

No. E2001005

## Social Exclusion and Economic Discrimination: The Status of Migrants in China's Coastal Rural Areas

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By official statistics, there are about 44 million Chinese rural residents who do not work in their own counties at any point of time (SSB, 1999). Most of these people do not stay in the cities, though. In contrast, about two thirds of them stay in county-and below county-level towns and villages (MLSS, 1998). Much of the academic research efforts have been devoted to the study of migrants in the cities as well as the factors that influence their migration decisions (Hare, 1999; Rozelle, 1999; Wu, 1994; and Zhao, 1997, 1999; to name a few), leaving blank the study of the vast majority of the migrants who have settled down in the small towns and villages in the more advanced areas. Yet the problems faced by migrants in these areas are no less keener than the problems faced by migrants in the cities. Based on statistical analysis and case studies in four fast industrializing villages in the east coastal areas, this paper provides a first effort to assess these problems.

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
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