The Relevance of Eyebrow-Making Techniques to Facial Aesthetics and Contemporary Beauty Trends: A Literature-Based Analysis

Eti Juhaeti[1*]; Agus Ridwan Misbahuddin[2]

[1,2]*Vocational Education in Family Welfare, Universitas PGRI Adi Buana, Indonesia*
[1*]*Corresponding Email: etijuhaetipermata@gmail.com*

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Abstract: This study analyses facial aesthetics through eyebrow-shaping techniques within contemporary beauty trends and their implications for cosmetology education. A systematic literature review following PRISMA was conducted on 32 Scopus and SINTA-indexed articles published from 2016 to 2025. Searches were performed in Scopus, SINTA, and Google Scholar using keywords combining facial aesthetics, eyebrow anatomy, microblading, and cosmetology education. Synthesis findings indicate that eyebrows play a central role in facial expression and proportion; ideal eyebrow position is slightly above the orbital rim in women and at or above the rim in men, with sex differences in thickness and arch. There is no universal eyebrow shape; aesthetic success depends on fit with facial structure, proportional balance, and individual preference. The review also identifies risks of overcorrection in corrective procedures and underscores the need to integrate anthropometric analysis into training. This study contributes a conceptual framework that integrates anthropometry, orbital anatomy, and eyebrow-shaping practice as a foundation for vocational curricula. Further research should test the module and validate assessment instruments.

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis estetika wajah melalui teknik pembentukan alis dalam konteks tren kecantikan kontemporer dan implikasinya bagi pendidikan tata rias vokasi. Metode yang digunakan adalah systematic literature review mengikuti panduan PRISMA terhadap 32 artikel terindeks Scopus/SINTA yang diterbitkan antara 2016–2025. Pencarian dilakukan pada Scopus, Garuda, SINTA, dan Google Scholar dengan kata kunci kombinasi terkait estetika wajah, anatomi alis, microblading, dan pendidikan tata rias. Hasil sintesis menunjukkan alis berperan sentral pada ekspresi dan proporsi wajah; posisi ideal umumnya sedikit di atas orbital rim pada wanita dan sejajar/di atas pada pria, dengan perbedaan ketebalan dan lengkungan. Tidak ada bentuk alis universal; keberhasilan estetika bergantung pada kesesuaian struktur wajah, keseimbangan proporsional, dan preferensi individu. Temuan juga mengidentifikasi risiko overkorreksi pada teknik korektif serta perlunya integrasi analisis antropometri dalam pembelajaran. Kontribusi penelitian ini adalah kerangka konseptual yang menggabungkan prinsip antropometri, anatomi periorbital, dan praktik pembentukan alis sebagai basis kurikulum vokasional berbasis bukti. Rekomendasi lanjutan meliputi uji empiris modul dan validasi instrumen penilaian.

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A. Introduction

Facial aesthetics has been described and evaluated by artists and scholars since the Renaissance, including Leonardo da Vinci, Bergmüller, and Elsholts (Ilankovan, 2013). This thinking holds that proportion, symmetry, and harmony are the basis for assessing facial beauty. Further developments in modern science have integrated anthropometric approaches into clinical practice to measure facial proportions more objectively and standardize them (Wang et al., 2024). This anthropometric approach allows quantitative analysis of facial ratios, the positions of anatomical structures, and the relationships between facial features, thereby eliminating the notion that aesthetics is purely subjective and based solely on measurable parameters.

The upper third of the face, particularly the eyebrows and eyelids, plays a dominant role in shaping facial expression, character, and perceived attractiveness. The position, thickness, arch, and distance of the eyebrows from the orbital rim influence perceptions of masculinity, femininity, age, and even an individual's emotional state. A study by Ding (2021) confirms that eyebrows are a key element of facial harmony, influenced by factors such as gender, age, race, and cultural preferences. Men's eyebrows are generally thicker, straighter, and set lower than women's, while women's eyebrows tend to have a more pronounced arch and are positioned slightly higher. This variation indicates that eyebrow aesthetic standards are contextual and cannot be standardized for all individuals.

