

## ABSTRACT

An attractive, harmonic and well proportioned face is everyone's wish. However, each population group or race has a different facial configuration. Therefore, a normal 'cephalometric norm' is needed for each group or race. But as a single normal 'cephalometric norm' of one population group or race does not always give an optimal result of orthodontic treatment goals if applied to another group.

The aim of this study is to determine the cephalometric norm and to assess the satisfaction of the Batak population concerning their face. The fact shows there is a difference between the original Batak group and mixed Batak group which indicated that an intrinsic factor plays an important role in the facial configuration. As a result of modernization and advanced technology a different perception has arisen, therefore another 'expected norm' in the Batak population according to their interpretation is needed. It turned out that this new 'expected norm' is not very different from the original Batak face.

The results show that (1) the normal facial configuration of the Batak population is protrusive and euryprosop. (2) The intrinsic factor or genetic factor has a dominant influence on the convexity and face width in the original Batak group compared to the mixed Batak group. (3) The 'expected norm' is not significantly different from 'cephalometric norm' of original Batak facial configuration. (4) Proportional configuration of the expected face are not significantly different from the original Batak group. (5) Dissatisfaction about the facial configuration is greater in the mixed Batak population, that is the result of loose family ties in the mixed Batak group due to the cultural and environment intervention.

In conclusion, the facial configuration of the Batak population is protrusive and euryprosop.

**Key words** : original Batak, mixed Batak, facial configuration, cephalometric norm, expected norm, perception, satisfaction, dissatisfaction.