without relying on any single feature.

HARMONY & BALANCE

Morphological Facial Index

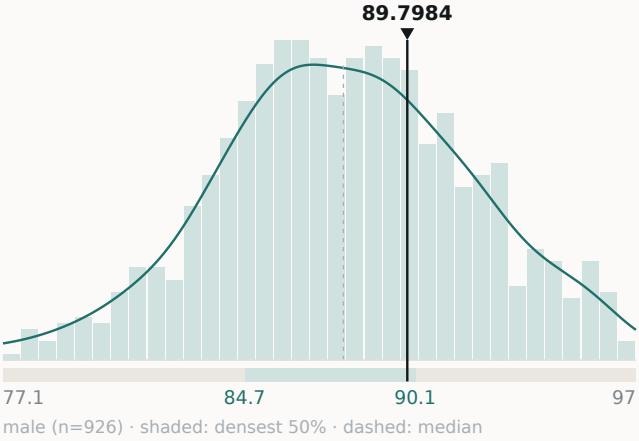
89.7984

OPTIMAL



Morphological facial index compares facial height from nasion to chin against cheekbone width. It is an anthropometric way to describe whether a face is relatively short, average, or long. The feature focuses on overall face format rather than individual details.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

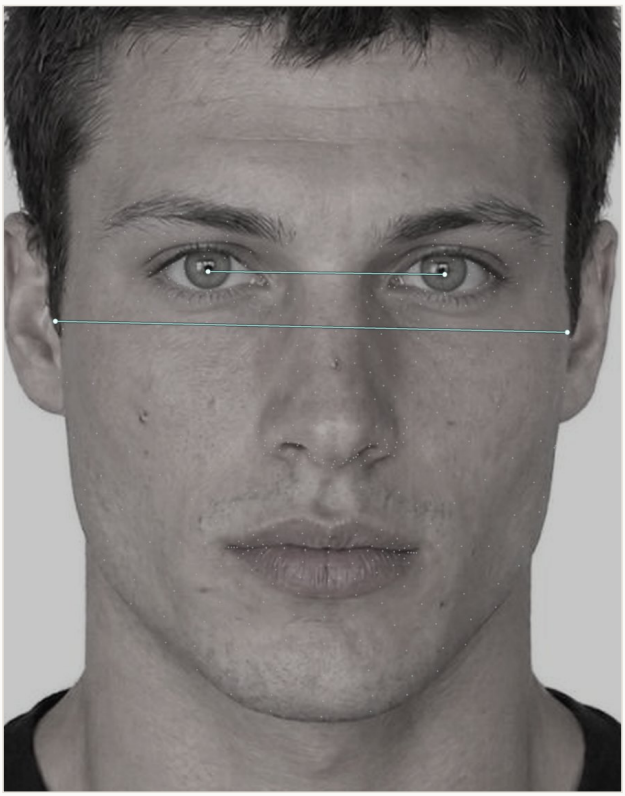
The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

A pleasing height-to-width relationship can make the face feel proportionate and naturally framed.

HARMONY & BALANCE

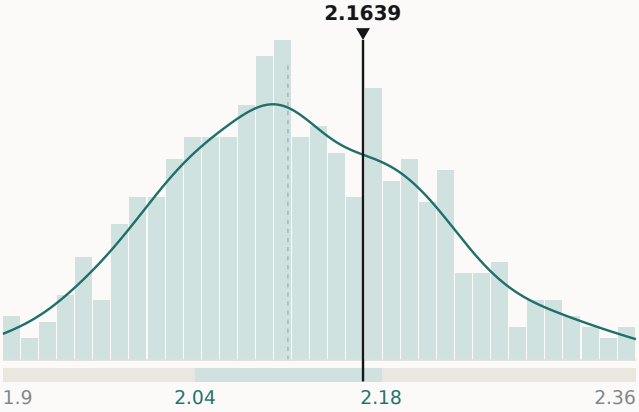
Bizygomatic Width Index

2.1639
OPTIMAL



Bizygomatic width index measures cheekbone-to-cheekbone width in normalized facial units. It captures the breadth of the midface and cheekbone area. This width is a major anchor for the face's overall silhouette.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

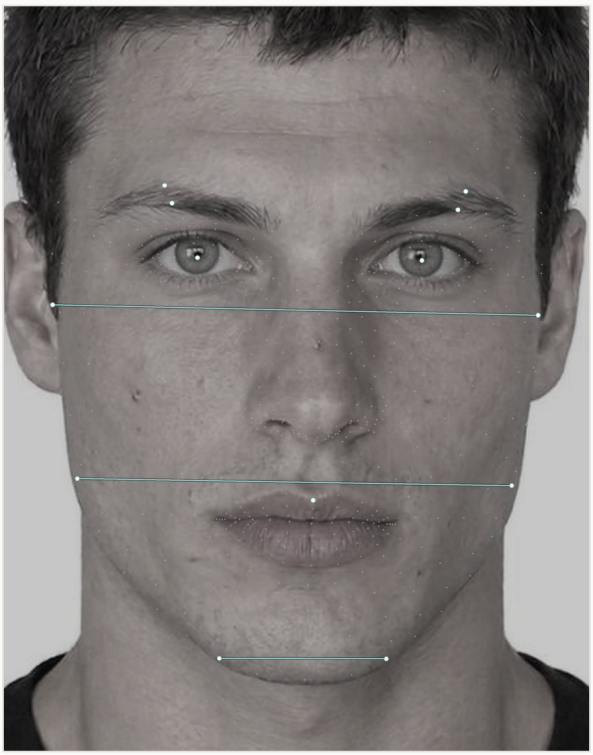
The 2 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Well-defined cheekbone width can contribute to facial presence, structure, and a balanced outline.

HARMONY & BALANCE

Sexual Dimorphism

COMPOSITE



The 13 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Sexual dimorphism combines structural cues often associated with masculine or feminine facial presentation. It includes inputs such as facial width-to-height ratio, jaw width, chin width, midface compactness, and brow thickness. The feature describes broad structural character rather than identity or value.

COMPONENT MEASUREMENTS

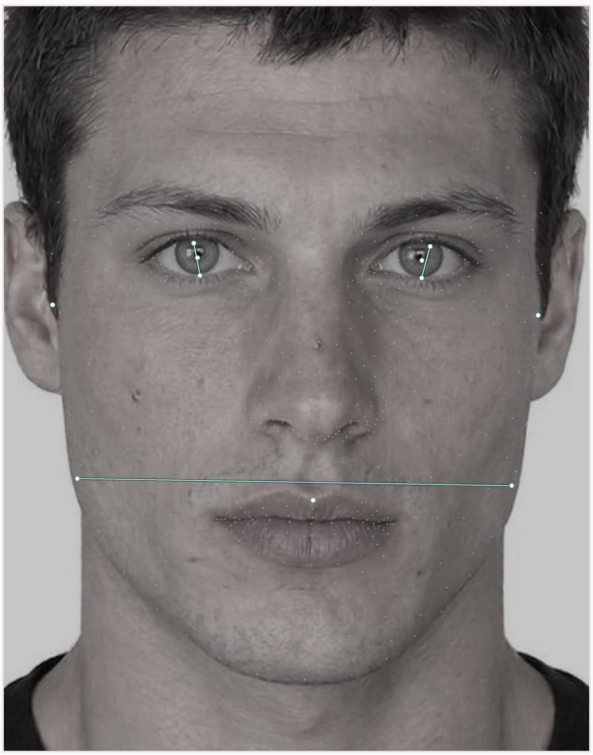
Width-to-height ratio	1.6741
Jaw to cheek width ratio	0.8944
Chin width	0.7438
Midface height to width ratio	0.4742
Mean brow thickness	0.0782

Clear but balanced dimorphic cues can shape whether a face reads as softer, stronger, more mature, or more youthful, all of which affect mainstream attractiveness impressions.

HARMONY & BALANCE

Neoteny Index

COMPOSITE



The 11 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Neoteny index captures youth-associated structural cues such as eye openness, jaw taper, and midface compactness. It does not measure age, but rather proportions that can make a face read as softer or more youthful. The feature is best interpreted in combination with harmony and jaw structure.

COMPONENT MEASUREMENTS

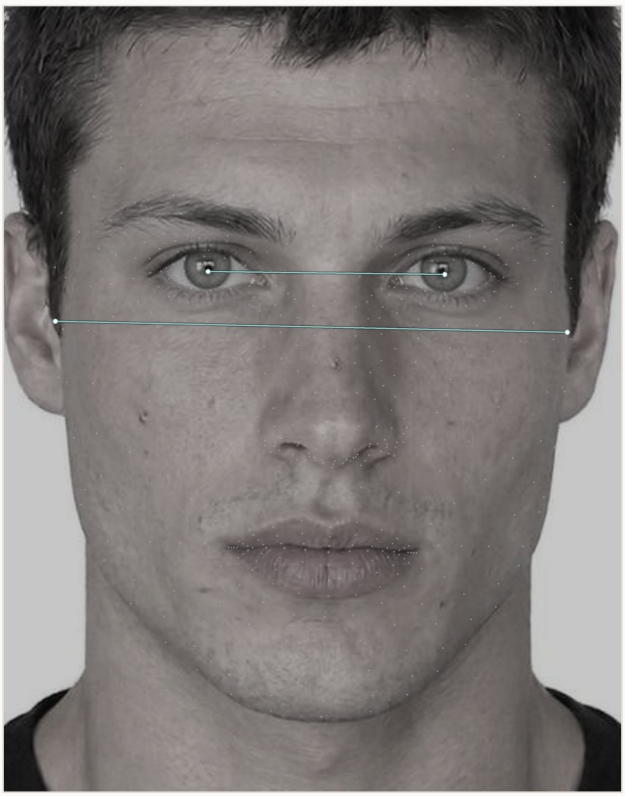
Mean palpebral height	0.1463
Jaw to cheek width ratio	0.8944
Midface height to width ratio	0.4742

A measured level of youthful softness can make a face appear approachable, fresh, and expressive.

EYES

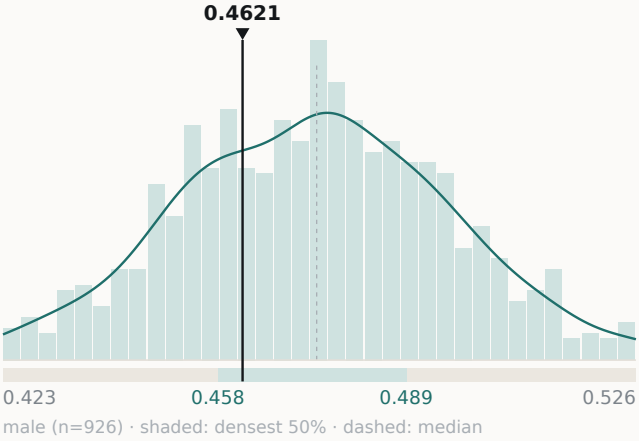
Interpupillary Distance

0.4621
OPTIMAL



Interpupillary distance measures the space between the pupils relative to overall face width. It describes how widely or narrowly the eyes are placed within the face. The ratio is normalized so it can be compared across different face sizes.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

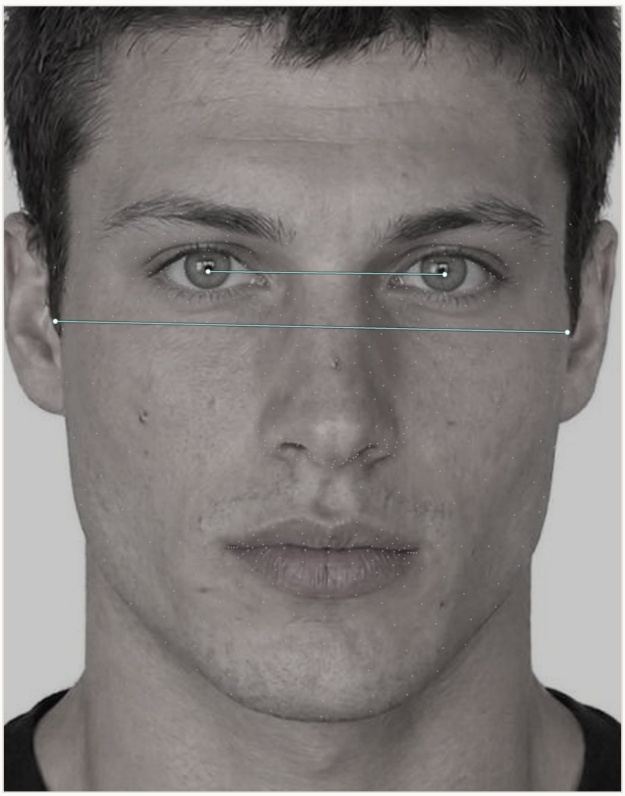
The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Eye spacing strongly affects facial balance because the eyes are one of the first features people notice.

