APPENDIX

Conditional Cross-Border Effects of Violence in China

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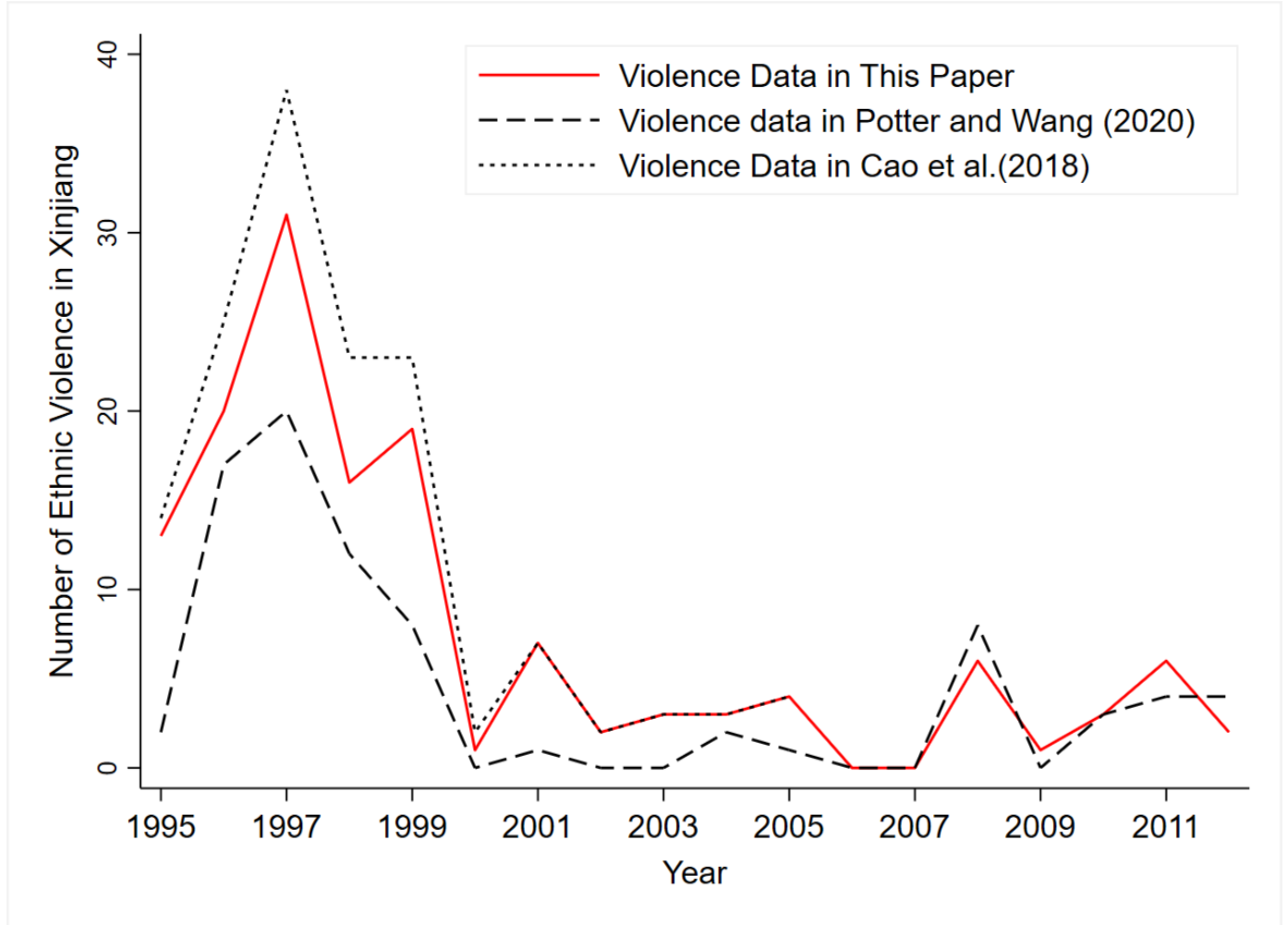
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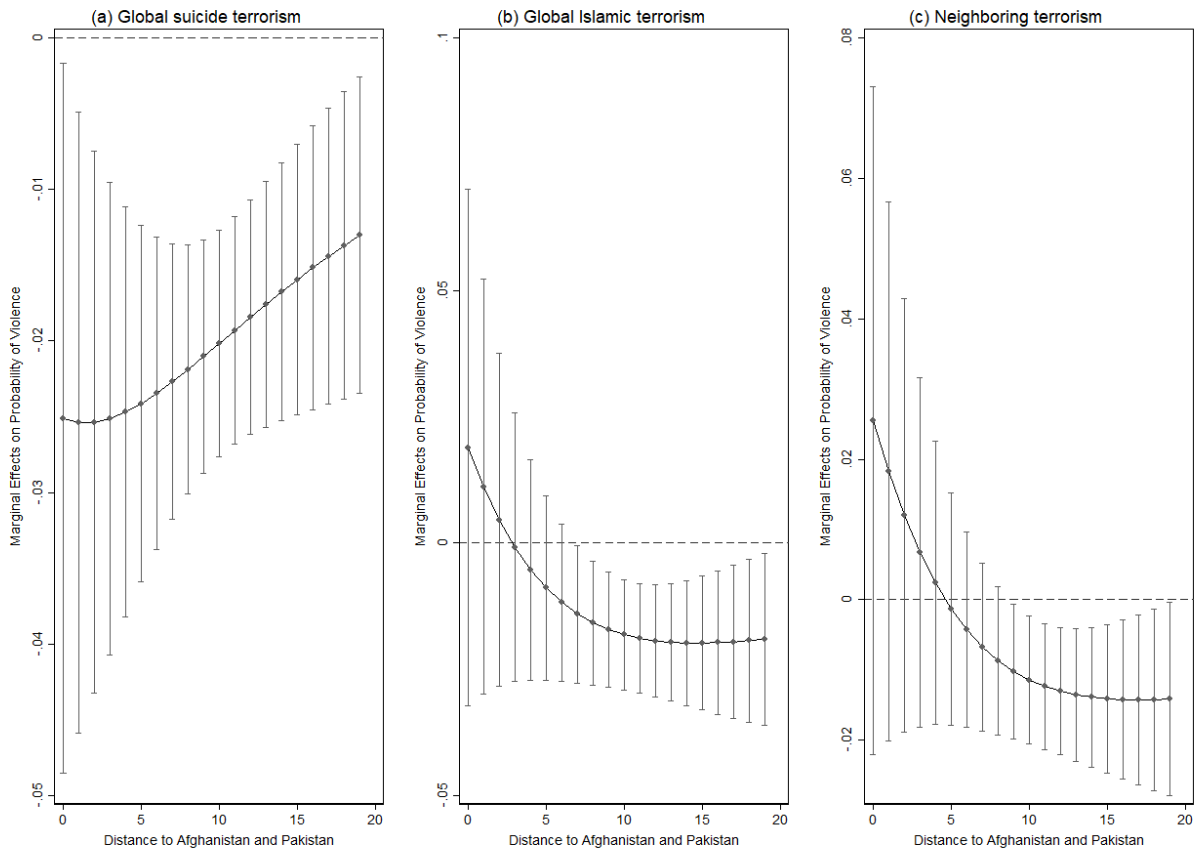
