This research aims to understand menstrual experiences of marginalized migrant girls in Beijing, China. The study uses cultural constructionism and feminist perspectives to analyze how a marginalized context influences migrant girls’ menstrual experiences including beliefs and behaviors and effect of gender roles, womanhood and reproductive health.

The data was collected from the Sunflower School with different qualitative techniques including focus group discussion, in-depth interview and observation. The results indicated marginalized migrant girls had mostly negative menstrual experiences, internalized menstrual beliefs and managed them by silent behavior. They confronted a tough life and struggled against problems of their bodily changes alone. They were a marginal group excluded from the Chinese urban mainstream society and culture. They also lacked health services and knowledge about menstruation, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. They were also a vulnerable group among the floating population who quit school as family helpers in the patriarchal culture.

It suggests that intervention programs should focus on the ways to provide equal rights to migrant girls for participation in the mainstream socio-cultural context and offer formal knowledge about menstruation and reproductive health to migrant girls in order to understand the beginning stages of puberty and have a more hopeful life in urban areas.

KEY WORDS: MENSTRUATION / MIGRANT GIRLS / A MARGINALIZED CONTEXT