Facial aesthetics are an important aspect of modern culture and society. Beauty and physical appearance often influence a person's confidence, social interactions, and self-perception. In recent decades, demand for techniques and procedures to enhance facial aesthetics has increased significantly. This is driven by various factors, including technological advances, changing beauty standards, and individuals' desire to improve their physical appearance (Afifah et al., 2023). The rapidly growing beauty industry has also driven innovation in eyebrow shaping techniques, ranging from decorative techniques using pencils and pomades to semi-permanent procedures such as microblading and shading (Natalia et al., 2022; Septiani et al., 2024). Recent scientific reviews show that microblading is emerging as a non-invasive technique that requires an understanding of skin anatomy, hair growth direction, and the principles of facial harmony to minimize the risk of complications and achieve balanced proportions (Shishak & Kuthial, 2025). This development emphasizes that eyebrow shaping techniques cannot be based solely on popular trends but must consider facial structure, individual characteristics, and scientifically proven aesthetic principles.

Several previous studies have focused primarily on clinical and anthropometric aspects, or on aesthetic surgical procedures such as rhinoplasty, facelifts, and blepharoplasty (Samizadeh & De Boulle, 2023). Innovations in aesthetic technology, including lasers, fat grafting, and fillers, are also discussed with respect to effectiveness, safety, and ethical practices (Feijoo et al., 2025; Uluçam & Acar, 2019). This literature tends to focus on medical and invasive interventions, resulting in relatively limited conceptual attention to eyebrow shaping techniques in non-surgical, professional cosmetology contexts.

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Studies in the cosmetology context that integrate anthropometric-based facial aesthetic theory with brow shaping practice are still limited. Indonesian cosmetology literature primarily discusses decorative techniques, bridal make-up, and procedural practices without an analytical framework grounded in facial proportions and structure (Pramesti & Maspiyah, 2015; Riefki, 2013). The absence of conceptual synthesis can lead learning to be oriented solely towards technical skills, without a systematic aesthetic-theoretical foundation, or, conversely, to stop at the theoretical level without practical application in line with the dynamics of contemporary beauty trends.

The existing literature indicates that facial aesthetics and eyebrow shaping techniques have generally been discussed separately within clinical, anthropometric, and beauty practice contexts. Most studies focus either on medical–aesthetic procedures or on practical cosmetic applications without establishing a conceptual linkage between facial proportion analysis, anatomical variation, cultural influences, and contemporary beauty trends. As a result, the integration of these elements within a framework relevant to vocational cosmetology education remains limited. This lack of integration may lead to learning processes that emphasize technical application rather than analytical understanding of facial structure and proportion. Therefore, a comprehensive synthesis that connects aesthetic theory, anatomical considerations, and practical eyebrow shaping techniques is necessary to strengthen both theoretical and practical competence in cosmetology education.

The novelty of this research lies in its attempt to synthesize anthropometric-based facial aesthetic theory and clinical literature with the development of modern eyebrow-shaping techniques and their implications for cosmetology education. This study positions eyebrow shaping not merely as a cosmetic practice but as an applied discipline grounded in anatomical analysis, principles of facial harmony, and the dynamics of contemporary beauty trends. By integrating perspectives from facial anthropometry, dermatological studies, and cosmetology practices, this research proposes a more holistic conceptual understanding of eyebrow aesthetics that bridges theoretical foundations and professional application.

Based on this background, this study addresses three main research questions: (1) how the concept of facial aesthetics is explained in the literature related to eyebrow shaping, (2) what factors influence the success of eyebrow aesthetics based on anatomy, facial proportions, and evolving beauty trends, and (3) how the integration of these concepts can contribute to cosmetology education. Accordingly, this study aims to analyze facial aesthetics through eyebrow shaping techniques using a literature review, identify factors influencing aesthetic harmony in eyebrow design, and formulate conceptual implications for strengthening cosmetology learning at the vocational education level. The findings are expected to contribute to the development of a more evidence-based and analytically grounded framework for teaching eyebrow aesthetics in cosmetology education.

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B. Method

This study employed a literature review to synthesise and analyse scientific findings on facial aesthetics and eyebrow-shaping techniques, and their implications for cosmetology education. This approach was chosen to gain a comprehensive conceptual understanding by integrating empirical research findings and relevant theoretical studies. Data were obtained from scientific articles published in journals indexed by Scopus and SINTA. The search was conducted through the Scopus database (Elsevier, Springer, Taylor & Francis, Sage), the Garuda portal, and the official pages of SINTA-indexed journals. Google Scholar was used to identify indexability and access full texts.