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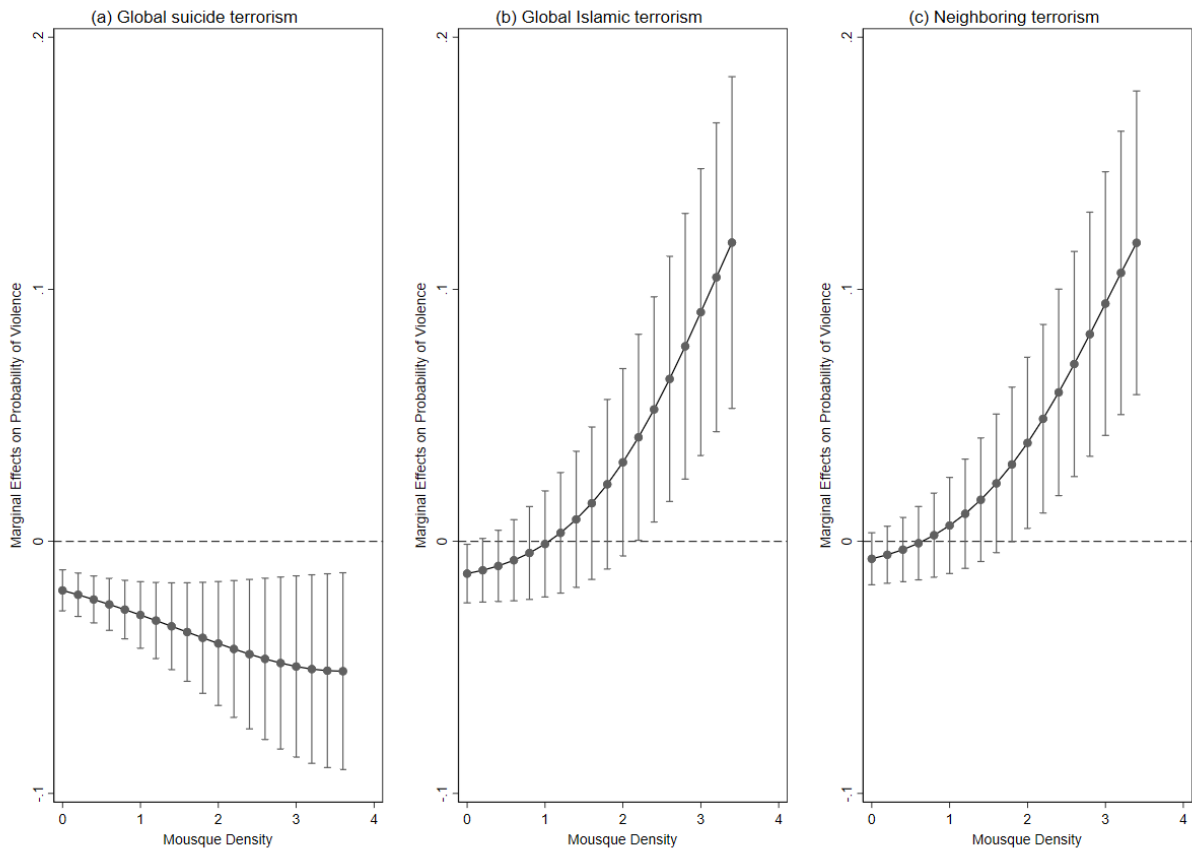
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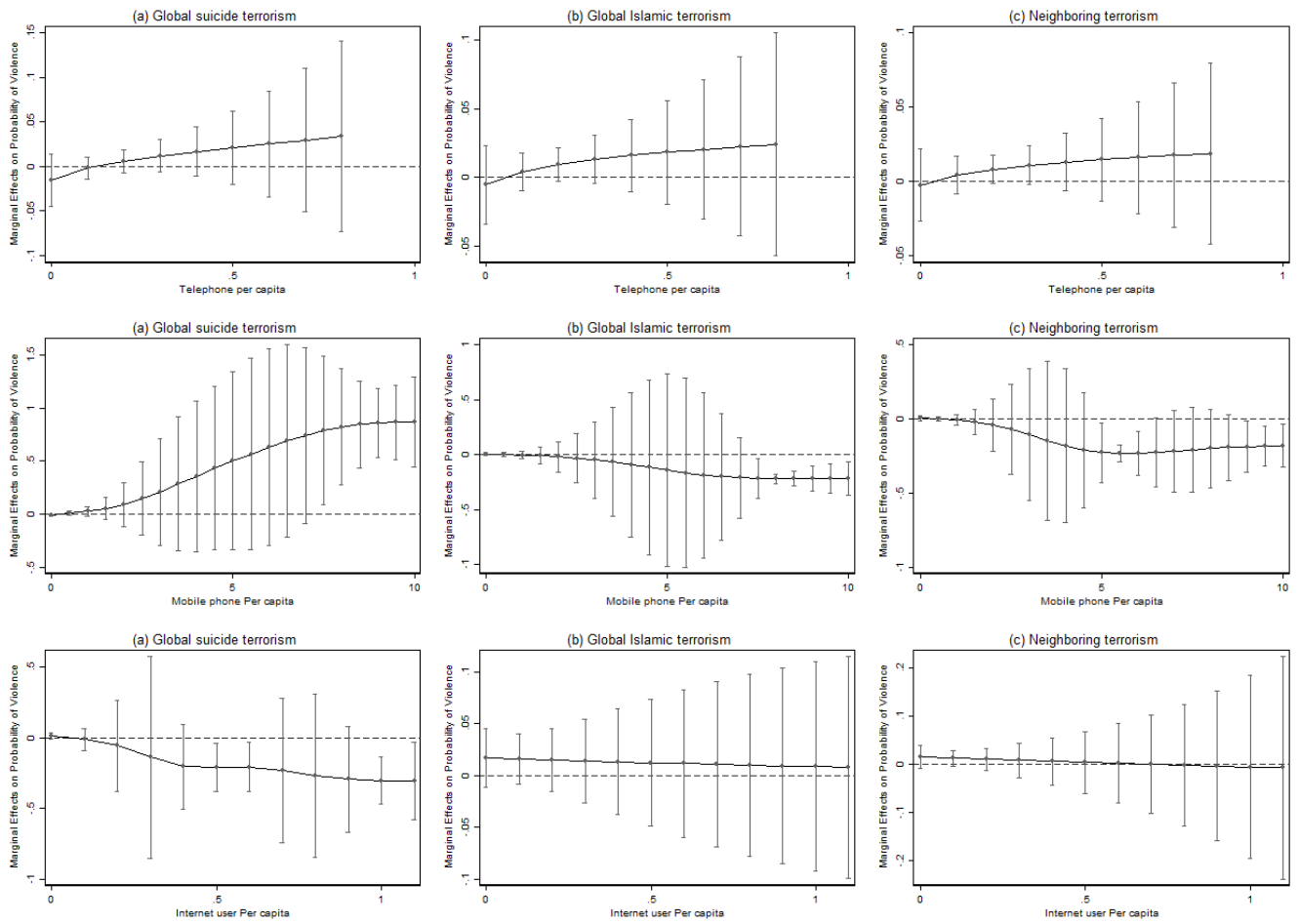
