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**HMSV 3230 Questions**

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### **HMSV 3230 Questions**

In *Crossing the Wire*, Victor, Rico, and Miguel from Mexico have no choice but to immigrate to the United States. Their decision to move to America is motivated by several pros. For instance, young men love their families to the extent that they are willing and ready to leave them behind and seek better opportunities in America (Hobbs, 2006). These opportunities can make the lives of their families back home better. Victor has a mother and four siblings. His family is struggling financially to sustain their livelihoods after selling their farm animals. Victor is also motivated because his best friend Victor had also left for the United States.

The cons of their decisions are that they separate from their families. Victor is heading to the United States for the sake of his family. He will be separated from them for a while as he tries to establish himself. The boys must trust each other because they are venturing into unknown territory with strangers like Miguel. These immigrant journeys can end up being fatal. For instance, Victor ends up in hospital after jumping off a moving train and injuring his head. The boys could have lost their lives after learning that Jarra, a drug dealer, was planning to kill them. Victor, Rico, and Miguel had other options of getting into America. For instance, they could have entered the country through the border points and get their details captured as immigrants seeking work. In this regard, they could be allowed legal entry into the country where they can seek work. In addition to that, since Victor had no money to pay a smuggler, he could have waited in Mexico and try to raise the money needed for private transportation into America.

The immigration experience alters the Latino family composition in different ways. For instance, the experience has changed cohabitation and cause marital disruption. As more Latinos seek better opportunities in the United States, there is a declining percentage of Latino nationals

getting married, hence the declining number of Latino families. Also, many Latinos intermarry with other nationals; hence maintaining the ethnic Latino family ties no longer exists, they engage in cohabitation leading to increased non-marital births. According to Diller (2018), living in the United States erodes the traditional Latino family values and increases individualism, hence shifting the general composition of the Latino population.

The shift in the attitude of Latinos influences service delivery when working with clients in different ways. Service providers must strive to understand the cultural and spiritual beliefs of this group of individuals. More importantly, service providers can help Latino and Immigrant clients by exploring how they can attain their targets. In this approach, Latino and immigrant clients are empowered and are responsible for the desired outcome without negating their spiritual and cultural inclinations.

### References

Diller, J. V. (2018). *Cultural diversity: A primer for the human services*. Cengage Learning.

Hobbs, W. (2006). *Crossing the wire*. Harper Collins.

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