The literature search was conducted using a combination of keywords in Indonesian and English, including: facial aesthetics, eyebrow shaping techniques, eyebrow anatomy, microblading, beauty trends, cosmetology education, and cosmetology. The keyword combinations used Boolean operators (AND, OR) to identify articles relevant to the research focus. The articles analyzed were limited to publications from 2016 to 2025 to ensure novelty and relevance to developments in beauty trends and contemporary aesthetic technology. During the analysis process, the initial search yielded 68 articles. A screening process based on title and abstract suitability and duplication removal yielded 45 articles. A comprehensive content evaluation based on inclusion and exclusion criteria yielded 32 articles for in-depth analysis. The following inclusion and exclusion criteria are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Inclusion-Exclusion Criteria

Aspect	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Journal Index	Indexed by Scopus and SINTA 1–4	Not indexed or popular sources
Publication Year	2016 – 2025	< 2016
Topic	Facial aesthetics, eyebrow shaping techniques, and make-up education	Not relevant to eyebrows or make-up education
Article Type	Research articles and scientific reviews	Opinion articles or unclear methodology
Access	Full text available	No full text available

The data collection technique used was a literature review. The data analysis technique used was the Miles and Huberman model (Sugiyono, 2020). The three stages applied were as follows:

1. Data reduction, through a process of coding and grouping articles based on main themes, namely: (a) concepts of facial aesthetics and anthropometry; (b) anatomical variations and gender factors; (c) modern eyebrow shaping techniques; (d) beauty trends; and (e) implications for cosmetology education.

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2. Data presentation, carried out in the form of a literature synthesis matrix that includes author identity, year of publication, journal index, objectives, methods, main findings, and their relevance to the research focus.
3. Conclusion drawing and verification, carried out through thematic analysis to identify conceptual patterns, research gaps, and the integration between facial aesthetics theory and eyebrow shaping practice in the context of vocational education.

This research was conducted systematically through structured stages, starting with problem formulation, literature search in indexed databases, selection process based on inclusion-exclusion criteria, and analysis using the Miles and Huberman model. These stages are presented in Figure 1 as the research flow.