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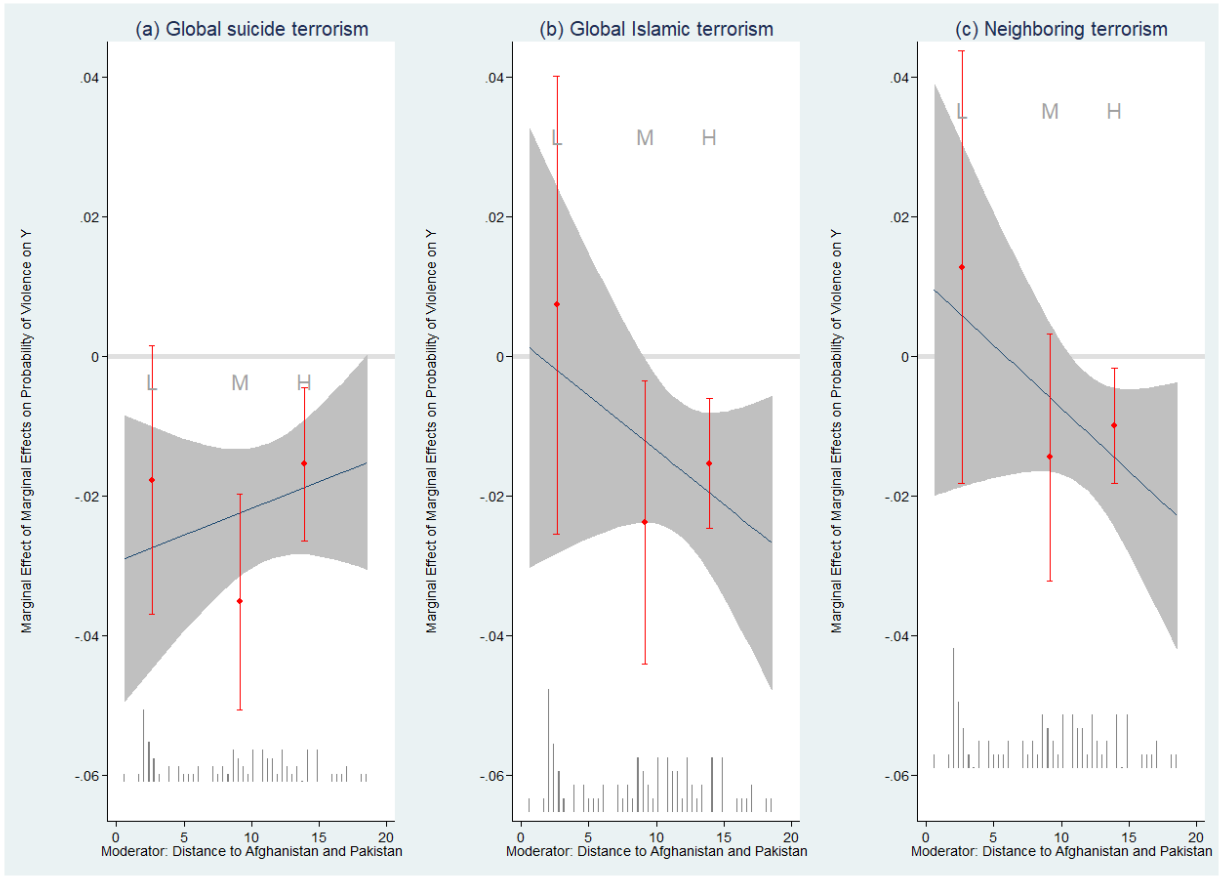
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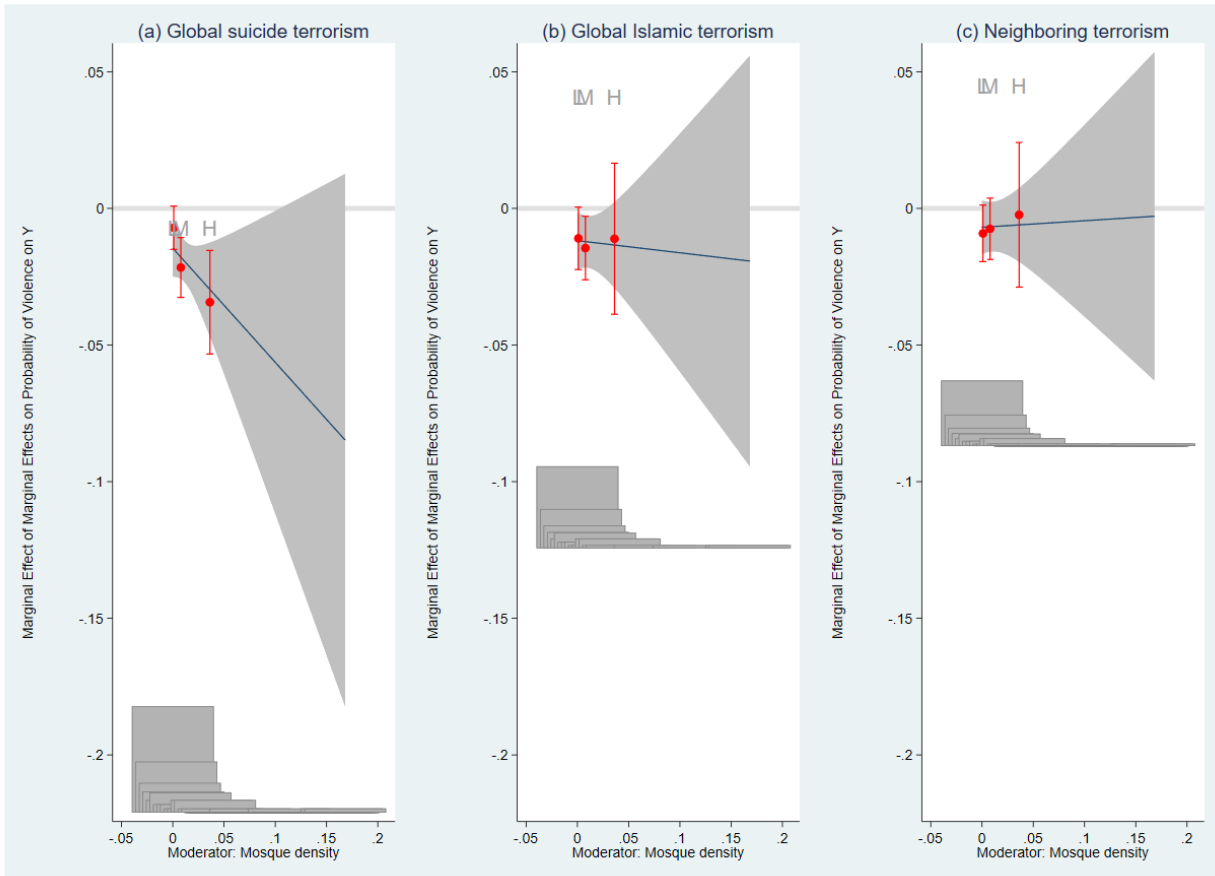
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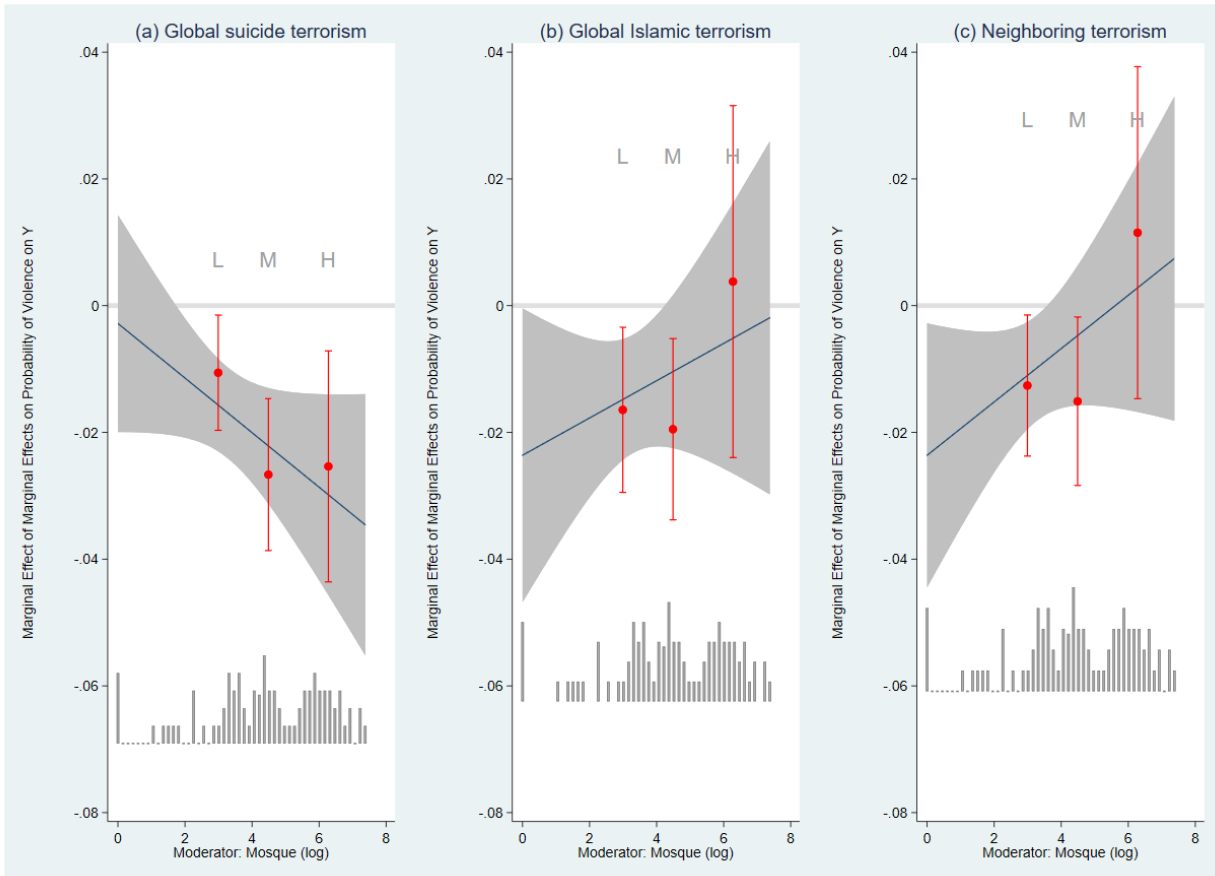