EYES

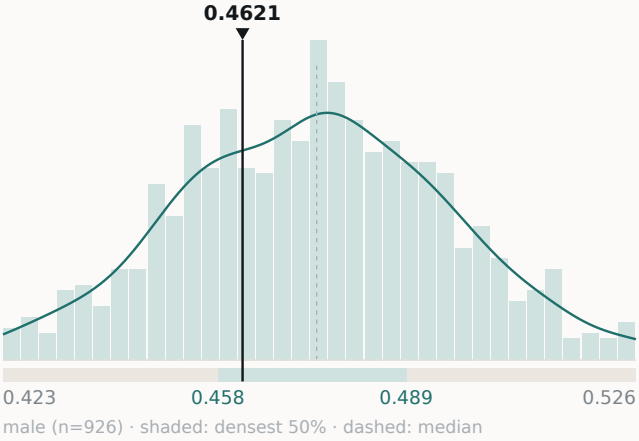
Eye Spacing Index

0.4621
OPTIMAL



Eye spacing index also compares interpupillary distance with cheekbone width. It gives another view of how the eye area sits within the full facial frame. In this codebase, it is numerically similar to interpupillary distance but kept as its own presentation feature.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

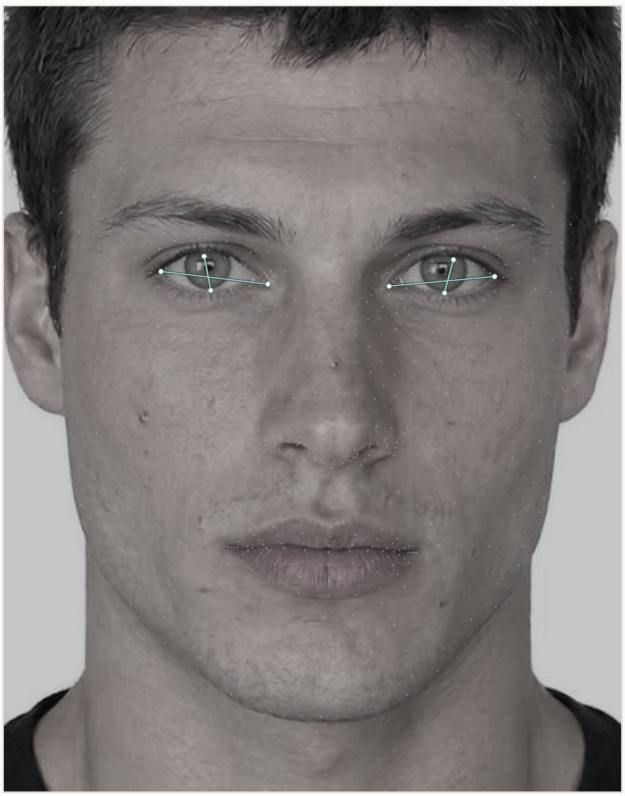
The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Well-proportioned eye spacing can make the face look open, centered, and naturally balanced.

EYES

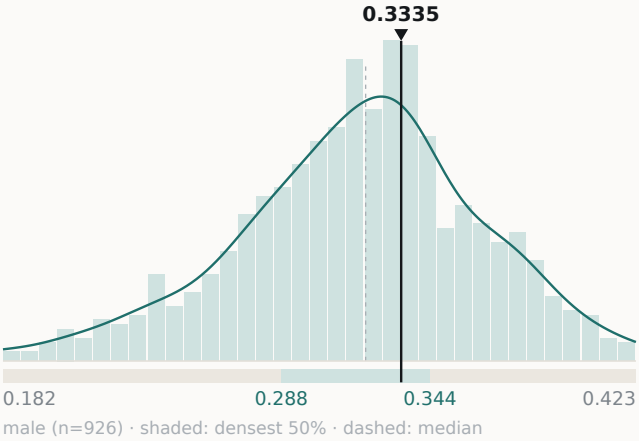
Eye Shape

0.3335
OPTIMAL



Eye shape compares eye opening height with eye width for each eye. Lower ratios read as more almond-shaped, while higher ratios read as rounder or more open. It also captures side-to-side differences.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

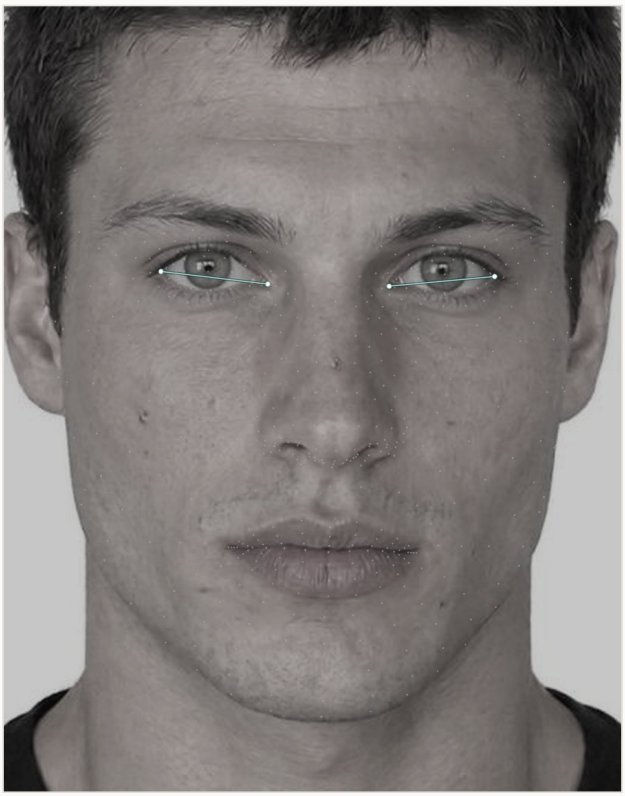
The 8 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Eye shape influences expression, softness, and perceived alertness, which are central to facial attractiveness.

EYES

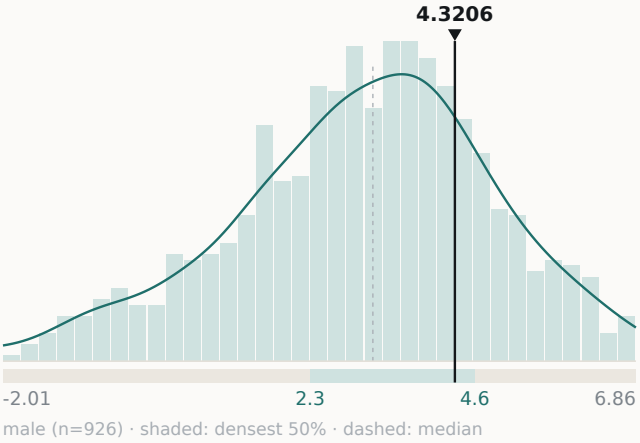
Canthal Tilt

4.3206
OPTIMAL



Canthal tilt measures the angle from the inner eye corner to the outer eye corner on each side. Positive values mean the outer corner sits higher, while lower or negative values indicate a flatter or downward tilt. It also tracks whether the tilt is balanced between both eyes.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

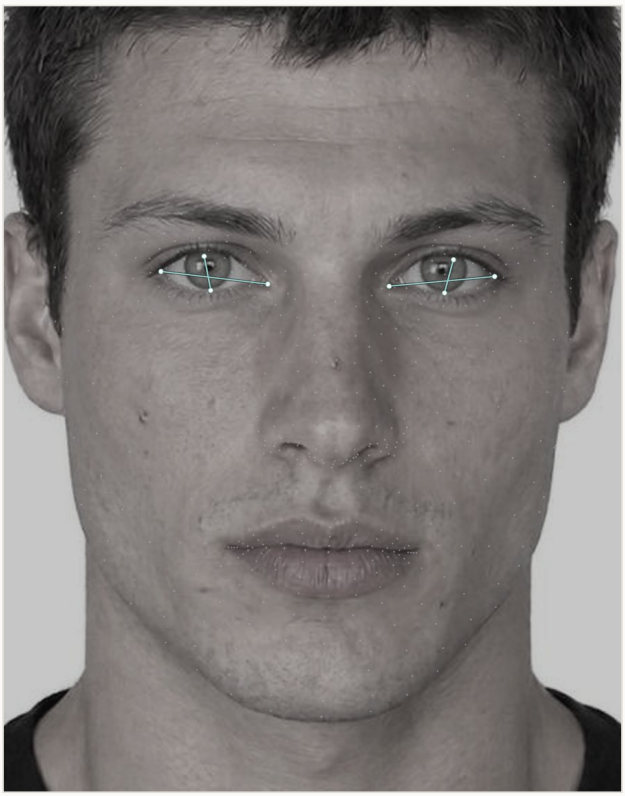
The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

A gentle upward or well-balanced canthal tilt is often associated with alertness, lift, and a more defined eye area.

EYES

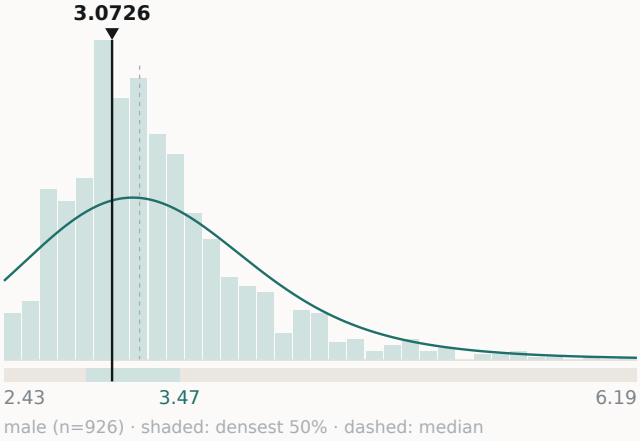
Palpebral Fissure Ratio

3.0726
OPTIMAL



Palpebral fissure ratio compares eye width with eye opening height. Higher values indicate a narrower eye opening relative to width, while lower values indicate a rounder opening. This feature describes the visible shape of the eye aperture.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

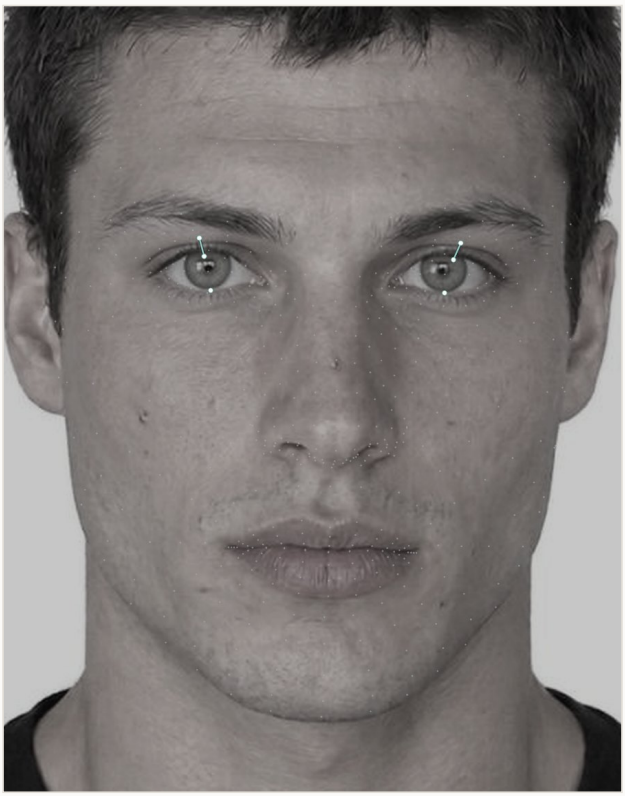
The 8 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Balanced eye aperture can make the eyes look expressive without appearing overly narrow or overly round.

EYES

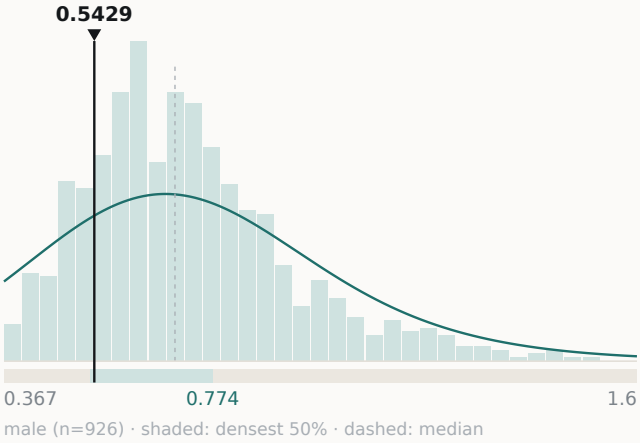
Upper Eyelid Exposure

0.5429
OPTIMAL



Upper eyelid exposure estimates the visible space between the upper lid margin and the lid fold. It is measured relative to eye opening height so it remains size-invariant. This helps describe whether the upper eyelid area appears compact, moderate, or highly exposed.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

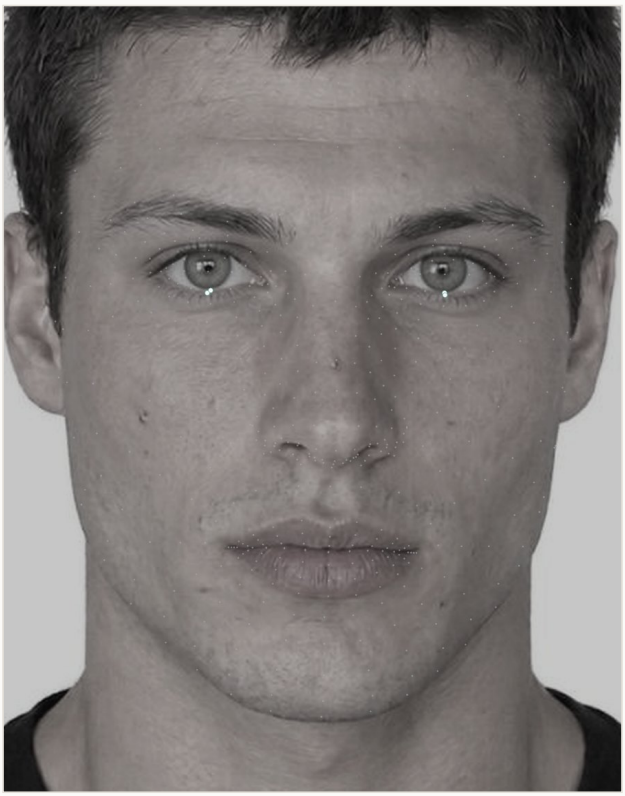
The 6 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Moderate upper eyelid exposure can support a fresh, rested appearance and prevent the eye area from feeling heavy or overly exposed.