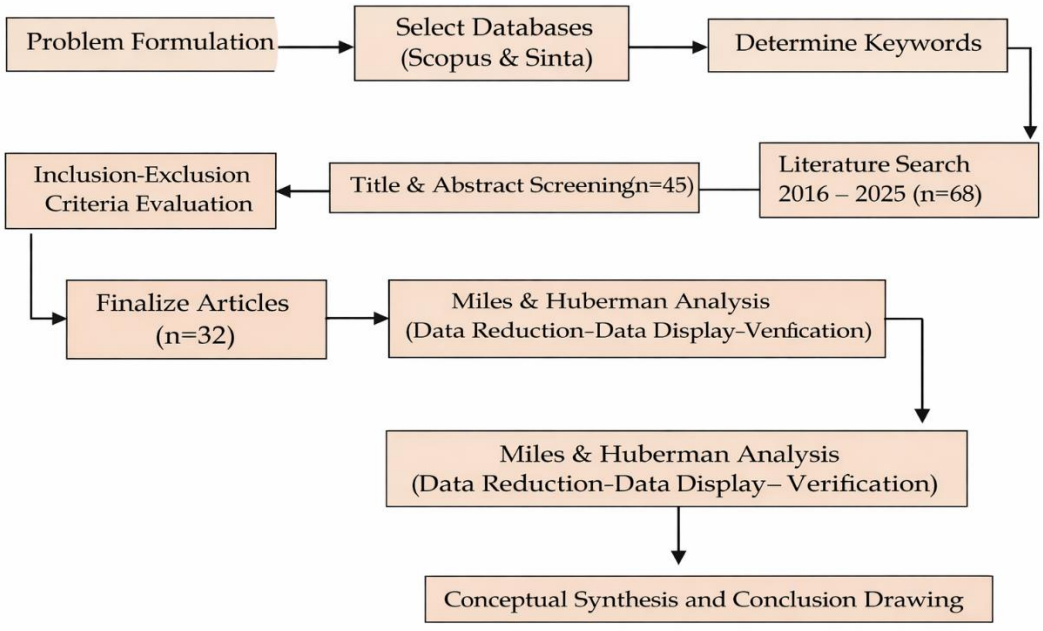

Figure 1. Research Flow

C. Result

Based on the analysis of 32 selected articles, the findings of this study indicate that the discussion of eyebrow aesthetics in the literature develops in four main patterns, namely: (1) aesthetics based on facial proportion and harmony, (2) anatomical and physiological determinations, (3) variations in ideal eyebrow standards, and (4) implications of corrective techniques and potential procedural errors.

Eyebrow Aesthetics Based on Proportion and Facial Harmony

Research in facial technology and anthropometry indicates that the use of analytical models, such as facial landmarks and proportional features, is a key method for predicting attractiveness and analyzing facial aesthetics. Learning efficient facial landmark models reinforces the idea that geometric facial features, including angles and relationships among

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facial organs, serve as the objective basis for assessing facial aesthetics (e.g., symmetry, proportion, and feature balance). This approach can be applied in cosmetology education to enhance understanding of facial anatomy prior to eyebrow shaping practice (Peng et al., 2023). Much of the literature places eyebrows as a key element in establishing visual balance in the face. Brow aesthetics is not understood as a single ideal shape, but rather as the result of the harmony between the position, thickness, and arch of the eyebrows with the overall facial structure. A study by Barrón-Hernández & Tosti (2017) found that symmetrical, structured eyebrows enhance the perception of positive expression. Similar findings were reported by Septiani et al (2024), who emphasized that appropriate eyebrow-shaping techniques can enhance a confident, friendly image.

The literature synthesis suggests that facial harmony is more important than simply following a particular eyebrow shape trend. This means that aesthetic success is determined by the integration of facial elements, not by a single shape parameter alone.

Anatomical and Physiological Determination

Anatomical literature indicates that eyebrow position and movement are influenced by the structure of the supraorbital bone and the interaction of the frontalis, corrugator supercilii, procerus, and orbicularis oculi muscles (Omana et al., 2021; Pessino et al., 2023). The frontalis functions as the primary eyebrow elevator, while the depressor muscle group lowers the brow. Pathophysiological studies (De Jong & Hohman, 2023; Farber & Codner, 2020) indicate that brow ptosis, particularly in the lateral segment, results from a combination of gravity, hyperactivity of the depressor muscles, and weakened structural support. These findings suggest that changes in brow position are not merely aesthetic but also influenced by biological factors and age.

The literature suggests that the lateral segment of the brow is more susceptible to drooping than the medial segment. This has important implications for determining eyebrow shaping and correction techniques. Facial aesthetics is a branch of science that studies the beauty and proportions of the human face. In the context of beauty, facial aesthetics encompasses various aspects such as symmetry, proportion, and harmony between facial elements. Eyebrows play a crucial role in framing the face and providing visual balance. Facial aesthetic theories often refer to principles such as the Golden Ratio, which is used to determine ideal facial proportions (Kurniawan, 2015).

The impact or contribution of certain elements of the face, such as shape, proportion, and structure, on the overall appearance, attractiveness, and visual balance of the face. Facial aesthetics are influenced by factors such as symmetry, harmony among facial features, and the suitability of the shape to an individual's character or style. The main elements that influence facial aesthetics include: eyebrow shape, facial structure, skin and hair colour, symmetry, and facial expression. Bold eyebrow application techniques involve shading and shaping firmly to create a strong, assertive look. This eyebrow application technique appears more natural and follows the natural direction of a person's eyebrow hairs, which suits various face shapes (Septiani et al., 2024). Likewise, facial structure is one way to assess a

https://doi.org/10.51276/edu.v7i2.1680

person's facial appearance (Puspitasari et al., 2024). Meanwhile, Barrón-Hernández & Tosti (2017) showed that symmetrical, structured eyebrows can enhance facial expression, giving the impression of a more expressive, positive face. Choosing the right eyebrow shaping technique can actually enhance a positive image, making the face friendlier and more confident.