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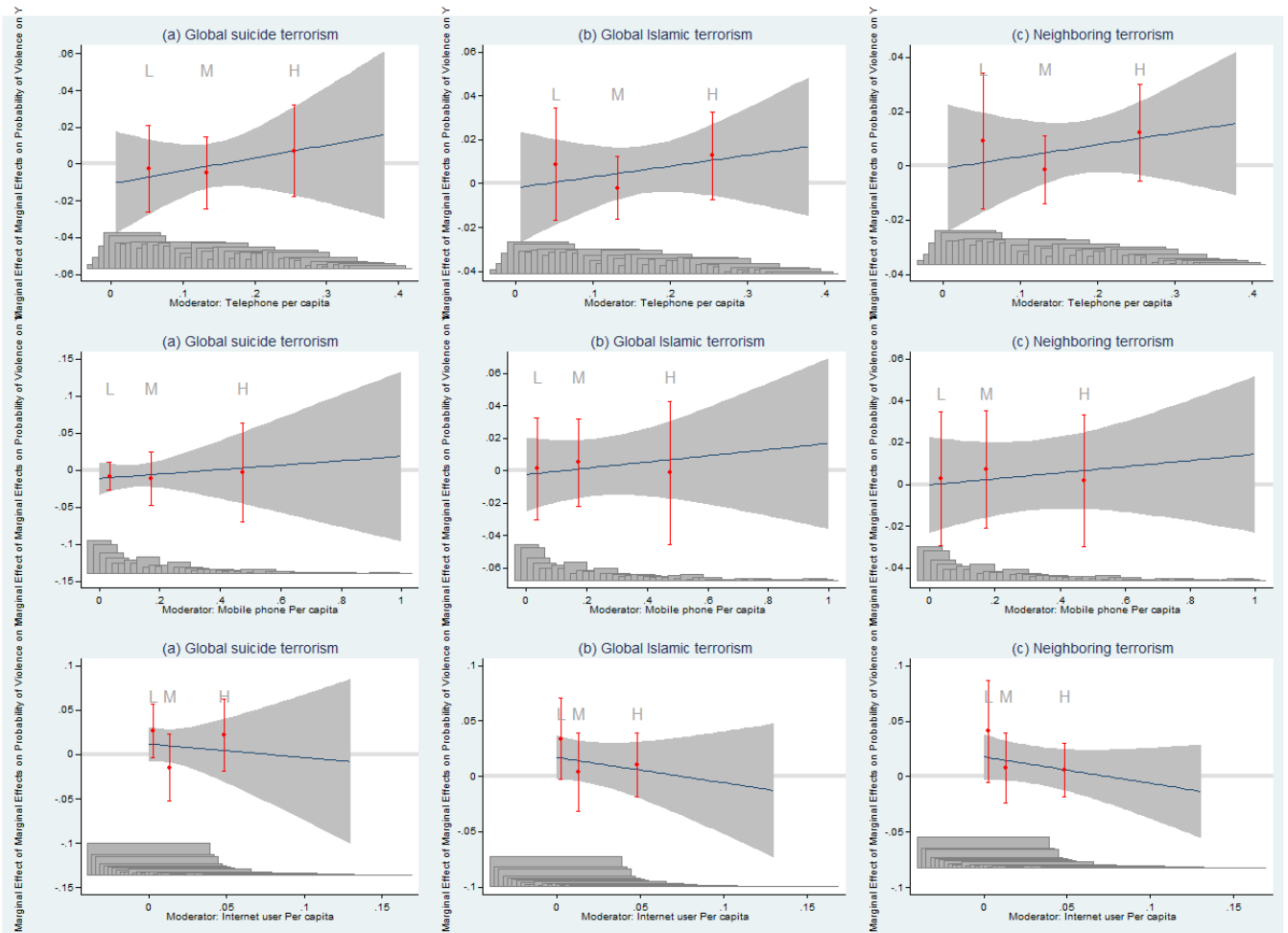
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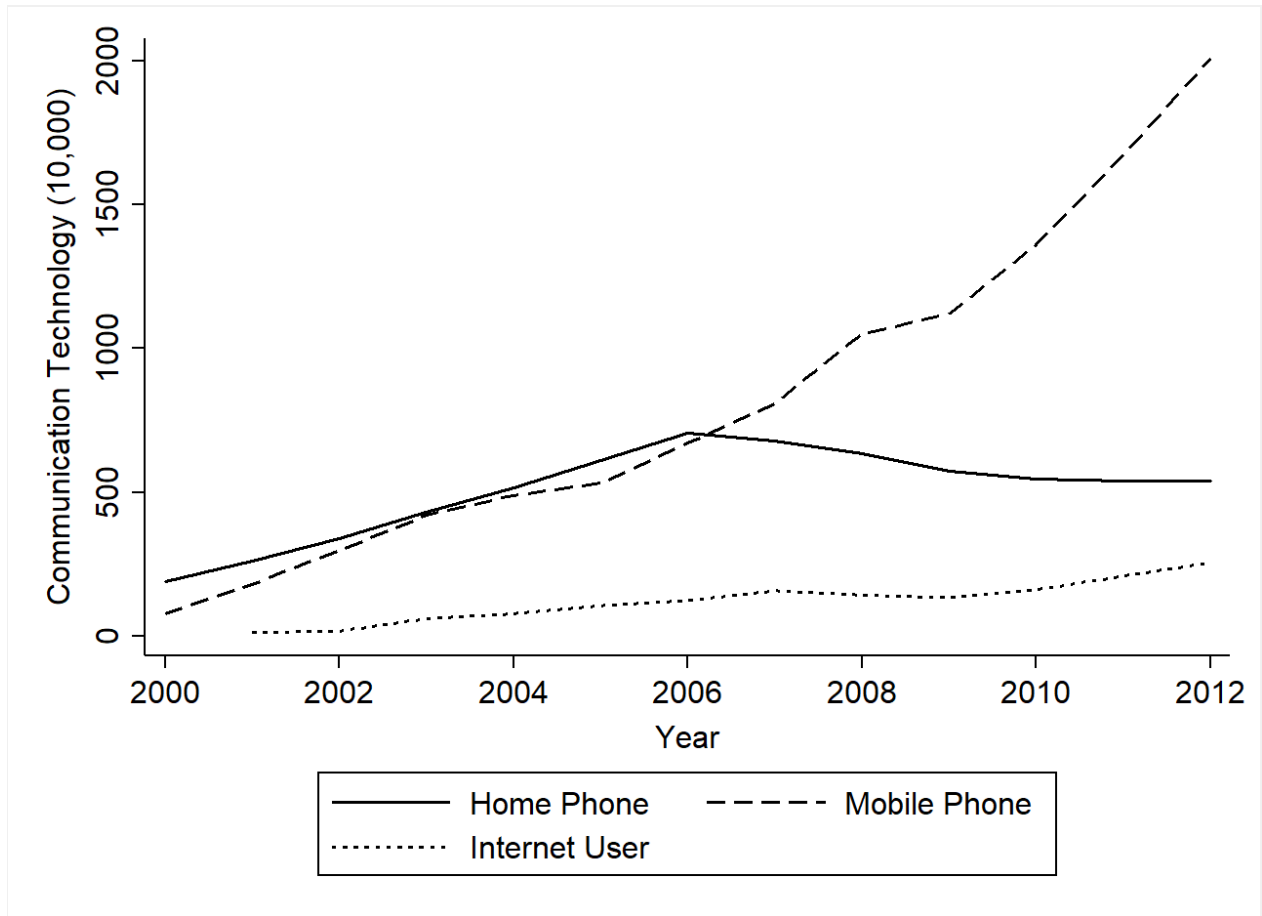
Table A.1 Summary Statistics