EYES

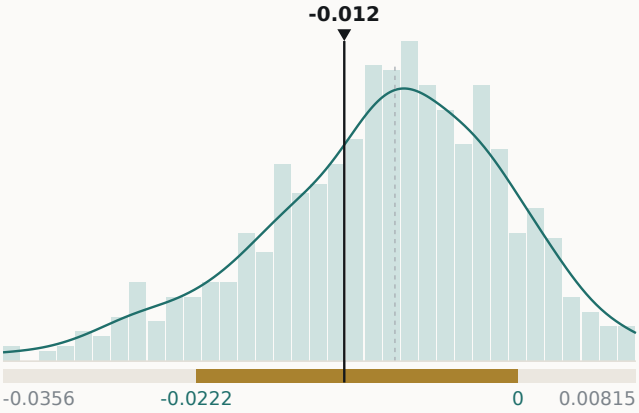
Inferior Scleral Show

-0.012
IDEAL



Inferior scleral show measures the visible gap between the bottom of the iris and the lower eyelid. Positive values suggest visible white below the iris, while negative values suggest the lower lid overlaps the iris. The feature is measured separately for each eye and averaged.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · gold: ideal · dashed: median

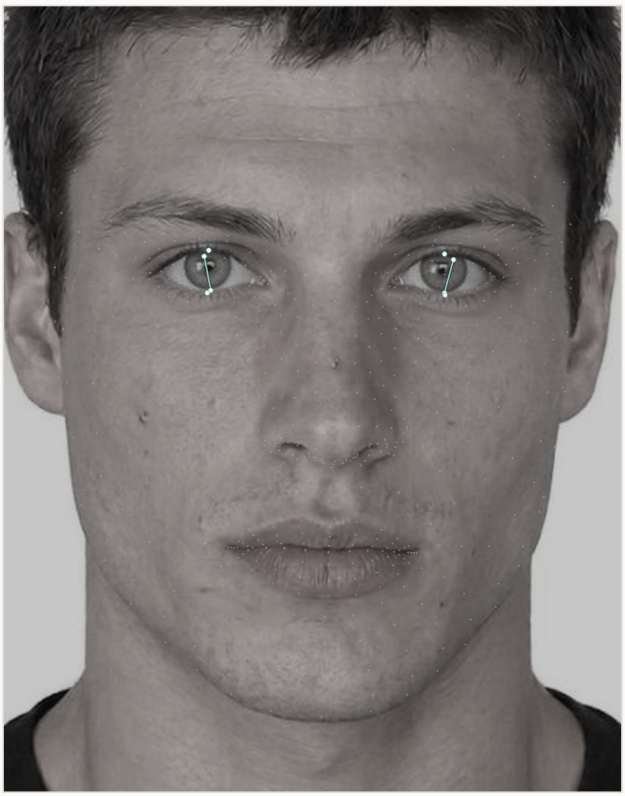
The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Lower scleral show is often perceived as more relaxed and harmonious, while excessive show can make the eyes appear tired or tense.

EYES

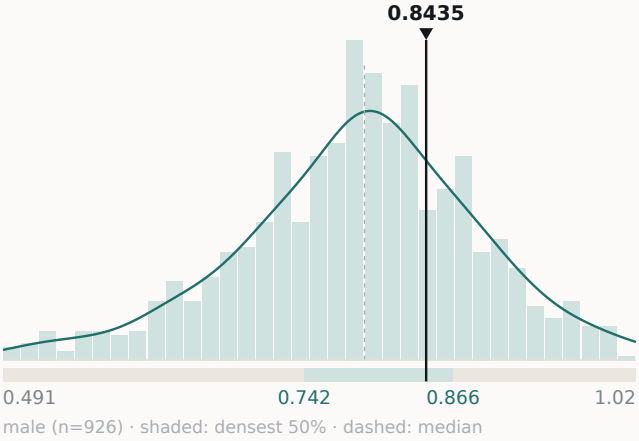
Iris Palpebral Ratio

0.8435
OPTIMAL



Iris-palpebral ratio compares the vertical eye opening with iris height. It describes how much of the iris is visibly exposed within the eyelids. Lower values suggest a more narrowed look, while higher values suggest a more open look.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

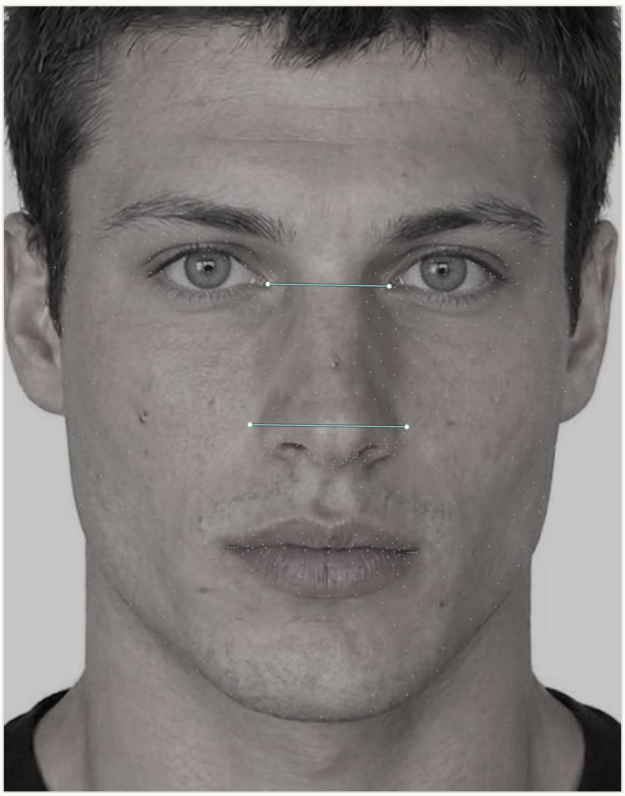
The 8 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

A balanced iris exposure can make the eyes look lively, clear, and naturally expressive.

EYES

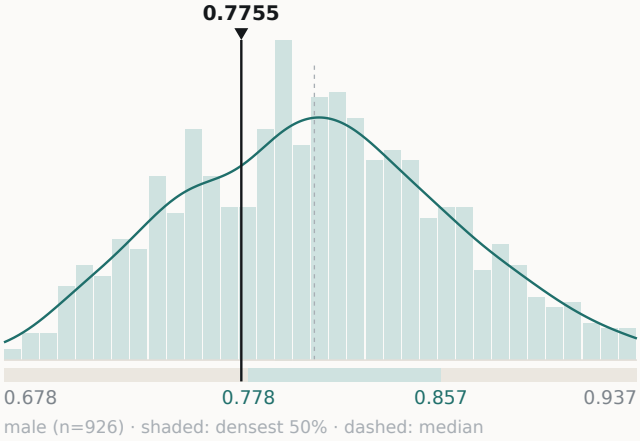
Canthal-to-Alar Ratio

0.7755
IN RANGE



Canthal-to-alar ratio compares the distance between the inner eye corners with the width of the nose base. It links eye spacing to the central nose structure. This helps assess whether the inner eye area and nose base feel proportionate.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

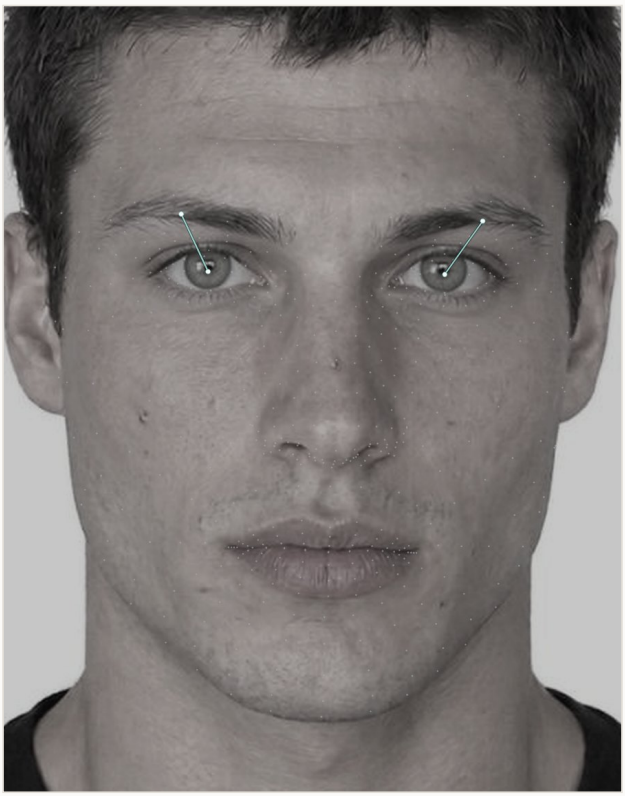
The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Good alignment between the inner eyes and nose base can make the central face look organized and aesthetically coherent.

BROWS

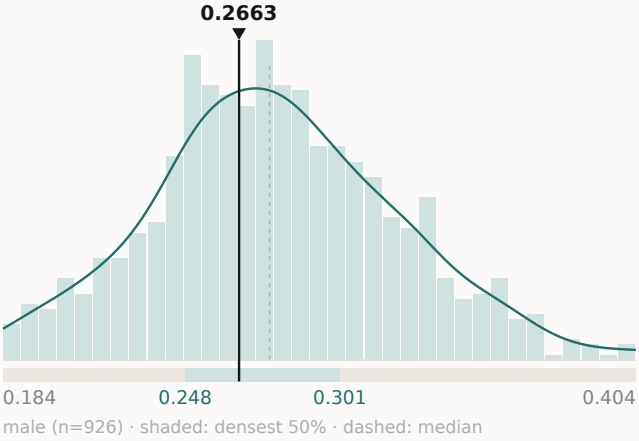
Brow Eye Distance

0.2663
OPTIMAL



Brow-eye distance measures the vertical space between the pupil center and the lower brow margin. It shows whether the brows sit relatively low, moderate, or high above the eyes. The feature is measured on both sides and averaged.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

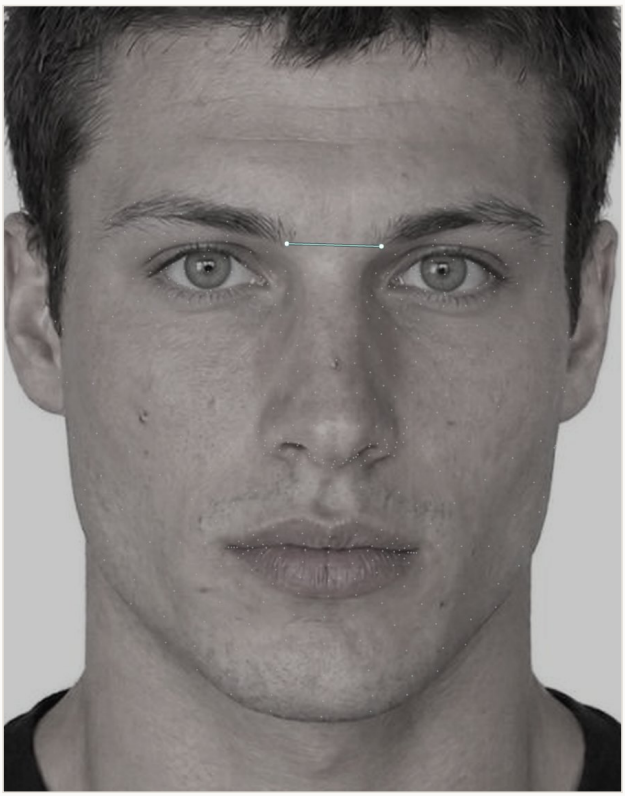
The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

A balanced brow-to-eye distance can add definition to the eye area and influence whether the expression reads as soft, intense, or open.

BROWS

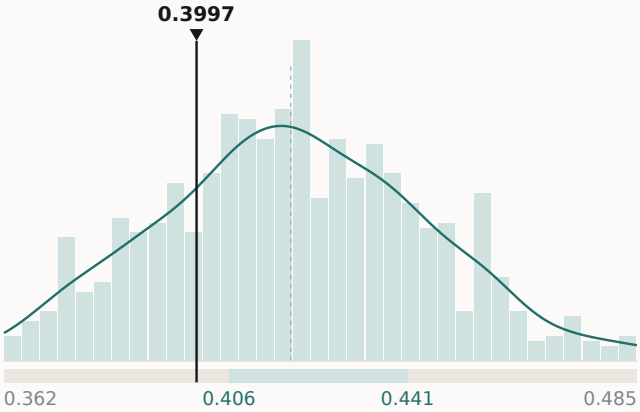
Glabella Width

0.3997
IN RANGE



Glabella width measures the spacing between the innermost brow points. It describes the central brow gap above the nose. This region affects how connected or separated the brows appear.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

The 2 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

A proportionate glabella width helps the upper midface look clean, balanced, and approachable.

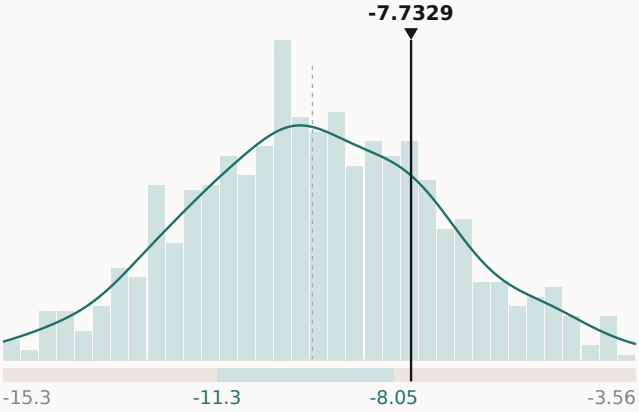
BROWS

Eyebrow Tilt

-7.7329
IN RANGE

Eyebrow tilt measures the angle from the inner brow head to the brow tail on each side. It also captures arch prominence and left-right differences. This feature describes both direction and shape of the brows.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

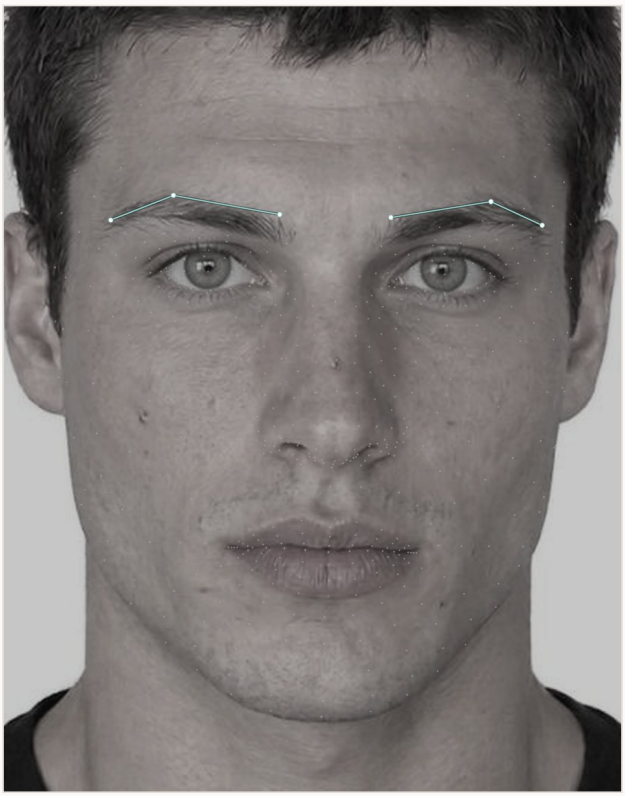
The 6 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Brow tilt strongly shapes expression, and balanced brows can make the eyes look lifted, framed, and more engaging.