Based on a literature review, eyebrow aesthetics are determined not only by shape and position, but also by the appropriateness of the eyebrow-shaping technique to an individual's facial characteristics. Eyebrows shaped with the right technique can create visual balance and enhance overall facial expression. These findings suggest that the choice of eyebrow-shaping technique should take into account facial proportions, bone structure, and current beauty trends to achieve harmonious, aesthetically pleasing results.

Ideal Eyebrow Standard Variations

Based on a literature review, there are few journals or scientific articles specifically discussing "ideal eyebrow criteria" in the context of formal education. However, in the context of vocational learning, the E-Module developed by Khofiyyan et al (2025) for eyebrow shaping techniques requires eyebrow design standards based on facial proportions, supported by subject matter experts and practicality tests within the Make-up curriculum (e.g., the validated module demonstrated that eyebrow materials were designed following aesthetic facial standards and proportions, thus serving as a benchmark for student competency). In this regard, the literature indicates that ideal eyebrow standards are variable and context-dependent. The classic Westmore model (Ding, 2021) provides geometric proportion guidelines regarding the start, peak, and end points of the eyebrow. Golan & Levine (2019) added more specific numerical distance parameters, while Zins et al. (2022) emphasized the importance of considering periorbital features in evaluating eyebrow aesthetics.

The literature also reveals significant differences between male and female eyebrows. In men, eyebrows tend to be flatter and lower, while in women, the arch is more pronounced, with a peak in the lateral third. Furthermore, Richer et al (2023) showed that eyebrow shape should be tailored to facial type. For example, a long face is more suited to a flat brow, while a square face requires a lateral arch to soften the facial angles. These findings indicate the lack of a universal standard applicable to all individuals. Brow aesthetics are influenced by gender, facial shape, intercanthal distance, and other periorbital characteristics.

Implications of Corrective Techniques and Potential Procedural Errors

The literature on browlifts and corrective techniques demonstrates a variety of methods with varying characteristics and risks (Karimi et al., 2020). Longitudinal studies report spontaneous postoperative elevation, particularly in the medial segment, which should be considered in treatment planning. The most frequently reported error is excessive elevation, resulting in a "shocked" or unnatural appearance (Jones & Lo, 2013). Zeng et al

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(2024) stated that brow position and apex location influence facial aesthetic preferences and subjective visual perception. This study used eye-tracking technology to demonstrate that brow apex positioning that is too low or too high influences observers' assessments of facial aesthetics, and that preferences vary by demographic. Increased brow height significantly impacts perceptions of facial character. Excessive brow elevation is associated with perceptions of greater dominance, less femininity, greater aggression, or social threat, suggesting that variations in brow height may elicit undesirable perceptions of facial expressions (Kempa et al., 2025). A general pattern that can be identified is that the success of any eyebrow shaping or correction technique depends heavily on the balance between elevation, apex position, and the individual's anatomical characteristics.

Synthesis of Findings

Collectively, the findings indicate three main trends. First, eyebrow aesthetics are determined by the integration of facial proportions rather than by a single universal standard. Second, anatomical factors and periorbital muscle dynamics play a significant role in determining eyebrow position and its changes throughout the lifespan. Third, effective eyebrow shaping techniques must account for gender differences, facial morphology, and the risk of overcorrection to maintain visual harmony. The general research findings are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of Literature Findings on Aesthetics and Eyebrow Making Techniques

Finding Categories	Primary Source	Core Findings	Result Pattern
Proportion and Harmony	Barrón-Hernández & Tosti (2017);Septiani et al (2024)	Symmetry and structure enhance positive expression.	Aesthetics depend on visual balance
Anatomy and Muscles	Omana et al (2021); Pessino et al (2023)	Frontalis raises, corrugator lowers the eyebrows	Eyebrow dynamics are determined by muscle interaction
Ptosis and Age	De Jong & Hohman (2023); Farber & Codner (2020)	Lateral segments are more prone to falling	Age and gravity are dominant factors
Ideal Standard	Ding (2021); Golan & Levine (2019); Zins et al (2022)	Numerical proportion parameters vary.	There is no universal standard.
Corrective Techniques	Karimi et al (2020)	Many methods with different risks	Overcorrection often occurs