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.	N
External Terrorism					
Violence	0.059	(0.236)	0	1	1441
Global suicide terrorism (log)	4.352	(1.551)	0.693	6.19	1441
Global Islamic terrorism (log)	6.682	(1.095)	5.288	8.581	1441
Terrorism in neighboring countries (log)	5.651	(1.257)	3.892	8.049	1441
Local Conditions					
Security expenditure per capita (log)	3.802	(0.738)	1.23	6.378	1017
Police stations (+1, log)	2.143	(0.637)	0	3.497	252
Distance to Afghanistan and Pakistan (100 km)	8.871	(4.778)	0.589	18.55	1411
Mosque density	0.088	(0.391)	0	3.495	1424
Mosques (log)	4.463	(1.780)	0	7.375	1510
Home phone per capita	0.167	(0.118)	0.007	0.784	1075
Mobile phone per capita	0.356	(0.509)	0.001	10.102	1022
Internet user per capita	0.043	(0.078)	0	1.1	862
Control Variables					
Population (log)	11.957	(0.771)	9.714	13.609	1439
Proportion of Uighur	0.425	(0.388)	0	0.997	1439
GDP per capita (log)	8.856	(0.894)	6.738	12.067	1438
Fiscal revenue (log)	8.531	(1.452)	4.159	12.545	1438
Proportion of Bingtuan population	0.102	(0.157)	0	1	1439
Oil and gas reserve sales (+0.5, log)	5.614	(11.026)	-0.693	28.104	1441
Slope	1.833	(0.666)	1	3.66	1428
Road length per capita	36.38	(46.332)	0	303.87	1411

