



TRANSNATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION: FRAMING THE AGENDA

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Transnational Social Protection



- How do individuals and families protect and provide for themselves outside the traditional framework of the nation-state?
- What new institutional arrangements are emerging in response to these changing dynamics? Who are the winners and losers?
- TSP is not a panacea. It creates new inequalities in different forms. The nation-state is not disappearing but re-purposing itself, shedding old functions and assuming new ones.

Defining TSP



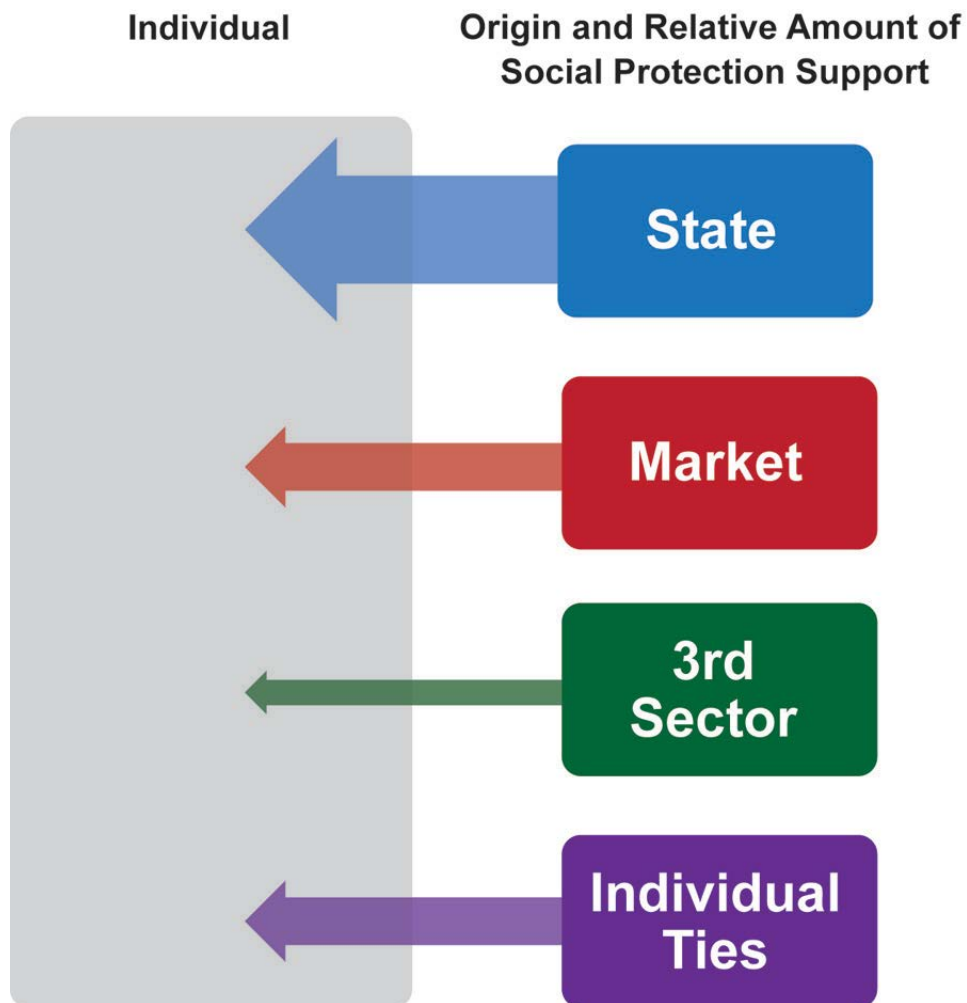
- A focus on TSP recognizes that individuals may be embedded in transnational social fields and that multiple state and non-state actors might protect and provide for them.
- According to OECD, “social protections” include: old age, disability, health, maternal and child benefits, labor market training, unemployment, and housing assistance. To this we add education (i.e. knowledge and skill production, credentials), labor rights, and community development.
- Four sources of support: state, market, third sector actors, or individuals’ personal networks. Formal and informal.