D. Discussion

The findings of this study indicate that the concept of facial aesthetics in contemporary literature is no longer understood as a fixed, universal standard, but rather as a relational construct shaped by proportion, symmetry, and harmony among facial features. Anthropometric studies using facial landmark analysis demonstrate that perceptions of attractiveness are significantly influenced by geometric relationships

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between facial points, including intercanthal distance, supraorbital position, and brow angle (Peng et al., 2023). This perspective suggests that eyebrow shaping should begin with proportional facial analysis rather than merely following cosmetic trends or popular aesthetic preferences. From a scientific standpoint, such an approach emphasises that aesthetic evaluation can be grounded in measurable parameters, enabling a more objective understanding of facial balance. Clinical dermatology and aesthetic research further support this interpretation by showing that eyebrows function as expressive elements that frame the upper face and influence emotional perception and social impressions. Barrón-Hernández & Tosti (2017) explained that symmetrical and well-structured eyebrows enhance the perception of positive expression and contribute to a professional facial impression. Similarly, Golan & Levine (2019) emphasised the importance of numerical parameters in determining the eyebrow's starting point, apex, and tail to maintain facial balance. The convergence of these findings suggests that eyebrow aesthetics should be understood as an outcome of an integrated facial structure rather than an isolated cosmetic element. Consequently, the literature indicates that the aesthetic quality of eyebrows emerges from the interaction between geometric proportion, visual harmony, and individual morphological characteristics. This interpretation addresses the first research question by demonstrating that facial aesthetics in the context of eyebrow formation is conceptually explained through proportional analysis, structural harmony, and the suitability of eyebrow design to the individual's facial morphology.

Further synthesis of the reviewed literature reveals that the success of eyebrow aesthetics is determined by several interconnected factors, particularly anatomical and physiological characteristics, facial morphological proportions, and contextual variations related to gender and contemporary beauty trends. Anatomically, eyebrow position and movement are influenced by the structure of the supraorbital bone and the interaction of several facial muscles, including the frontalis, corrugator supercilii, procerus, and orbicularis oculi (Omana et al., 2021; Pessino et al., 2023). The frontalis muscle acts as the primary elevator of the eyebrow, whereas the depressor muscle groups contribute to lowering the brow position. Age-related structural changes also play a significant role in eyebrow aesthetics. Studies by Farber & Codner (2020) and De Jong & Hohman (2023) identified lateral brow ptosis as a common condition associated with ageing and gravitational effects on facial tissues. These findings indicate that eyebrow position is not solely determined by aesthetic design choices but also by biological and physiological dynamics that evolve. In practical applications, a lack of understanding of these anatomical mechanisms may lead to technical errors in eyebrow shaping. Karimi et al (2020) reported that excessive elevation during corrective procedures may result in unnatural facial expressions or distortions in perceived character. Therefore, successful eyebrow shaping requires a balance between aesthetic intention and anatomical awareness to maintain natural facial expression.

In addition to anatomical factors, facial morphology significantly influences the appropriateness of eyebrow design. Anthropometric-based studies demonstrate that

https://doi.org/10.51276/edu.v7i2.1680

different facial structures require different eyebrow configurations to maintain visual harmony. Richer et al (2023) showed that individuals with long faces tend to achieve better facial balance with flatter eyebrow shapes. In contrast, square facial structures benefit from more pronounced lateral arches that soften angular features. Classical models such as the Westmore model, reanalysed in Ding (2021) study, emphasise geometric ratios in determining the start point, apex, and tail of the eyebrow. However, more recent studies suggest that these numerical parameters should not be applied rigidly, as they must be adapted to each individual's morphological context. This reinforces the conclusion that there is no universal eyebrow standard applicable to all face types. Instead, aesthetic success depends on the harmony between eyebrow design and the individual's facial proportions and structural characteristics. Gender differences further contribute to variations in eyebrow aesthetics. Zins et al (2022) reported that male eyebrows generally appear flatter and positioned lower on the orbital rim, while female eyebrows tend to have a more pronounced lateral arch and slightly higher placement. Although contemporary beauty trends often influence preferred eyebrow shapes, the literature consistently indicates that facial harmony remains the primary determinant of aesthetic success rather than temporary stylistic trends. These findings collectively answer the second research question by demonstrating that a combination of anatomical dynamics, geometric facial proportions, gender characteristics, and contextual beauty preferences influences eyebrow aesthetics.