Table A.2 Data Sources

Variable	Period	Data Source
Violence	1995-2012	Bovingdon (2010), Hierman (2007), and public media reports
Global Suicide Terrorism	1995-2012	Chicago Project on Security and Terrorism (CPOST)
Global Islamic Terrorism	1995-2012	Global Terrorism Database
Neighboring Islamic Terrorism	1995-2012	Global Terrorism Database
Population	1995-2012	Xinjiang Statistical Yearbook
Proportion of Uyghur	1995-2012	Xinjiang Statistical Yearbook
GDP Per Capita	1995-2012	Xinjiang Statistical Yearbook and China Statistical Yearbook for Regional Economy
Fiscal revenue	1995-2012	Xinjiang Statistical Yearbook
Oil and Gas Reserve Sales	1995-2012	China Oil and Gas Field Development Report (Karamay, Tuha, Talimu)
Public Security Expenditure	1995-2007	National Prefecture and County Finance Statistics Compendium
Police Station	2010-2012	Baidu Map Point of Interest (POI) data
Slope	—	Digital elevation model (DEM), USGS
Mosque	1990s	Local gazetteers of each county in Xinjiang
Home Phone	2000-2012	China County Statistical Yearbook
Mobile Phone	2000-2012	Xinjiang Yearbook
Internet User	2002-2012	Xinjiang Yearbook
Middle school student per capita	1995-2012	Xinjiang Yearbook (1996-1999), China County Statistical Yearbook(2000-2012)
Road Length	2000	China GIS Data

Notes: The Xinjiang Yearbook contains about 80% of home phone and internet user data at county level. To fill up the missing data, we calculate the home phone per capita or internet user per capita via the following equation:

$$M_{i,t} = \frac{E_{p,t} - \sum E_{c,t}}{\sum Pop_{i,t}}$$

Where $M_{i,t}$ is the missing county i's mobile phone or Internet user per capita. $E_{p,t}$ is the number of mobile phone or Internet user of the prefecture p where missing county i is located. $\sum E_{c,t}$ is the sum of mobile phone or Internet user for existing counties at prefecture p. $\sum Pop_{i,t}$ is the total population of missing counties.

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Table A.3 Security Measures and Ethnic Violence in Xinjiang

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Security expenditure per capita	-1.333***	-1.589***	-1.533***						
	(0.277)	(0.354)	(0.348)						
Growth rate of security per capita				0.348*	0.333*	0.315*			
				(0.211)	(0.189)	(0.167)			
Police stations							2.315*	1.469	0.134
							(1.314)	(1.695)	(2.803)
Controls		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y
Prefecture fixed effect			Y			Y			Y
N	1101	1078	909	1016	995	839	169	166	76

Notes: Regression results are based on binary logistic model. Robust standard errors are clustered at county level. Security expenditure per capita and number of police stations are logarithmic values. All time-variant variables are lagged one period. All control variables except proportions of Uyghur and bingtuan population are logarithmic values. Estimates of constant are not reported. Controls include population, proportion of Uyghur, GDP per capita, fiscal revenue, proportion of Bingtuan population, and oil and gas reserve sales. * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A.4 Direct Effects of Key Domestic Variables and External Violence on Ethnic Violence

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distance to Afghanistan and Pakistan	-0.103**	-0.038	0.040	-0.110**	-0.083	0.133
	(0.040)	(0.185)	(0.362)	(0.045)	(0.186)	(0.384)
Mosque density	0.574**	0.566**	-0.451	0.706***	0.370	-0.654**
	(0.225)	(0.272)	(0.321)	(0.259)	(0.240)	(0.284)
Home phone per capita			8.209***			6.947
			(2.784)			(4.261)
Mobile phone per capita			-1.138*			-1.079*
			(0.621)			(0.621)
Internet user per capita			-6.277			-5.518
			(7.077)			(7.152)
Global suicide terrorism				-0.495***	-0.541***	0.983
				(0.076)	(0.100)	(1.975)
Global Islamic terrorism				-0.424	-0.781	-2.311
				(0.596)	(0.695)	(4.157)
Terrorism in neighbor countries				0.598	0.849	0.865
				(0.478)	(0.549)	(2.740)
Controls		Y	Y		Y	Y
Prefecture FE		Y	Y		Y	Y
N	1476	1172	475	1394	1172	475

Notes: Regression results are based on logit model. Robust standard errors are clustered at county level. All time variant variables are lagged one year. All time variant variables except proportions of Uyghur and bingtuan population are logarithmic values. Estimates of constant are not reported. Controls include population, proportion of Uyghur, GDP per capita, fiscal revenue, proportion of Bingtuan population, oil and gas reserve sales, slope and road per capita. Home phone per capita and mobile phone per capita are from 2000 and 2012, Internet user per capita is from 2002 and 2012. * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A.5 Local Conditions and Security Spending

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Security expenditure per capita (log) 1995-2007					Growth rate of security per capita 1995-2007					Police stations (log) 2010-2012				
Distance	-0.001 (0.023)					0.005 (0.006)					0.025 (0.054)				
Mosque density		0.200*** (0.027)					-0.050** (0.024)					0.217*** (0.044)			
Telephone			0.021 (0.137)					-0.046 (0.158)					-0.241 (0.179)		
Mobile				0.021 (0.023)					0.039 (0.052)					-0.003 (0.003)	
Internet					-0.442* (0.253)					-0.083 (0.559)					-0.141** (0.067)
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prefecture FE	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
County FE	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	1078	1086	664	612	461	995	1002	664	612	461	249	249	244	246	236