Defining TSP (continued)

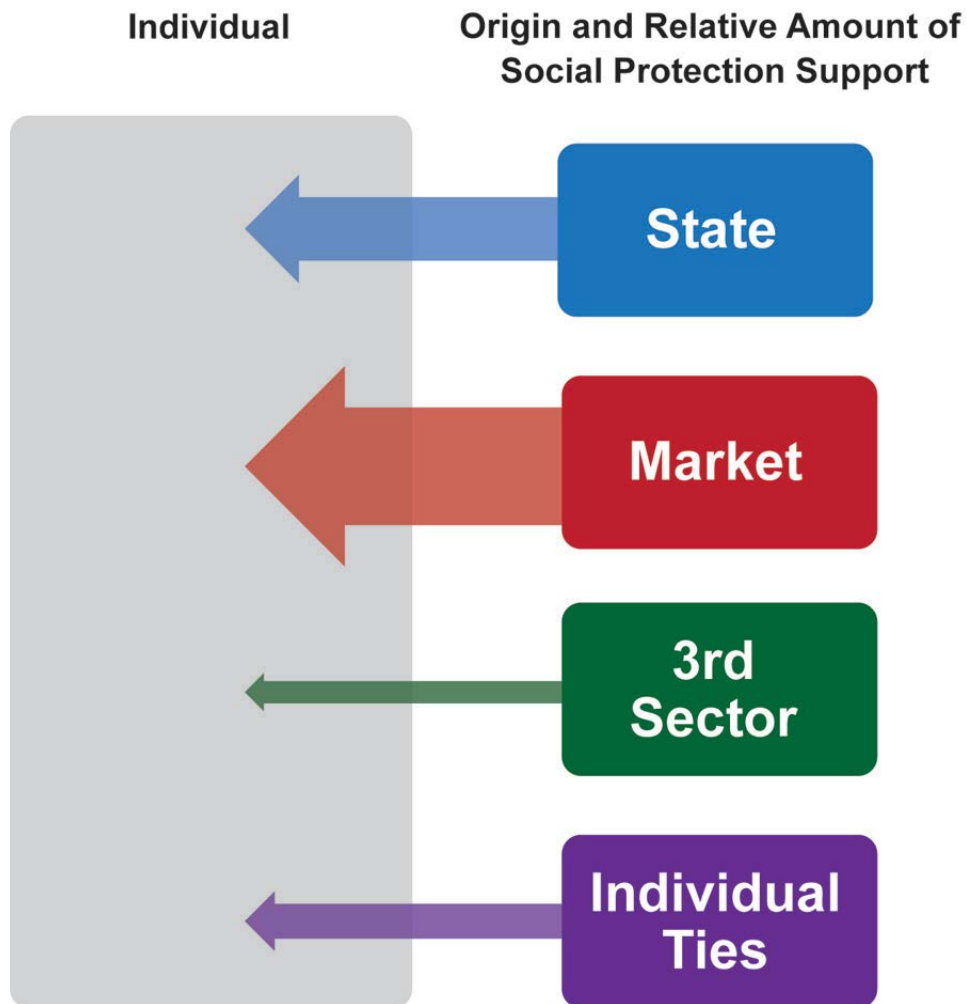


- TSP is the policies, programs, people, organizations, and institutions that provide for and protect individuals in these areas in a transnational manner.
- Includes grounded actors that provide for and protect people who move transnationally, transnational actors that provide for and protect grounded individuals, and transnational actors that provide for and protect transnational individuals
- Resource Environments – the intersection between various protections available formally and informally from the state, market, NGO sector, and social networks.

College-Educated, Employed Female Citizen in Sweden



College-Educated, Employed Female Citizen in the US



A Woman from Rural Mexico Working in Los Angeles

