There are many reasons why a cookie could not be set correctly. Below are the most common reasons:

- You have cookies disabled in your browser. You need to reset your browser to accept cookies or to ask you if you want to accept cookies.
- Your browser asks you whether you want to accept cookies and you declined. To accept cookies from this site, use the Back button and accept the cookie.
- Your browser does not support cookies. Try a different browser if you suspect this.
- The date on your computer is in the past. If your computer's clock shows a date before 1 Jan 1970, the browser will automatically forget the cookie. To fix this, set the correct time and date on your computer.
- You have installed an application that monitors or blocks cookies from being set. You must disable the application while logging in or check with your system administrator.

Why Does this Site Require Cookies?

This site uses cookies to improve performance by remembering that you are logged in when you go from page to page. To provide access without cookies would require the site to create a new session for every page you visit, which slows the system down to an unacceptable level.

What Gets Stored in a Cookie?

This site stores nothing other than an automatically generated session ID in the cookie; no other information is captured.

In general, only the information that you provide, or the choices you make while visiting a web site, can be stored in a cookie. For example, the site cannot determine your email name unless you choose to type it. Allowing a website to create a cookie does not give that or any other site access to the rest of your computer, and only the site that created the cookie can read it.

In the context of social work, cultural competence is defined as the ability of social workers to carry out their duties in a manner consistent with the expectations of cultural groups they serve. Goldberg (2000) asserts that cultural competence is not an ultimate goal that organizations should strive to achieve but rather it is a continuous process that should progressively grow over time. Brach and Fraser (2000) identify nine techniques to culturally competent health service practice. The first method is use of interpreter services. According to Lynch and Hanson (2004), language barrier hinders 21% of American minorities from receiving good health care. Research indicates that individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) have a higher rate of low patient satisfaction. Cultural competence allows social workers to feel comfortable and be effective in their interactions with families whose cultures are different from their own. It enables families to feel good about their interactions with their social worker, and it allows the two parties to accomplish their goals (Brislin, Cushner, Cherrie, & Young, 1986). If you are white or of Anglo-European descent, you are part of the dominant U.S. culture. The first step toward being more culturally competent is self-awareness. To understand and appreciate the culture of others, we must first understand and appreciate our own culture. You might ask yourself, where do I come from? Use of self is the conscious use of one’s whole being in the intentional execution of one’s role for effectiveness in whatever the current situation is presenting. Cultural biases. To help understand and work with use of self, we have found it useful to think of the “self” as a collective portfolio of who we are, what we know, and what we can do as developed over a lifetime in both known and unknown realms. The “use” of self. Core Competencies »» Seeing involves what practitioners are. able to take in using the six senses. Self-inquiry and personal growth is critical to successful use of self. Who we are and the work we do are inter-related and provide the milieu for our development. Thus, the development of self is a holistic practice where the human being and the work roles improve together.