Notes: Regression results are based on fixed-effects panel model. Robust standard errors are clustered at the county level. Estimates of constant are not reported. Controls include population, proportion of Uyghur, GDP per capita, fiscal revenue, proportion of Bingtuan population, oil and gas reserve sales, slope and road per capita. All time variant variables are lagged one year. All time variant variables except proportions of Uyghur and bingtuan population are logarithmic values. * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A.6 External Terrorism, Mosque (log) and Ethnic Violence

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Global Suicide terrorism	-0.965***	-1.001***	-1.094***						
	(0.231)	(0.204)	(0.227)						
Global Suicide terrorism×Mosque	0.095*	0.080**	0.095**						
	(0.049)	(0.041)	(0.044)						
Global Islamic terrorism				-1.964***	-1.488***	-1.562***			
				(0.475)	(0.460)	(0.564)			
Global Islamic terrorism×Mosque				0.315***	0.290***	0.325***			
				(0.090)	(0.093)	(0.108)			
Terrorism in neighbor countries							-1.595***	-1.206***	-1.307***
							(0.409)	(0.407)	(0.486)
Terrorism in neighbor countries ×Mosque							0.272***	0.259***	0.290***
							(0.078)	(0.082)	(0.093)
Mosque	0.269	-0.003	-0.433	-1.410**	-1.537**	-2.224***	-0.878**	-1.086**	-1.723***
	(0.203)	(0.325)	(0.265)	(0.567)	(0.659)	(0.789)	(0.413)	(0.506)	(0.608)
Controls		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y
Prefecture fixed effect			Y			Y			Y
N	1424	1393	1172	1424	1393	1172	1424	1393	1172

Notes: Regression results are based on logit model. Robust standard errors are clustered at the county level. Estimates of constant are not reported. Controls include population, proportion of Uyghur, GDP per capita, fiscal revenue, proportion of Bingtuan population, oil and gas reserve sales, slope and road per capita. All time variant variables are lagged one year. All time variant variables except proportions of Uyghur and bingtuan population are logarithmic values. * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A.7 Diffusion Effects Across Counties: Spatial Lag I

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Spatial Lag	-0.455	0.157	0.117	-0.564*	0.110	0.060	-0.532*	0.085	0.056
	(0.289)	(0.257)	(0.258)	(0.311)	(0.260)	(0.260)	(0.302)	(0.275)	(0.272)
Global suicide terrorism	-0.615***			-0.333**			-0.651***		
	(0.103)			(0.160)			(0.108)		
Global Islamic terrorism		0.153			0.747*			0.163	
		(0.193)			(0.416)			(0.191)	
Terrorism in neighbor countries			0.238			0.759**			0.210
			(0.156)			(0.351)			(0.160)
Distance to Afghanistan and Pakistan				0.087	0.525	0.358			
				(0.189)	(0.362)	(0.296)			
Global suicide terrorism × Distance				-0.048***					
				(0.017)					
Global Islamic terrorism × Distance					-0.092*				
					(0.048)				
Terrorism in neighbor countries × Distance						-0.078*			
						(0.040)			
Mosque density							-0.052	-1.615**	-1.004
							(0.207)	(0.822)	(0.739)
Global suicide terrorism × Mosque density							0.087***		
							(0.033)		
Global Islamic terrorism ×Mosque density								0.338***	
								(0.109)	
Terrorism in neighbor countries × Mosque density									0.290***
									(0.106)
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prefecture fixed effect	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	1189	1189	1189	1189	1189	1189	1172	1172	1172

Notes: Regression results are based on logit model. Robust standard errors are clustered at the county level. Estimates of constant are not reported. Controls include population, proportion of Uyghur, GDP per capita, fiscal revenue, proportion of Bingtuan population, oil and gas reserve sales, slope and road per capita. All time variant variables are lagged one year. All time variant variables except proportions of Uyghur and bingtuan population are logarithmic values. * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A.8 Diffusion Effects Across Counties: Spatial Lag II

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Spatial Lag	-1.850**	-1.742**	-1.686**	-1.954**	-1.873**	-1.812**	-2.053**	-1.988**	-1.961**
	(0.722)	(0.734)	(0.730)	(0.810)	(0.778)	(0.780)	(0.995)	(0.996)	(0.999)
Home phone per capita	-7.335	-10.578	-7.271						
	(13.972)	(15.803)	(11.113)						
Mobile phone per capita				-19.614	-1.944	-0.427			
				(15.165)	(6.381)	(4.000)			
Internet user per capita							15.219	-17.252	-17.216
							(117.075)	(219.746)	(105.249)
Global suicide terrorism	-0.983***			-1.132***			-0.082		
	(0.374)			(0.435)			(1.528)		
Global Islamic terrorism		-0.929**			-0.772**			-0.307	
		(0.411)			(0.356)			(0.565)	
Terrorism in neighbor countries			-0.814*			-0.664*			-0.301
			(0.426)			(0.367)			(0.719)
Global suicide terrorism × Home phone	2.067								
	(2.454)								
Global Islamic terrorism × Home phone		1.829							
		(2.199)							
Terrorism in neighbor countries × Home phone			1.584						
			(1.853)						
Global suicide terrorism × Mobile phone				3.220					
				(2.333)					
Global Islamic terrorism × Mobile phone					0.129				
					(0.817)				
Terrorism in neighbor countries × Mobile phone						-0.077			
						(0.586)			
Global suicide terrorism × Internet user							-4.057		
							(21.769)		
Global Islamic terrorism × Internet user								1.345	
								(27.598)	
Terrorism in neighbor countries × Internet user									1.521
									(14.710)
Controls and prefecture fixed effect	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	706	706	706	659	659	659	513	513	513

Notes: Regression results are based on logit model. Robust standard errors are clustered at the county level. Estimates of constant are not reported. Controls include population, proportion of Uyghur, GDP per capita, fiscal revenue, proportion of Bingtuan population, oil and gas reserve sales, slope and road per capita. All time variant variables are lagged one year. All time variant variables except proportions of Uyghur and bingtuan population are logarithmic values. * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A.9 Alternative Options for Collective Action Coordination

