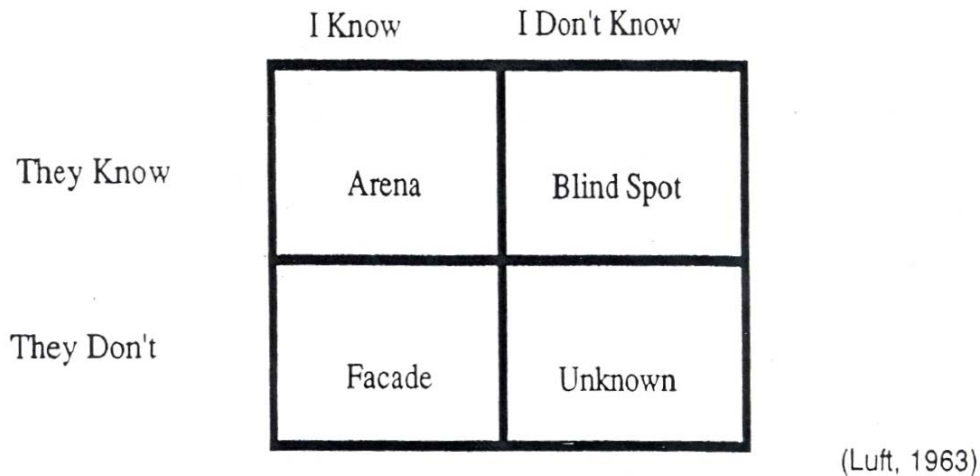


THE JOHARI WINDOW



The Johari Window can be thought of as a communication window through which we give and receive information about ourselves and others, It is beneficial in helping us to understand why supervisors may back off from giving feedback and why students may perceive feedback to be threatening and difficult to accept. Although it appears in the above diagram that all four panes of the window are of equal size, the size of the panes vary as the relationship between student and supervisor develops.

Arena:

This refers to information that the student knows about herself and about which the supervisor knows. As the level of trust increases between the student and supervisor more information is shared and the Arena increases in size.

Blind Spot:

This refers to information that the student is unaware of but which the supervisor may know. The extent of the student's awareness of her own behaviours and what those behaviours communicate to others determines how difficult it will be for both the student and supervisor.

Facade:

This refers to information that the student knows about herself but of which the supervisor is unaware.

Unknown:

This refers to information that neither the student nor the therapist is aware of.

THE JOHARI WINDOW

		Student Knows	Student Doesn't Know
Supervisor Knows	Arena	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflects information student and supervisor both know. • As trust develops and student shares more information Arena will increase in size 	Blind Spot
	Supervisor Doesn't Know	Facade	Unknown
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information student knows but does not share. (eg. health issues, previous performance) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • past experiences • conscious and unconscious childhood memories • More appropriate for psychotherapy than supervision.

(. Adapted from Luft, 1963.)