The integration of these aesthetic concepts also has important implications for vocational cosmetology education. The literature suggests that effective eyebrow shaping cannot rely solely on technical imitation but must be supported by an analytical understanding of facial structure and proportion. Research on cosmetology education demonstrates that instructional approaches integrating facial proportion analysis can improve students' conceptual understanding and practical accuracy. For example, the development of a proportion-based e-module for eyebrow shaping techniques reported by Khofiyyan et al (2025) showed that learning materials designed around facial aesthetic principles enhance students' ability to analyse facial characteristics before performing practical procedures. This pedagogical approach shifts cosmetology learning from purely procedural training to a more analytical, evidence-based model. In this context, students are encouraged not only to replicate eyebrow styles but also to evaluate the relationship between eyebrow design, facial morphology, and aesthetic harmony. Studies in vocational education similarly indicate that learning strategies based on morphological analysis improve the precision of practical skills and reduce the likelihood of procedural errors (Septiani et al., 2024).

Furthermore, the clinical literature highlighting the risks of overcorrection in eyebrow procedures provides valuable reflective material for educational practice. Karimi et al (2020) demonstrated that excessive elevation or incorrect apex positioning may distort facial expressions and alter perceived emotional characteristics. Understanding these potential consequences enables students to adopt a more critical and responsible approach when applying eyebrow-shaping techniques. Integrating knowledge of facial anatomy,

https://doi.org/10.51276/edu.v7i2.1680

proportional analysis, and corrective technique literature, therefore, strengthens an evidence-based learning framework within cosmetology education. Such integration supports the development of professional competencies that combine technical skill with analytical judgment. Ultimately, these findings address the third research question and highlight that combining facial aesthetic theory, anatomical understanding, and variations in eyebrow standards can provide a conceptual foundation for cosmetology learning grounded in principles of facial harmony and scientific reasoning.

E. Implication

The findings of this study indicate that eyebrow aesthetics should not be understood merely as a cosmetic practice, but as a multidisciplinary construct integrating facial anthropometry, periorbital anatomy, and principles of visual harmony. Perceptions of facial attractiveness are influenced by geometric relationships among facial features, suggesting that eyebrow shaping should be grounded in proportional analysis rather than fleeting beauty trends. Anatomical studies also demonstrate that eyebrow position and dynamics are influenced by the interactions among several facial muscles and upper facial structures, underscoring the need to consider biological and functional aspects of facial anatomy in aesthetic evaluation. This perspective extends classical geometric approaches toward a more integrative framework that combines structural and functional considerations to understand eyebrow aesthetics. Conceptually, the study emphasises that facial harmony is more determinant than a single ideal eyebrow shape, that aesthetic standards are contextual and influenced by gender, age, bone structure, and muscle dynamics, and that aesthetic evaluation must also consider the potential risks of excessive correction in eyebrow shaping practices. In practical terms, these findings have important implications for vocational cosmetology education, particularly for strengthening eyebrow-shaping competencies. Learning processes should not focus solely on technical imitation but should begin with analytical facial assessment based on proportion and anatomy. Teaching materials that integrate proportional analysis can improve students' conceptual understanding and help them connect theoretical knowledge with practical application more systematically. Through this approach, students are encouraged to design eyebrow shapes that correspond to individual facial morphology rather than simply replicating popular styles. Integrating anatomical knowledge into aesthetic practice also provides a scientific basis for determining eyebrow-shaping and correction techniques, thereby reducing the risk of procedural errors, such as excessive elevation, incorrect apex placement, or unnatural facial expression.

Furthermore, the evaluation system in cosmetology education should emphasise the suitability of eyebrow design to facial proportions, visual balance, and the naturalness of the resulting expression rather than adherence to a single aesthetic standard. Reflective learning based on potential technical errors can also help students develop critical awareness of the consequences of incorrect procedures. Overall, these implications support the development of an integrative cosmetology learning model that combines facial proportion analysis, anatomical understanding, adaptation of aesthetic techniques, and procedural risk

https://doi.org/10.51276/edu.v7i2.1680

awareness within an evidence-based educational framework, thereby contributing to a more systematic, scientific, and industry-relevant vocational cosmetology curriculum.