BROWS

Eyebrow Arch

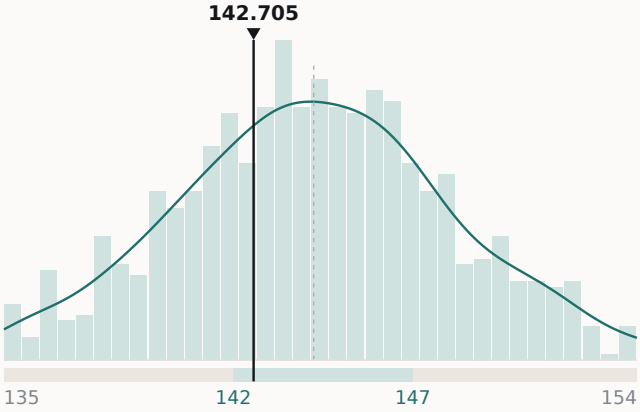
142.705
OPTIMAL



The 6 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Eyebrow arch degree measures the angle at the brow peak between the brow head and tail. Angles closer to 180 degrees are straighter, while smaller angles indicate a more pronounced arch. It summarizes arch definition in a clean geometric way.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



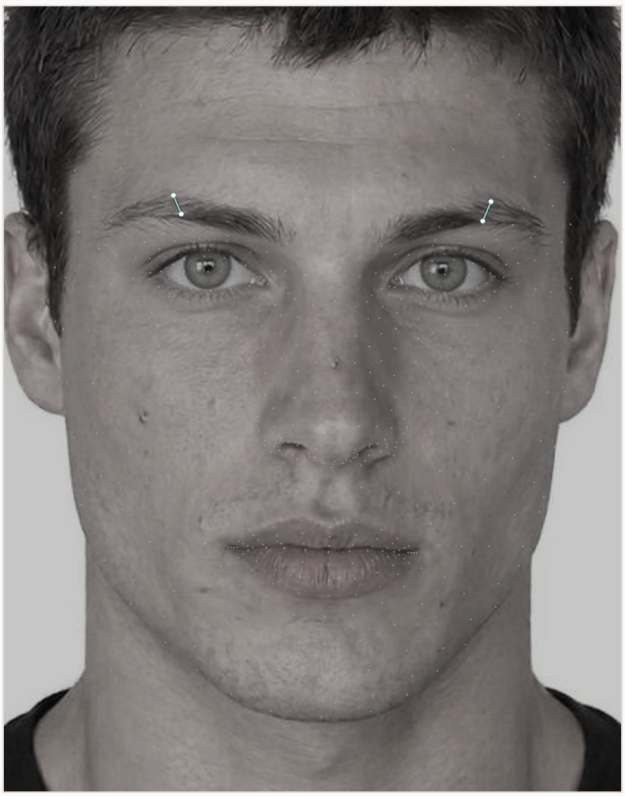
male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

A well-suited arch can frame the eyes, add expression, and improve the perceived refinement of the upper face.

BROWS

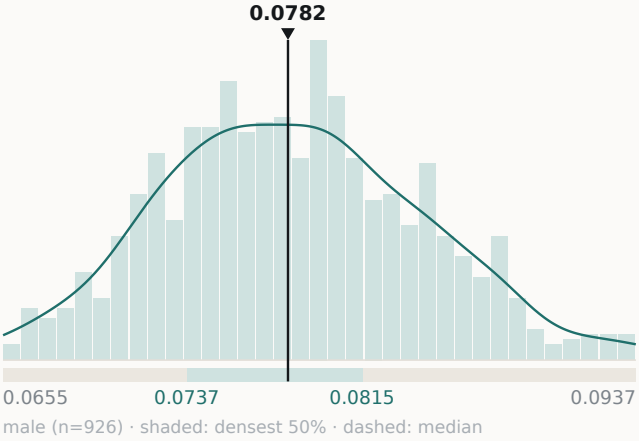
Eyebrow Thickness

0.0782
OPTIMAL



Eyebrow thickness estimates the vertical height of the brow band using mesh rows around the arch. It measures geometric thickness, not hair density or grooming quality. The result helps describe whether the brow structure appears fine, moderate, or strong.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

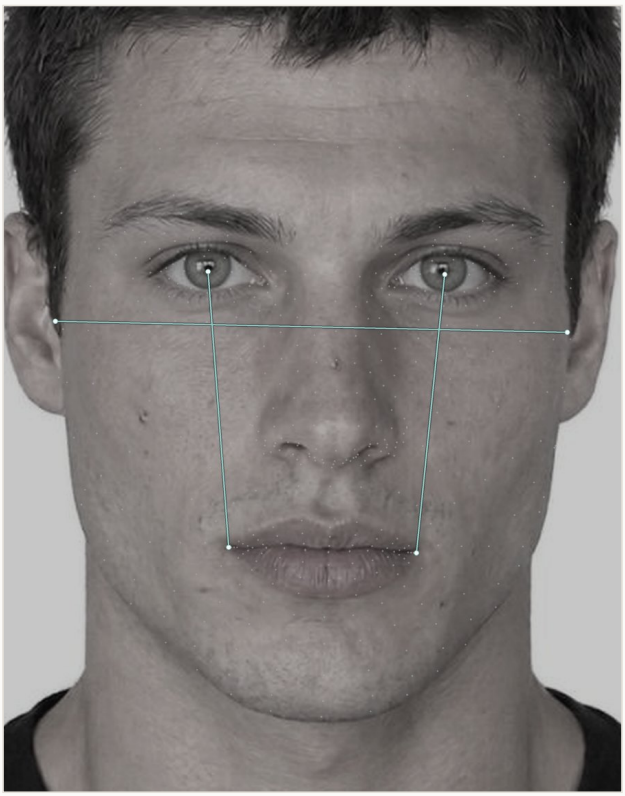
The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Brow thickness affects facial framing and can contribute to either softness or definition depending on the rest of the face.

NOSE & CENTER

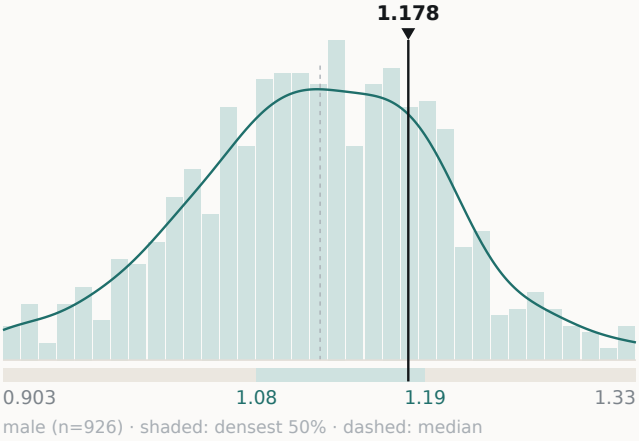
Midface Ratio

1.178
OPTIMAL



Midface ratio measures the distance from each pupil to the same-side mouth corner relative to interpupillary distance. It captures how compact or vertically extended the central face appears. The feature also checks whether the two sides are similar.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

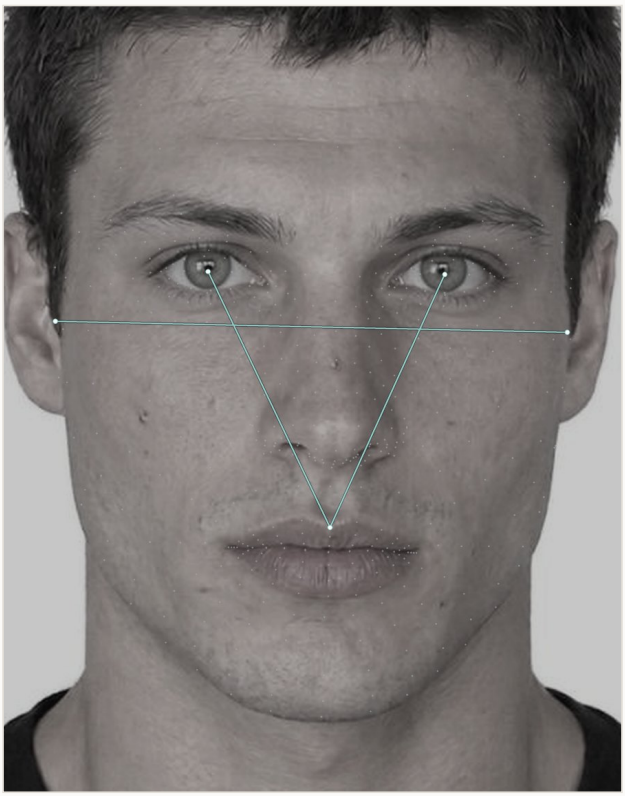
A compact, balanced midface is often perceived as more harmonious because the eyes, nose, and mouth feel naturally connected.

NOSE & CENTER

Midface Compactness

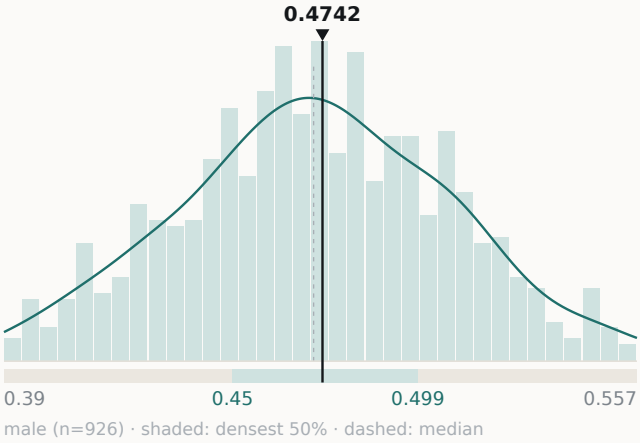
0.4742

OPTIMAL



Midface compactness compares the vertical distance from the pupil line to the upper lip against overall cheekbone width. Lower values suggest a more compact central face, while higher values suggest more vertical length. This helps describe the visual spacing between the eyes and mouth.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

The 5 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

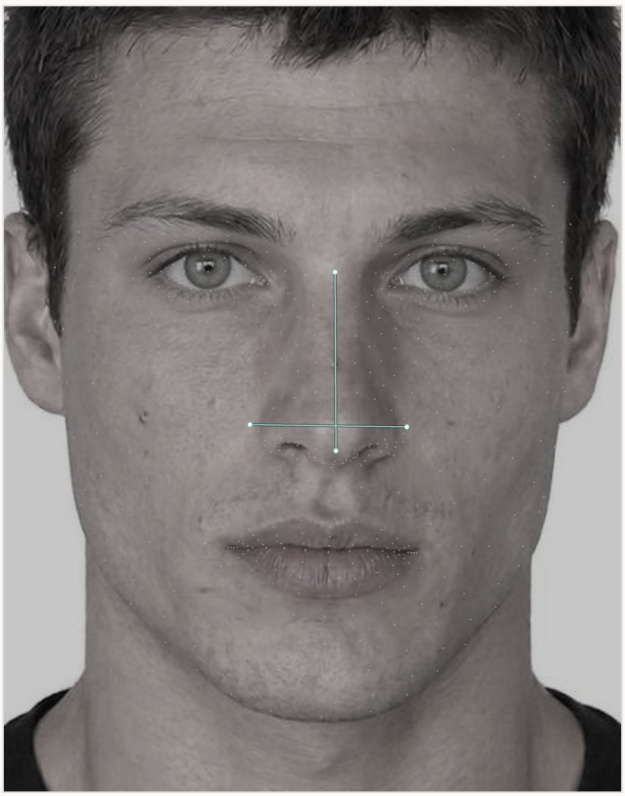
Balanced midface compactness can make the face appear more youthful, cohesive, and photogenic.

NOSE & CENTER

Nasal Index

93.5911

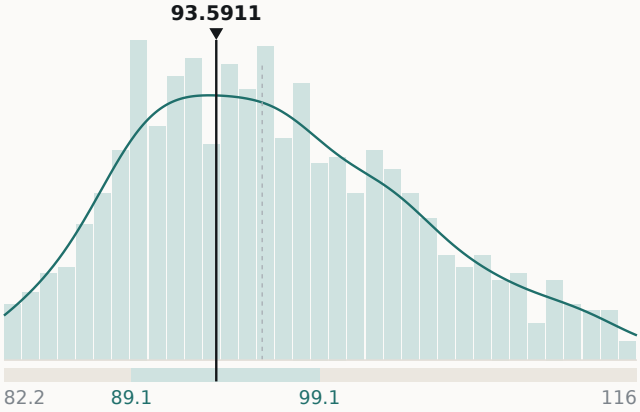
OPTIMAL



The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Nasal index compares nose width with nose length. It describes whether the nose reads as narrower and longer or wider and shorter. This is a classic proportional measure rather than a judgment of nose size alone.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



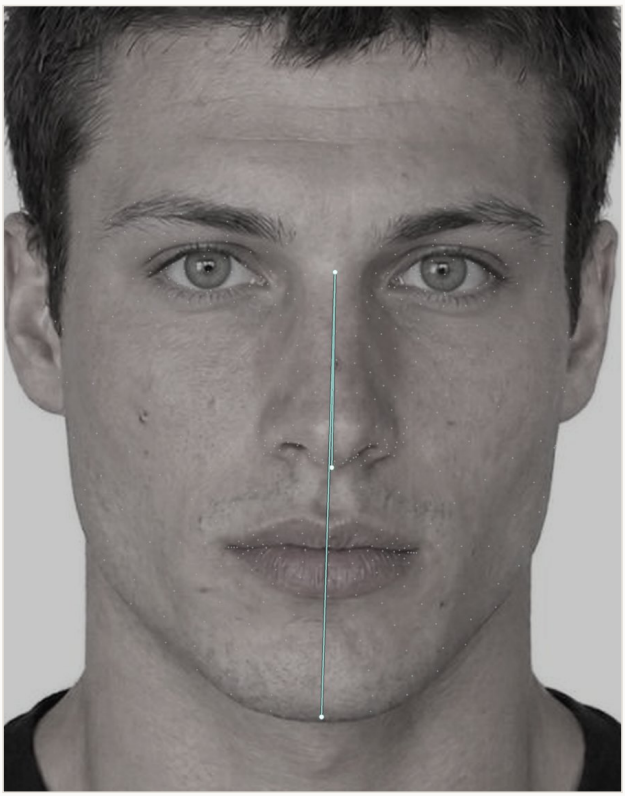
male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

A nose width and length that fit the surrounding features can help the center of the face look refined and balanced.

