Johari Window							
	Known to self	Not known to self					
Known to others							
	Arena	Blind Spot					
Not Known to Others							
	Façade	Unknown					

This tool was devised by psychologists Joseph Luft and Harry Ingham in the United States in 1955 when they were looking at how groups worked. It is a simple and useful tool for illustrating and improving self-awareness, and mutual understanding between individuals within a group. Interestingly, Luft and Ingham called their Johari Window model "Johari" after combining their first names, Joe and Harry.

	Known to Self	Not Known to Self	
Known to Others	1 OPEN	2 BLIND	
Not Known to Others	HIDDEN 3	UNKNOWN 4	

When performing the exercise, the subject is given a list of 55 adjectives and picks five or six that they feel describe their own personality. Peers of the subject are then given the same list, and each pick five or six adjectives that describe the subject. These adjectives are then mapped onto a grid.

johari window four regions or quadrants

- 1. Is part of ourselves that we see and others see open area, open self, free area, free self, or 'the arena'
- 2. Is the aspect that others see but we are not aware of blind area, blind self, or 'blindspot'
- 3. Is the most mysterious part in that the unconscious or subconscious bit of us is seen by neither ourselves nor others hidden area, hidden self, avoided area, avoided self or 'facade'
- 4. Is our private space, which we keep from others unknown area or unknown self

Adjectives that are selected by both the participant and his or her peers are placed into the **Arena** quadrant. This quadrant represents traits of the participant of which both they and their peers are aware.

Adjectives selected only by the participant, but not by any of their peers, are placed into the **Façade** quadrant, representing information about the participant of which their peers are unaware. It is then up to the participant whether or not to disclose this information.

Adjectives that are not selected by the participant but only by their peers are placed into the **Blind Spot** quadrant. These represent information of which the participant is not aware, but others are, and they can decide whether and how to inform the individual about these "**blind spots**".

Adjectives which were not selected by either the participant or their peers remain in the **Unknown** quadrant, representing the participant's behaviors or motives which were not recognized by anyone participating. This may be because they do not apply, or because there is collective ignorance of the existence of said trait.

Johari adjectives: A Johari Window consists of the following 55 adjectives used as possible descriptions of the participant. In alphabetical order they are:

able
accepting
adaptable
bold
brave
calm
caring
cheerful
clever
complex
confident

energetic
extroverted
friendly
giving
happy
helpful
idealistic
independent
ingenious

dependable

dignified

intelligent
introverted
kind
knowledgeable
logical
loving
mature
modest
nervous
observant
organized

patient
powerful
proud
quiet
reflective
relaxed
religious
responsive
searching
self-assertive
self-conscious

sensible
sentimental
shy
silly
spontaneous
sympathetic
tense
trustworthy
warm

wise

witty

Nohari variant

A *Nohari window* is the inversion of the Johari window, and is a collection of negative personality traits instead of positive.

incompetent
violent
insecure
hostile
needy
ignorant
blasé
embarrassed
insensitive
dispassionate

inattentive

intolerant
aloof
irresponsible
selfish
unimaginative
irrational
imperceptive
loud
self-satisfied
overdramatic
unreliable

vulgar
unhappy
inane
distant
chaotic
vacuous
passive
dull
cold

inflexible

glum

timid
stupid
lethargic
unhelpful
brash
childish
impatient
panicky
smug
predictable
foolish

cowardlysimplewithdrawncynicalcruelboastfulweak

unethicalrashcalloushumourless