F. Limitation and Suggestions for Further Research

This research is a literature review that provides a conceptual synthesis of scientific articles on eyebrow aesthetics published within a specific year. Therefore, the findings are interpretive and dependent on the quality and scope of publications available in the databases accessed. The possibility of publication bias is unavoidable, especially since most of the literature found comes from the fields of aesthetic dermatology and plastic surgery, while studies specifically addressing the context of vocational cosmetology education are relatively limited. Furthermore, this study did not conduct empirical verification through observation of learning practices or experimental testing on cosmetology students. Therefore, the formulated pedagogical implications remain at the conceptual level and have not been tested for effectiveness in actual curriculum implementation. Cultural variations and aesthetic preferences across regions have also not been analysed in depth, even though social and cultural contexts strongly influence perceptions of eyebrow beauty.

Another limitation lies in the heterogeneity of approaches in the literature analysed. Some studies utilise clinical and anthropometric perspectives, while others focus on cosmetic trends or subjective aesthetic evaluations. These methodological differences could potentially impact the consistency of the synthesis of findings. This study is limited by its reliance on a literature review rather than direct observation or experimentation with eyebrow-making practices. Therefore, the research results are more conceptual and theoretical synthesis, so they cannot empirically describe the effectiveness of each eyebrow-making technique on various face shapes.

Further research is recommended to develop an empirical approach to test the conceptual model formulated in this study. Experiments or quasi-experiments in cosmetology learning can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of integrating facial proportion analysis and understanding of periorbital anatomy on improving students' practical competencies. A quantitative approach can be used to measure the accuracy of eyebrow design, while a qualitative approach can explore students' perceptions of evidence-based learning. Future research should also expand its scope to include sociocultural dimensions and global beauty trends to understand how eyebrow aesthetic standards evolve in different cultural contexts. Comparative studies across genders and age groups are also important for deepening understanding of morphological variation and aesthetic preferences.

Furthermore, the development of a standardised yet individual-adaptive facial harmony-based assessment instrument represents a significant research opportunity. Such an instrument could make a concrete contribution to vocational cosmetology education in formulating a more objective, proportion-based evaluation rubric for practice. Further research is expected not only to strengthen the conceptual validity of eyebrow aesthetics but

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also to produce pedagogical innovations that are applicable and grounded in scientific evidence.

G. Conclusion

Based on a synthesis of 32 selected articles, it can be concluded that eyebrow aesthetics in the literature are explained through an integrative approach that emphasises facial proportions, visual balance, and individual morphological suitability. Aesthetics is not understood as a single, universal standard, but rather as the result of harmonising facial structure, periorbital anatomical dynamics, and the context of gender and beauty trends. The findings indicate that successful eyebrow shaping is influenced by three main determinants: geometric facial proportions, anatomical and physiological factors (including muscle interactions and age-related changes), and contextual variations in ideal standards. Thus, eyebrow aesthetics is dynamic and cannot be separated from the scientific foundations of anthropometry and facial anatomy.

Scientifically, this study contributes to the formulation of a conceptual framework for eyebrow aesthetics by integrating visual aesthetic approaches and biological determinants. This synthesis broadens perspectives that have tended to separate cosmetic and clinical studies, presenting a more comprehensive, evidence-based understanding. In cosmetology education, the results of this study are relevant as a basis for strengthening curricula based on facial analysis and anatomical understanding prior to technical practice. The integration of concepts of proportion, periorbital muscle dynamics, and technical risk evaluation enables more systematic, reflective, and adaptive learning to address individual variations. Thus, makeup education is not only oriented towards application skills but also towards mastering the scientific rationale underlying aesthetic practice, thereby producing competent, critical, and professional graduates.

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Author's Biography

	**Eti Juhaeti.** She was born in Lebak on November 11, 1968. She is a student at PGRI Adi Buana University Surabaya, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Bachelor of Vocational Education in Family Welfare, majoring in Cosmetology. Email: etijuhaetipermata@gmail.com.
	**Agus Ridwan Misbahuddin.** He was born in Pamekasan on August 23, 1973. He is a lecturer at PGRI Adi Buana Surabaya, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Bachelor's Degree Program in Vocational Education in Family Welfare. Email: agus.ridwan@unipasby.ac.id