NOSE & CENTER

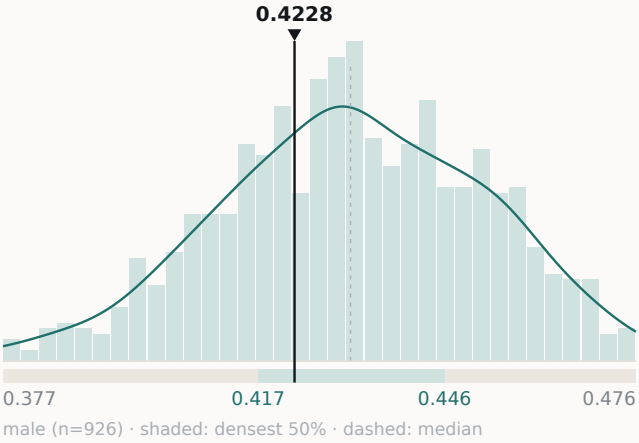
Nasal Length Ratio

0.4228
OPTIMAL



Nasal length ratio compares nose length with the height of the face from nasion to chin. It shows how much vertical space the nose occupies within the central face. This helps distinguish a proportionate nose from one that visually feels long or short for the face.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

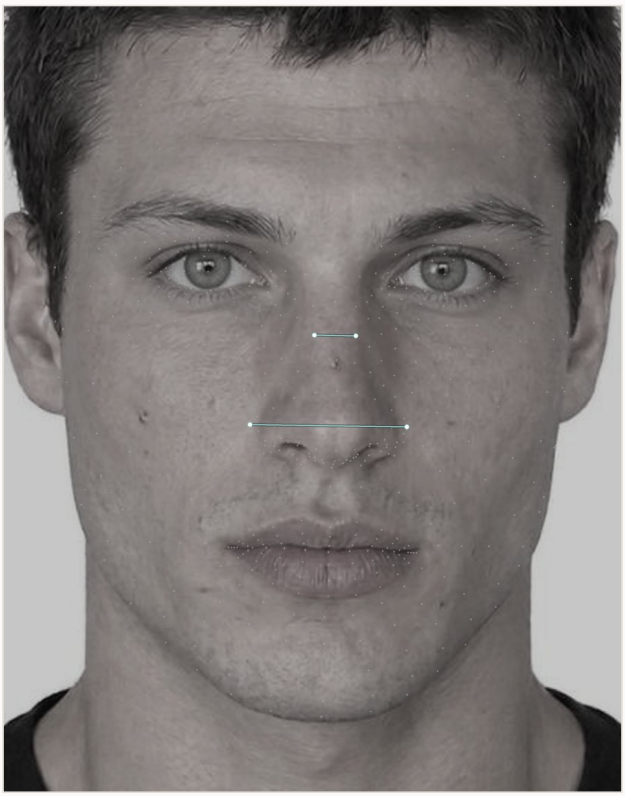
The 3 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

When nasal length is in harmony with facial height, the profile of the central face tends to look more natural and composed.

NOSE & CENTER

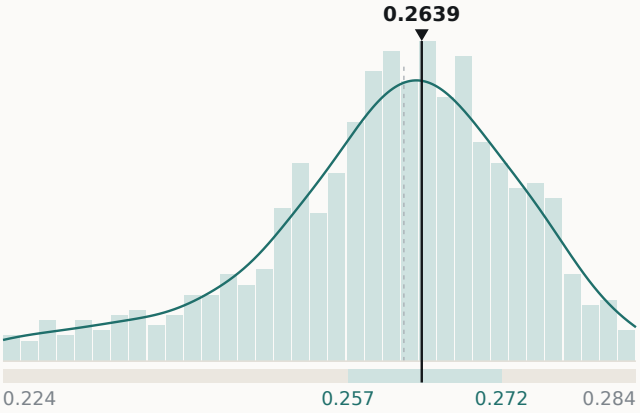
Dorsal Bridge Index

0.2639
OPTIMAL



Dorsal bridge index compares the width of the mid-nose bridge with the width of the alar base. It approximates how the bridge relates to the lower nose in frontal view. Because mesh landmarks are proxies, it should be read as a proportional signal rather than a precise clinical measurement.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

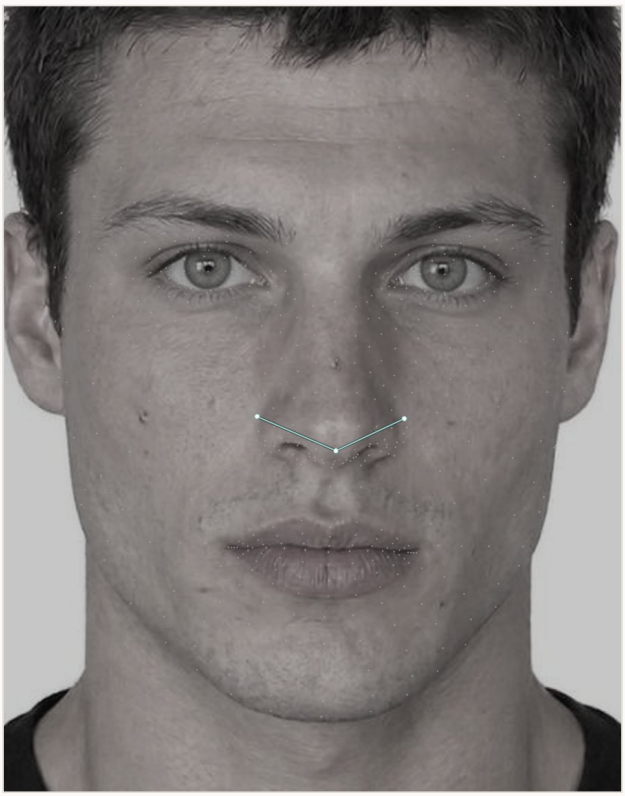
A bridge width that fits the nose base can make the nose appear cleaner, straighter, and better integrated with the face.

NOSE & CENTER

Alar Flare Angle

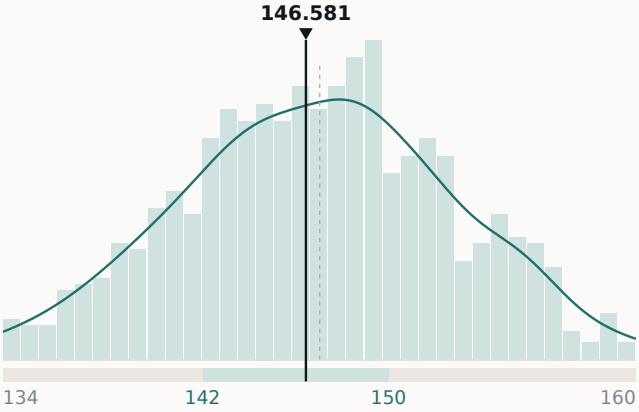
146.581°

OPTIMAL



Alar flare angle measures the angle formed by the outer nostril edges and the nose tip. Wider angles suggest more visible flare relative to the tip, while narrower angles suggest a more contained base. This describes nose base shape in frontal view.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

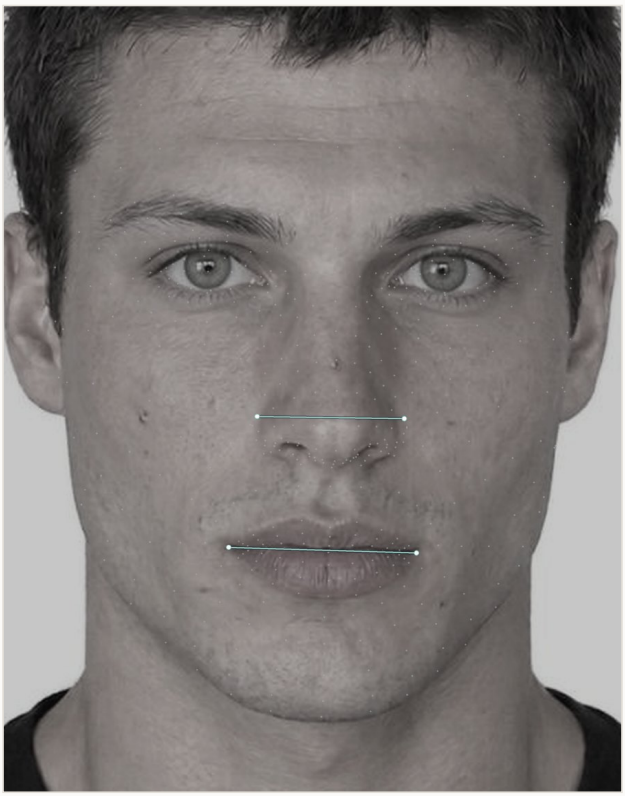
The 3 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

A balanced alar base helps the nose look proportional without pulling too much attention from the eyes or lips.

NOSE & CENTER

Nose Mouth Width Ratio

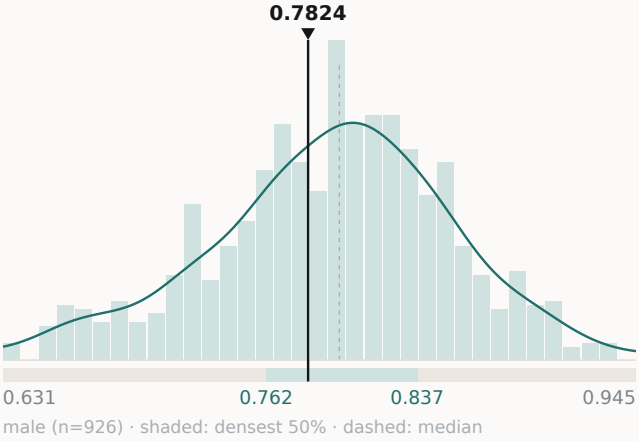
0.7824
OPTIMAL



The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Nose-mouth width ratio compares the width of the nose with the width of the mouth. It captures how the central facial features scale against each other. This is especially useful for assessing balance across the nose, lips, and lower midface.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



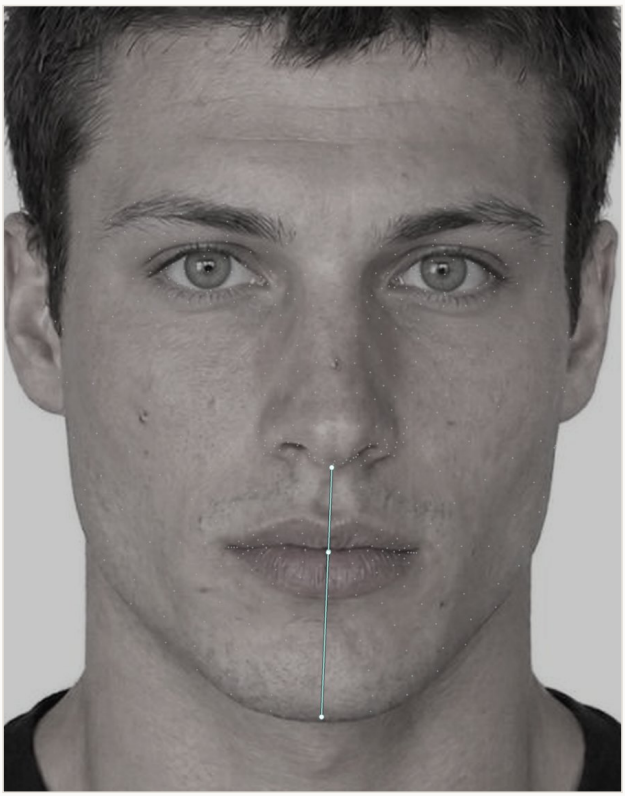
male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

When nose and mouth widths feel proportionate, the center and lower face usually appear more coordinated and attractive.

