Cultural humility includes the following tenets (Chavez, 2012; Tervalon and Murray-Garcia, 1998):

Lifelong commitment to self-reflection and critique

Addressing the power imbalances in the nurse-client relationship

Developing mutually beneficial and nonpaternalistic partnerships with the community in which one is working

The manner and sequence of the growth and development phenomenon are universal and fundamental features of all children; however, children's varied behavioral responses to similar events are often determined by their culture. Culture plays a critical role in the parenting behaviors that facilitate children's development (Melendez, 2005). Children acquire the skills, knowledge, beliefs, and values that are important to their own family and culture.

Cultures may also differ in whether status in a group is based on age or skill. Even children's play and their types of games are culturally determined. In some cultures, children play in groups composed of members of the same gender; and in others, they play in mixed-gender groups. In some cultures, team games predominate; and in others, most play is limited to individual games.

Standards and norms vary from culture to culture and from location to location; a practice that is accepted in one area may meet with disapproval or create tension in another. The extent to which cultures tolerate divergence from the established norm also varies among cultures and subcultural groups. Although conforming to cultural norms provides a degree of security, it is a decided deterrent to change.

Nursing Alert

American cultures and co-cultures can be so diverse that it is essential that nurses be aware of and knowledgeable about the predominant groups in their work community and apply this