LIPS & PHILTRUM

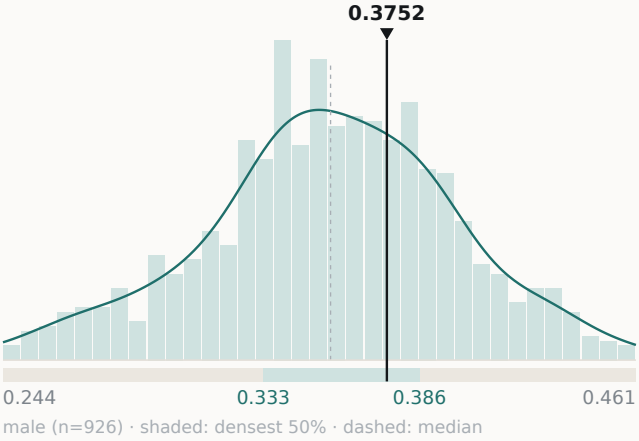
Philtrum Length

0.3752
OPTIMAL



Philtrum length measures the space from the base of the nose to the upper lip and compares it with chin height. It describes how much vertical space sits above the lips. This is a key proportion in the lower midface.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

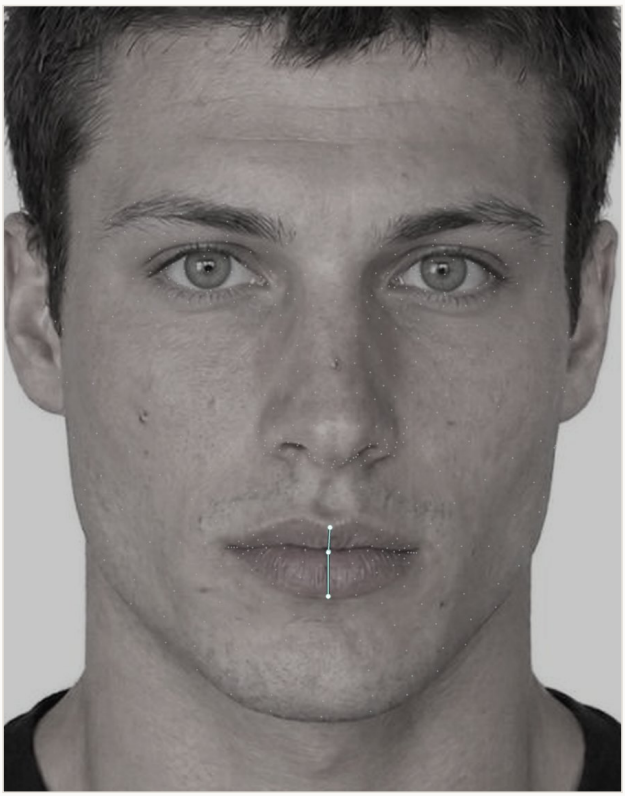
The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

A proportionate philtrum can make the lips look better positioned and can support a more youthful, balanced lower face.

LIPS & PHILTRUM

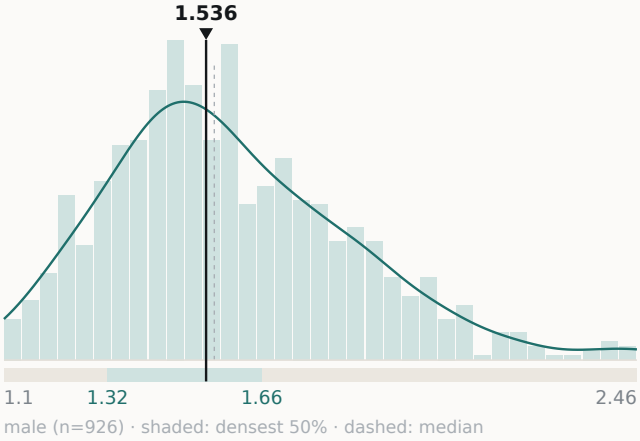
Lip Volume Proportion

1.536
OPTIMAL



Lip volume proportion compares upper-lip vermilion height with lower-lip vermilion height. It describes whether the lips appear balanced, lower-lip dominant, or upper-lip dominant. The feature measures shape proportion rather than cosmetic fullness alone.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

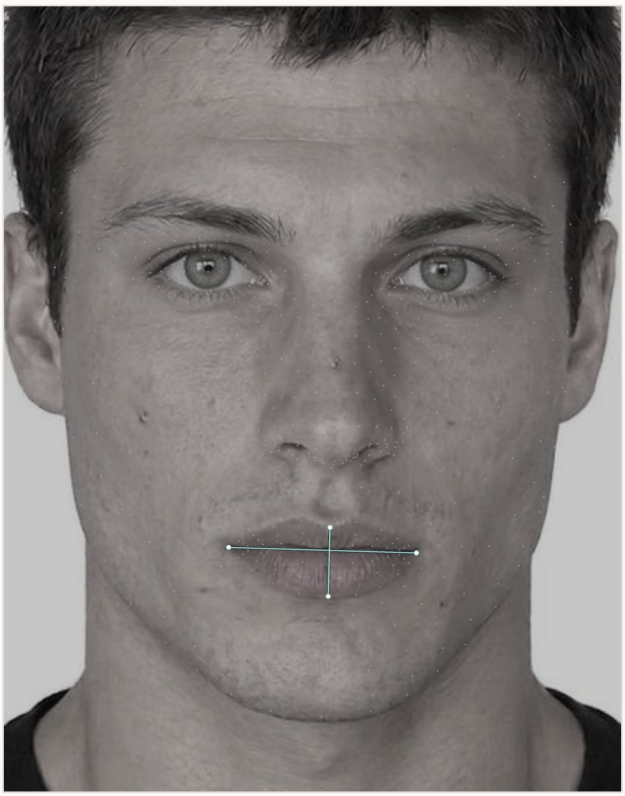
The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Balanced upper and lower lip volume can make the mouth look natural, expressive, and aesthetically pleasing.

LIPS & PHILTRUM

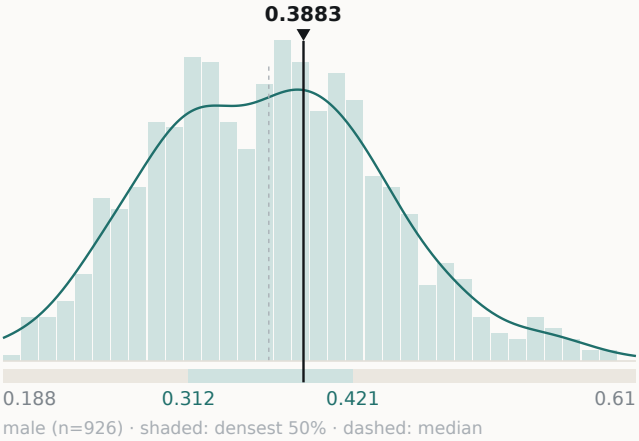
Lip Aspect Ratio

0.3883
OPTIMAL



Lip aspect ratio compares total visible lip height with mouth width. It summarizes how full or slim the lips appear relative to their horizontal span. This helps distinguish lip shape from overall mouth width.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

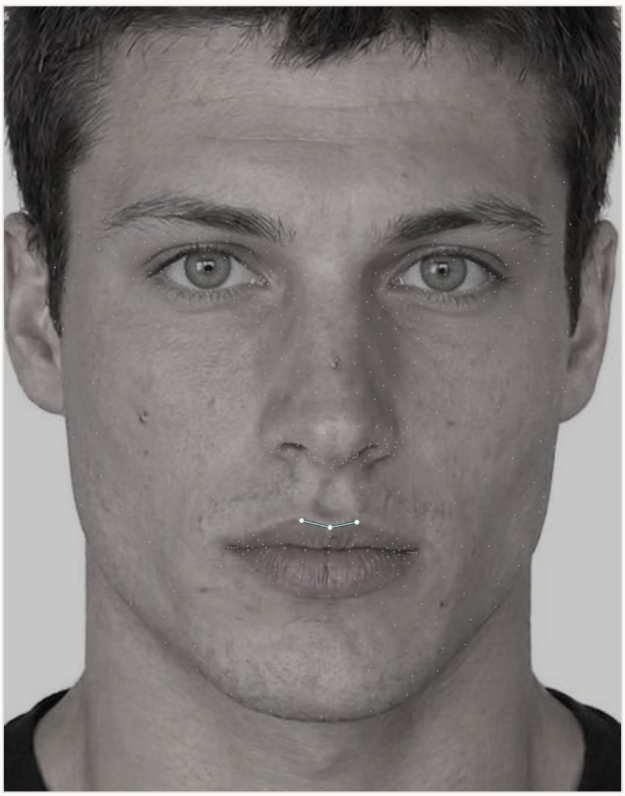
The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

A lip height-to-width relationship that suits the face can make the mouth look proportionate and attractive without appearing exaggerated.

LIPS & PHILTRUM

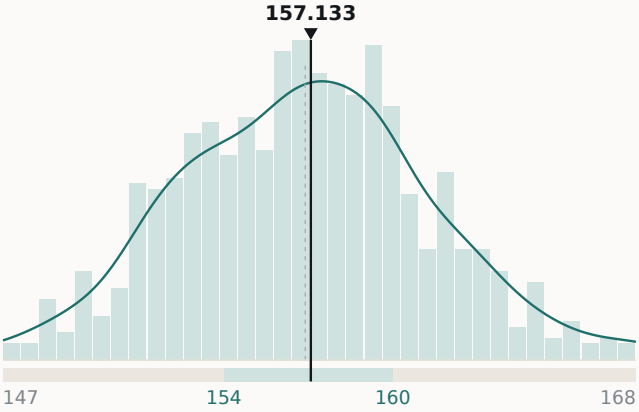
Cupid's Bow Angle

157.133°
OPTIMAL



Cupid's bow angle measures the angle formed by the two upper-lip peaks and the central dip. Smaller angles suggest a sharper, more defined bow, while wider angles suggest a flatter upper-lip line. It captures one of the main contour details of the lips.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

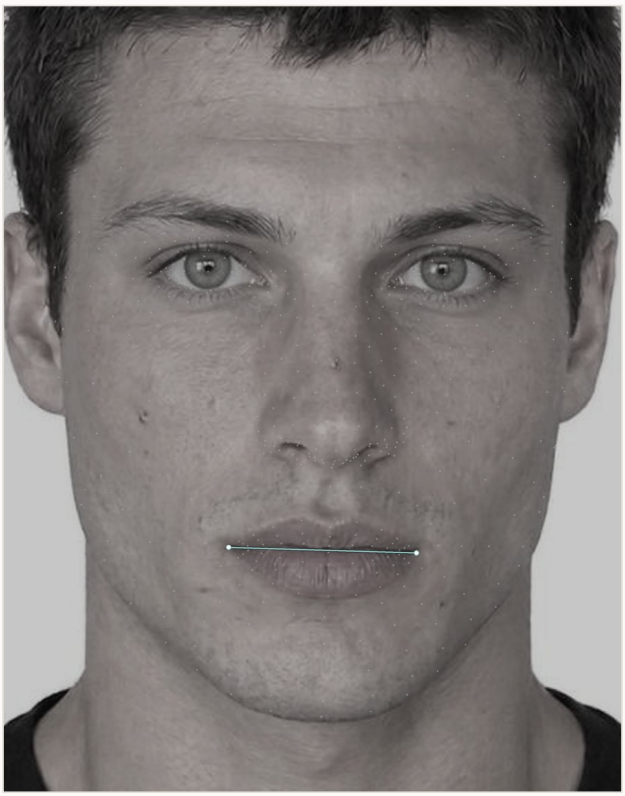
The 3 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

A clear but natural Cupid's bow can add refinement and definition to the mouth area.

LIPS & PHILTRUM

Lip Line Asymmetry

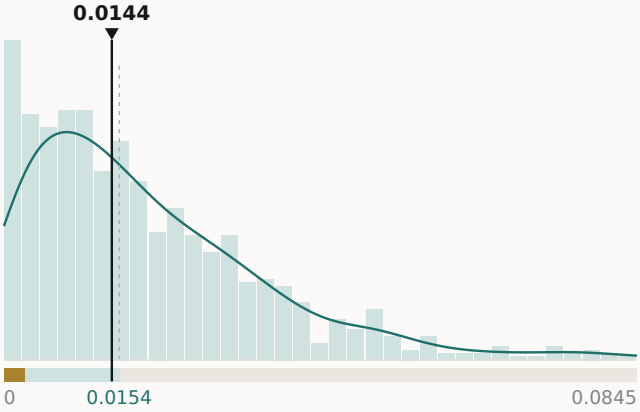
0.0144
OPTIMAL



The 2 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Lip line asymmetry measures the vertical offset between the two mouth corners. A value near zero means the lip line is level, while larger values show one corner sitting higher or lower. It captures balance in the mouth's resting shape.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



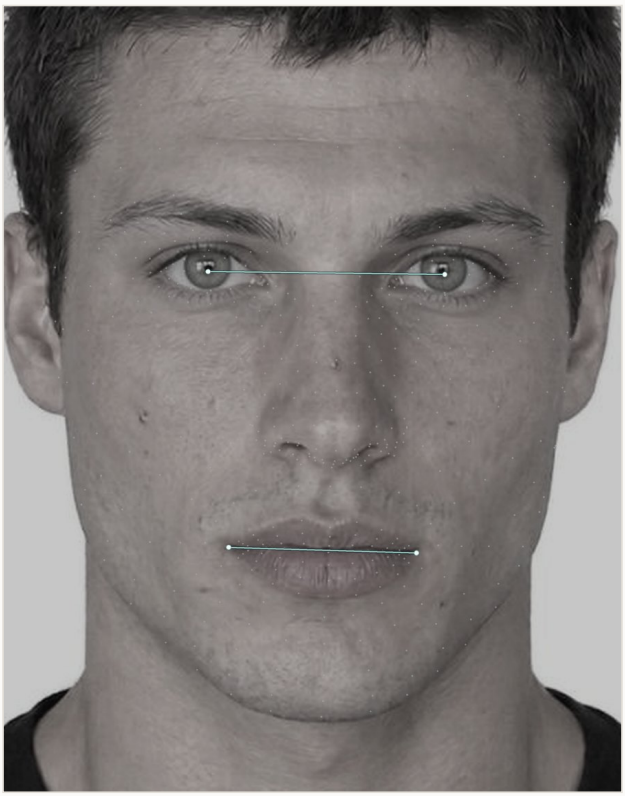
male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · gold: ideal · dashed: median

A more even lip line can make expression look calmer, friendlier, and more visually balanced.

LIPS & PHILTRUM

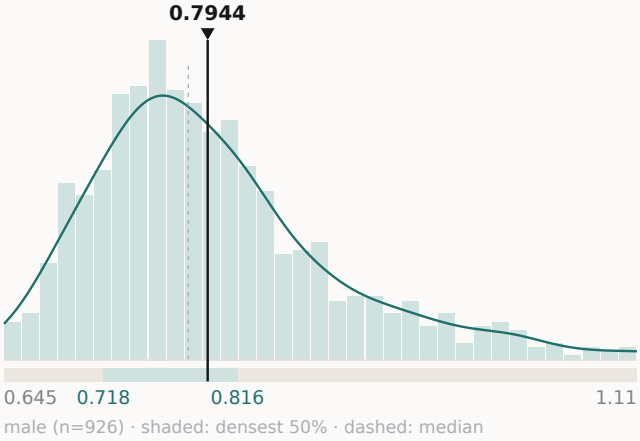
Mouth to Interpupillary Ratio

0.7944
OPTIMAL



Mouth-IPD ratio compares mouth width with the distance between the pupils. It shows whether the mouth corners align proportionately with the eye area. This links the lower face to one of the most important reference widths in the upper face.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

When mouth width fits the eye spacing, the face tends to look more coordinated and naturally expressive.

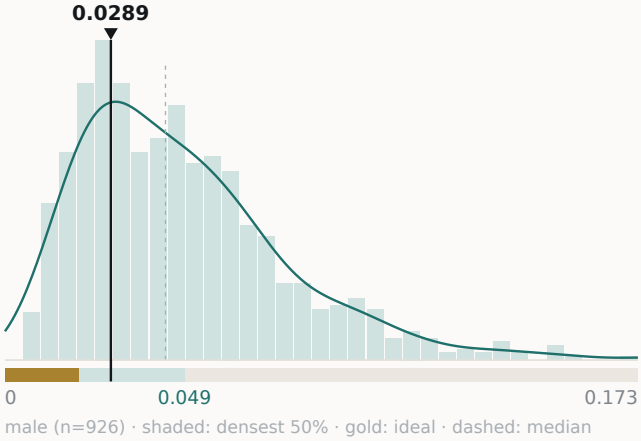
JAW & CHIN

Facial Hexagon

0.0289
OPTIMAL

Facial hexagon describes the outline formed by the temples, cheekbones, and jaw corners. It measures symmetry across those width pairs and how the face tapers from temple to cheek to jaw. This provides a broad read of facial contour and lower-face structure.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · gold: ideal · dashed: median

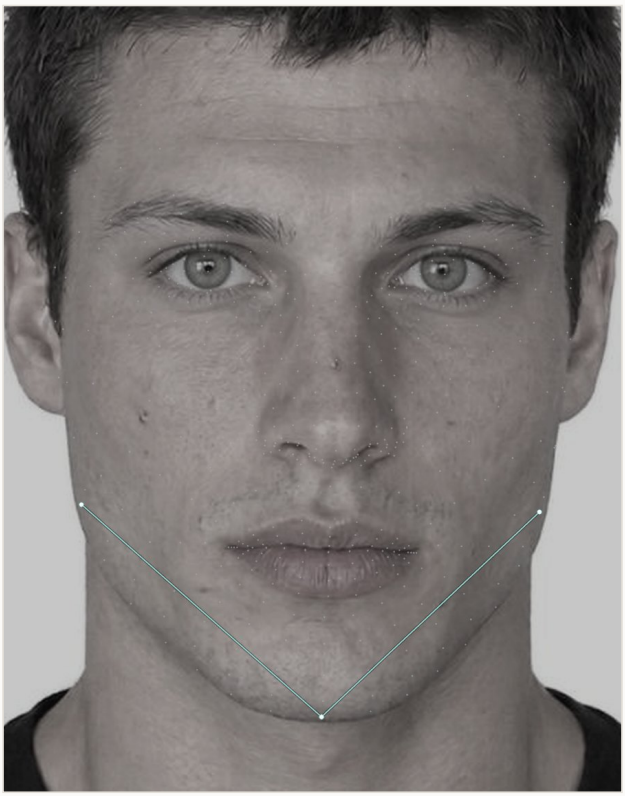
The 6 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

A clean, balanced outline can make the face look structured, photogenic, and visually stable.

JAW & CHIN

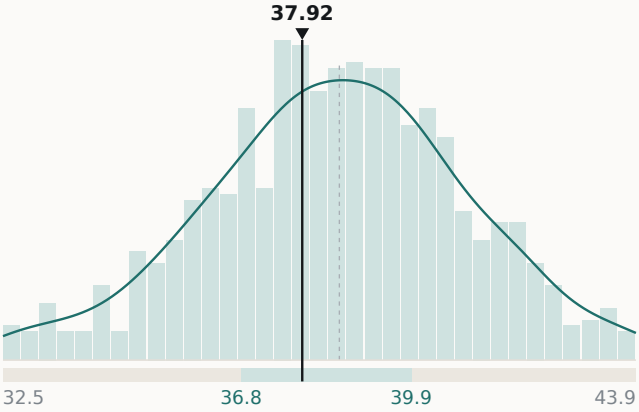
Jawline Angle

37.92
OPTIMAL



Jawline angle measures the slope from the chin to each jaw corner in frontal view. Lower angles suggest a broader or squarer jawline, while higher angles suggest a steeper or more tapered jawline. It also captures side-to-side jawline balance.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

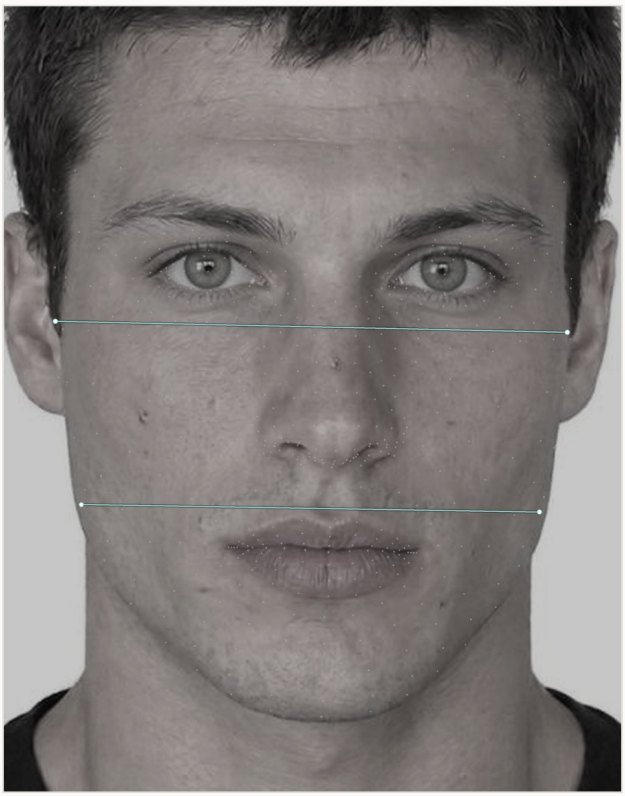
The 3 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Jawline angle influences perceived definition, strength, and face shape, making it a major part of attractiveness impressions.

JAW & CHIN

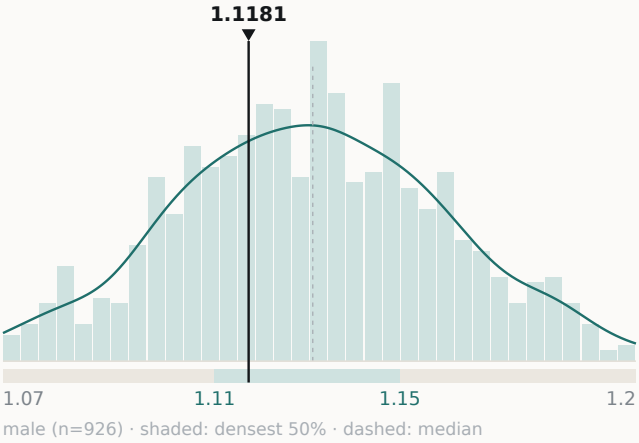
Zygomaticomandibular Ratio

1.1181
OPTIMAL



Zygomaticomandibular ratio compares cheekbone width with jaw width. Higher values suggest stronger taper from cheekbones to jaw, while lower values suggest a blockier lower face. It describes the relationship between midface width and lower-face width.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

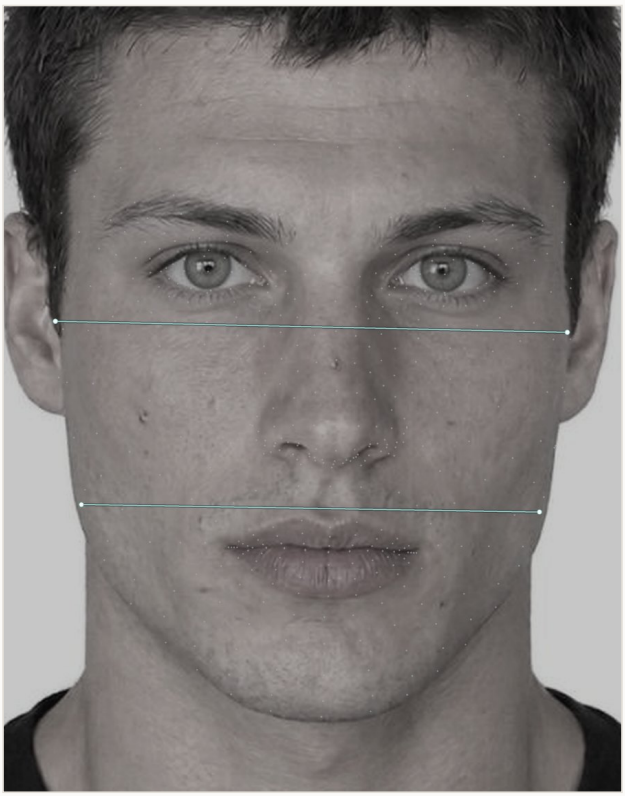
The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

A flattering cheek-to-jaw relationship can enhance facial contour and make the face look more sculpted.

JAW & CHIN

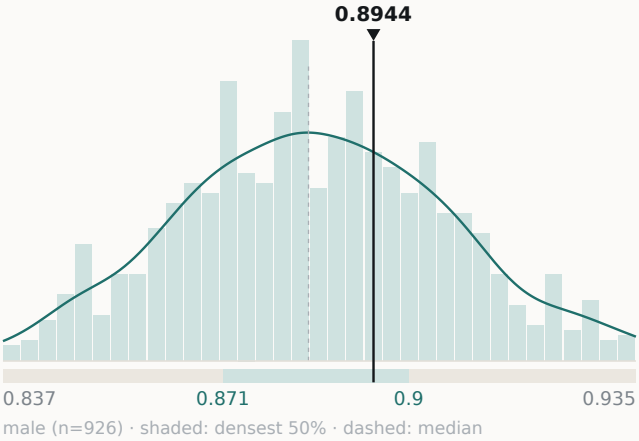
Mandibular Width

0.8944
OPTIMAL



Mandibular width compares jaw width with cheekbone width. It shows whether the lower face is narrow, moderate, or broad relative to the midface. This helps clarify how much visual weight the jaw contributes.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

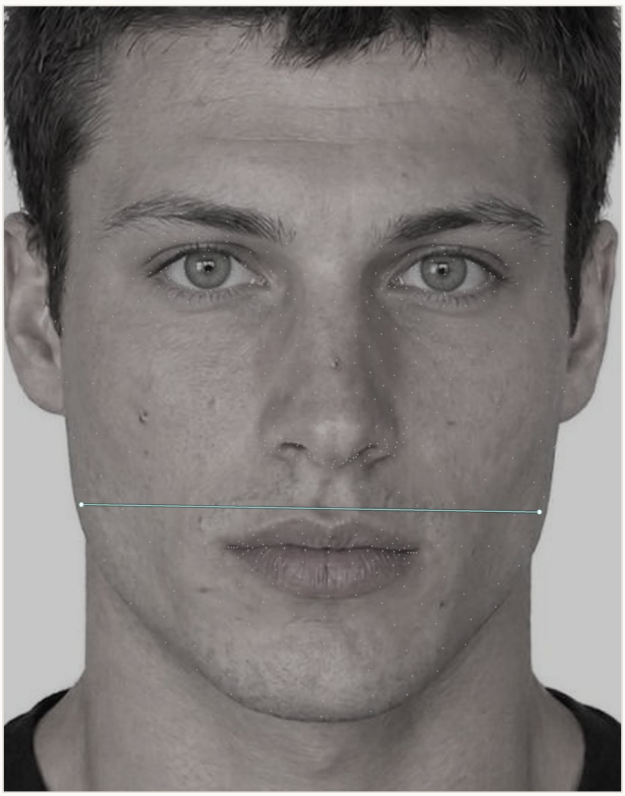
The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Jaw width that fits the cheekbones can create a stronger, cleaner, and more balanced facial frame.

JAW & CHIN

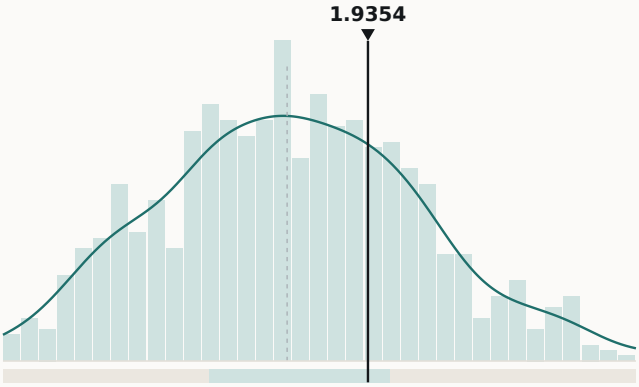
Bigonial Width

1.9354
OPTIMAL



Bigonial width measures the distance between the left and right jaw angles. It captures the absolute lower-face width in normalized facial units. This feature focuses on the breadth of the jaw corners.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

The 2 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

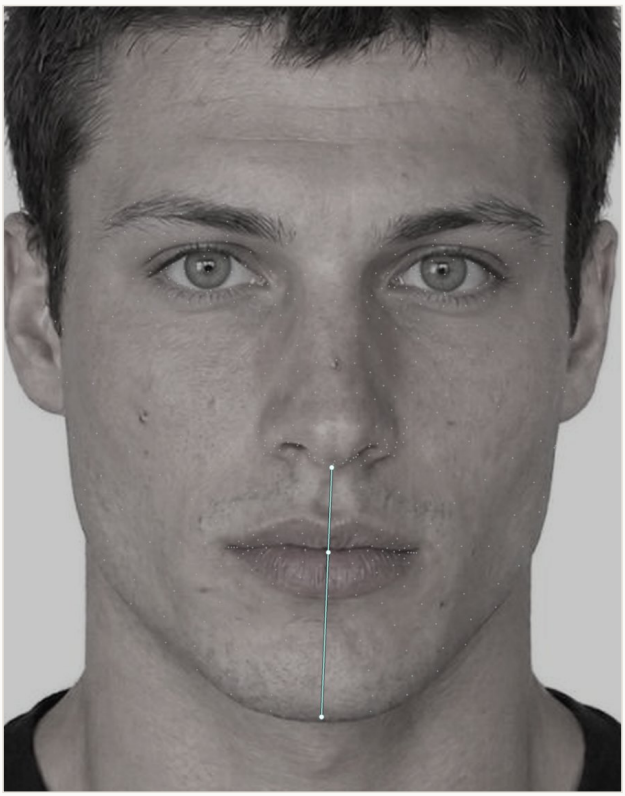
Appropriate jaw-corner width can add definition and structure without making the lower face feel visually heavy.

JAW & CHIN

Lower Face Height Ratio

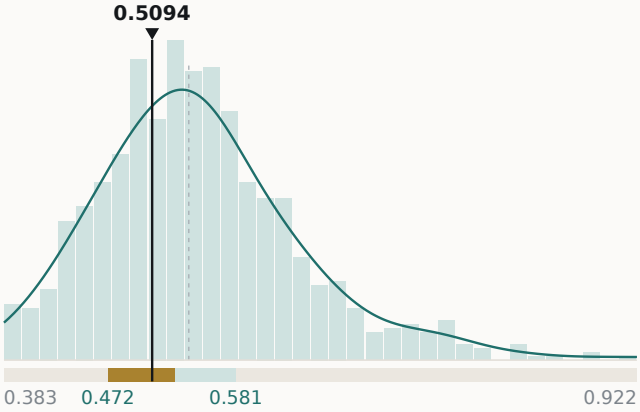
0.5094

IDEAL



Lower face height ratio compares the upper and lower portions of the lower facial third. It uses the distance from subnasale to stomion and from stomion to chin. The classic reference is a smaller upper portion and a larger lower portion.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · gold: ideal · dashed: median

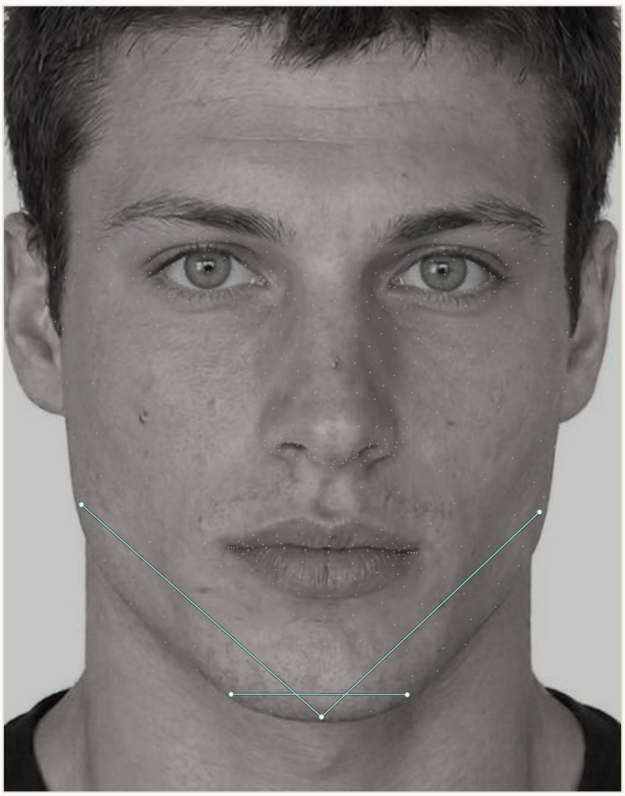
The 3 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

A balanced lower third can make the mouth, chin, and jaw look naturally proportioned.

JAW & CHIN

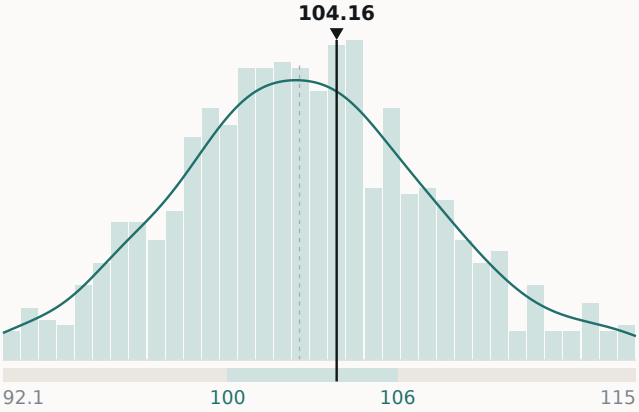
Chin Jaw Taper

104.16
OPTIMAL



Chin-jaw taper measures the convergence angle formed by the jaw corners and the chin. It also includes chin width to distinguish a sharper taper from a broader rounded shape. This feature describes the visual V-line or U-shape of the lower face.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

The 5 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

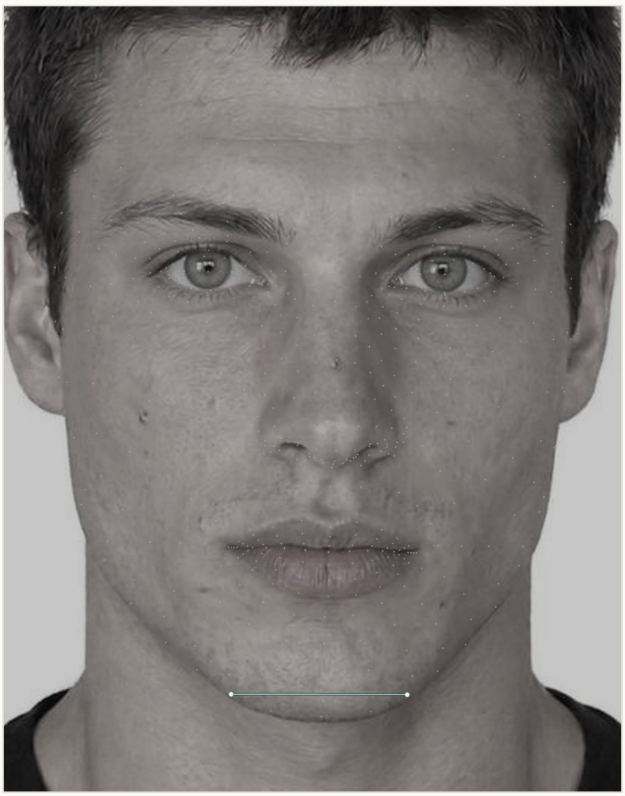
A taper that suits the cheekbones and jaw can make the lower face look elegant, defined, and balanced.

JAW & CHIN

Chin Width Index

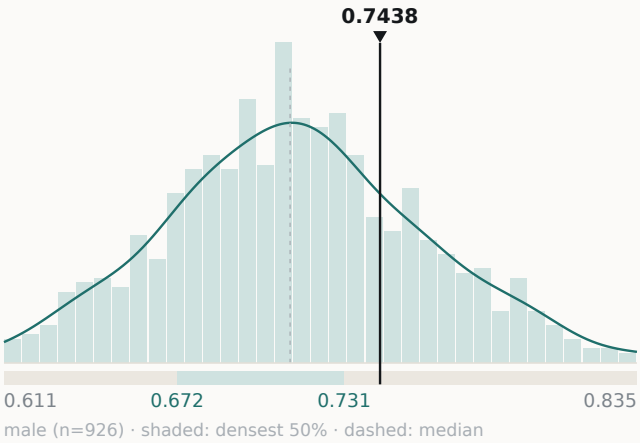
0.7438

IN RANGE



Chin width index measures the width across the flatter central part of the chin. It describes whether the chin reads as narrow, moderate, or broad. This is separate from chin height and jaw width.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

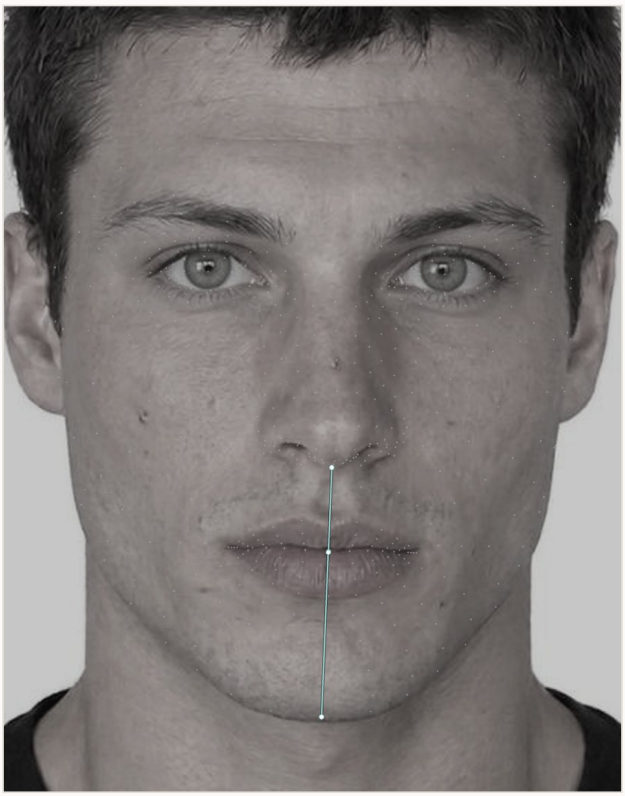
The 2 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

A chin width that fits the jaw and lips helps anchor the lower face and improves overall proportion.

JAW & CHIN

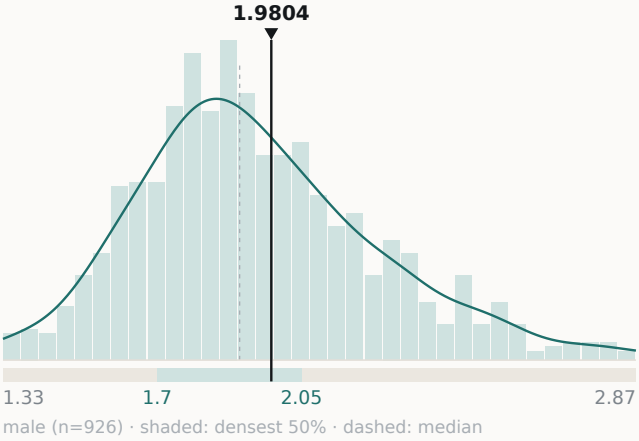
Chin Philtrum Ratio

1.9804
OPTIMAL



Chin-philtrum ratio compares chin height with philtrum length. It reflects a classic lower-face proportion where the chin area is typically longer than the philtrum. The measure helps describe vertical balance below the nose.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

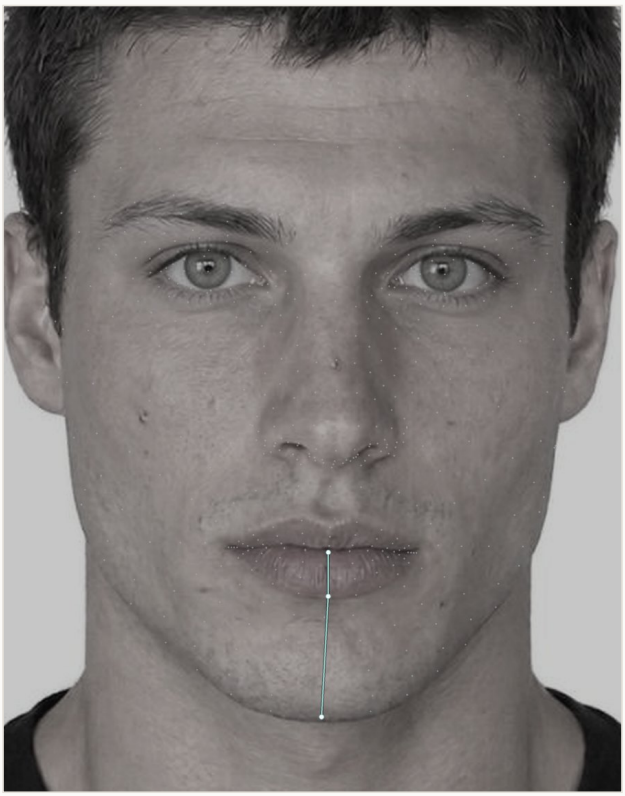
The 4 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

A balanced chin-to-philtrum relationship can make the lips and chin look better placed within the lower face.

JAW & CHIN

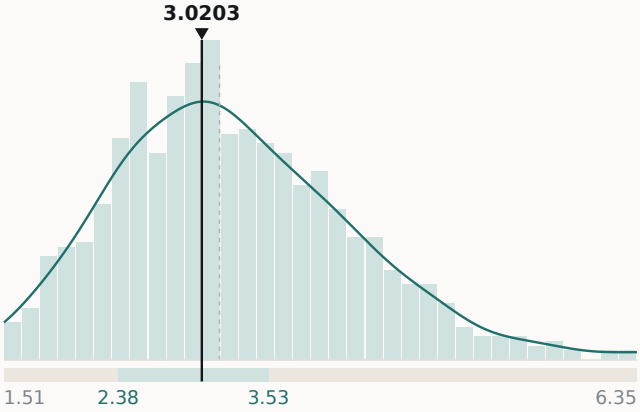
Chin Lower Lip Ratio

3.0203
OPTIMAL



Chin-lower-lip ratio compares chin height with lower-lip height. It helps evaluate the vertical transition from the mouth to the chin. The measurement is useful for understanding lower-face support and proportion.

THIS FACE AGAINST THE COHORT



male (n=926) · shaded: densest 50% · dashed: median

The 3 landmarks this measurement reads, and the geometry between them

Good balance between the lower lip and chin can make the mouth area look more refined and naturally supported.