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
H_1: Church and temple density	7.155**	27.368***	19.282***			
	(3.432)	(7.971)	(6.005)			
H_2: Middle school student per capita				-53.499**	-114.076	-80.918
				(21.427)	(73.234)	(56.688)
Global suicide terrorism	-0.483***			-0.850***		
	(0.103)			(0.226)		
Global Islamic terrorism		0.326			-0.649	
		(0.216)			(0.542)	
Terrorism in neighbor countries			0.378**			-0.357
			(0.173)			(0.451)
Global suicide terrorism$\times H_1$	-1.758*					
	(0.920)					
Global Islamic terrorism$\times H_1$		-4.112***				
		(1.236)				
Terrorism in neighbor countries$\times H_1$			-3.311***			
			(1.083)			
Global suicide terrorism $\times H_2$				8.030*		
				(4.138)		
Global Islamic terrorism $\times H_2$					11.940	
					(10.366)	
Terrorism in neighbor countries $\times H_2$						8.253
						(9.240)
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prefecture fixed effect	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	1189	1189	1189	1184	1184	1184

Notes: Regression results are based on logit model. Robust standard errors are clustered at the county level. Estimates of constant are not reported. Controls include population, proportion of Uyghur, GDP per capita, fiscal revenue, proportion of Bingtuan population, oil and gas reserve sales, slope and road per capita. All time variant variables are lagged one year. All time variant variables except proportions of Uyghur and bingtuan population are logarithmic values. * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A.10 External Terrorism in the Same Year

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Global suicide terrorism	-0.388**			-0.897***					
	(0.159)			(0.119)					
Global Islamic terrorism		0.143			-0.205				
		(0.273)			(0.195)				
Terrorism in neighbor countries			0.267			-0.036	-1.004***	-0.852**	-0.517
			(0.259)			(0.191)	(0.366)	(0.351)	(0.455)
Distance to Afghanistan and Pakistan	0.130	0.349	0.235						
	(0.213)	(0.247)	(0.219)						
Mosque density				-0.202	-0.465	-0.156			
				(0.225)	(0.410)	(0.376)			
Home phone per capita							-10.048		
							(11.377)		
Mobile phone per capita								-0.513	
								(3.812)	
Internet user per capita									-30.855
									(34.227)
Global suicide terrorism × Distance	-0.079***								
	(0.023)								
Global Islamic terrorism × Distance		-0.063**							
		(0.030)							
Terrorism in neighbor countries × Distance			-0.055**						
			(0.026)						
Global suicide terrorism × Mosque density				0.128***					
				(0.039)					
Global Islamic terrorism ×Mosque density					0.147***				
					(0.054)				
Terrorism in neighbor countries × Mosque density						0.129***			
						(0.049)			
Terrorism in neighbor countries × Home phone							2.040		
							(1.722)		
Terrorism in neighbor countries × Mobile phone								-0.050	
								(0.529)	
Terrorism in neighbor countries × Internet									3.358
									(4.270)
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prefecture fixed effect	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	1189	1189	1189	1172	1172	1172	706	659	513

Notes: Regression results are based on logit model. Robust standard errors are clustered at the county level. Estimates of constant are not reported. Controls include population, proportion of Uyghur, GDP per capita, fiscal revenue, proportion of Bingtuan population, oil and gas reserve sales, slope and road per capita. All time variant variables are lagged one year. All time variant variables except proportions of Uyghur and bingtuan population are logarithmic values. * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A.11 Robustness Check: Control for Ethnic Inequality I

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Ethnic inequality	14.920***	15.460***	15.707***	17.211***	16.810***	17.122***	14.677***	15.346***	15.553***
	(3.842)	(4.430)	(4.553)	(4.599)	(4.954)	(5.131)	(3.997)	(4.532)	(4.585)
Global suicide terrorism	-0.556***			-0.295*			-0.575***		
	(0.094)			(0.154)			(0.100)		
Global Islamic terrorism		0.145			0.728*			0.154	
		(0.192)			(0.408)			(0.192)	
Terrorism in neighbor countries			0.234			0.749**			0.202
			(0.156)			(0.345)			(0.161)
Distance to Afghanistan and Pakistan				0.054	0.507	0.344			
				(0.182)	(0.358)	(0.293)			
Mosque density							0.081	-1.649**	-1.035
							(0.217)	(0.784)	(0.716)
Global suicide terrorism×Distance				-0.043***					
				(0.015)					
Global Islamic terrorism×Distance					-0.092*				
					(0.048)				
Terrorism in neighbor countries×Distance						-0.079*			
						(0.041)			
Global suicide terrorism×Mosque density							0.060**		
							(0.029)		
Global Islamic terrorism×Mosque density								0.338***	
								(0.104)	
Terrorism in neighbor countries ×Mosque density									0.290***
									(0.103)
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prefecture effects	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	1070	1070	1070	1070	1070	1070	1053	1053	1053

Notes: Regression results are based on logit model. Robust standard errors are clustered at county level. All time variant variables are lagged one year. All time variant variables except proportions of Uyghur and bingtuan population are logarithmic values. Estimates of constant are not reported. Controls include population, proportion of Uyghur, GDP per capita, fiscal revenue, proportion of Bingtuan population, oil and gas reserve sales, slope and road per capita. * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A.12 Robustness Check: Control for Ethnic Inequality II

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Ethnic inequality	32.521***	33.303***	33.553***	38.018***	34.536***	34.556***	39.860***	41.240	41.770*
	(7.796)	(7.848)	(7.834)	(9.481)	(8.648)	(8.598)	(12.078)	(26.040)	(25.375)
Home phone per capita	-6.011	-10.832	-8.053						
	(14.297)	(15.577)	(11.005)						
Mobile phone per capita				-21.930*	-1.532	-0.251			
				(12.147)	(5.933)	(3.827)			
Internet user per capita							25.999	-23.794	-23.005
							(81.339)	(64.034)	(39.801)
Global suicide terrorism	-1.006**			-1.157**			0.074		
	(0.408)			(0.482)			(0.688)		
Global Islamic terrorism		-0.990**			-0.839**			-0.479	
		(0.415)			(0.367)			(0.729)	
Terrorism in neighbor countries			-0.928**			-0.781**			-0.515
			(0.419)			(0.375)			(0.572)
Global suicide terrorism × Home phone	2.032								
	(2.484)								
Global Islamic terrorism × Home phone		1.977							
		(2.128)							
Terrorism in neighbor countries × Home phone			1.824						
			(1.786)						
Global suicide terrorism × Mobile phone				3.623*					
				(2.024)					
Global Islamic terrorism × Mobile phone					0.063				
					(0.755)				
Terrorism in neighbor countries × Mobile phone						-0.114			
						(0.555)			
Global suicide terrorism × Internet user							-5.719		
							(14.886)		
Global Islamic terrorism × Internet user								2.362	
								(7.915)	
Terrorism in neighbor countries × Internet user									2.529
									(5.417)
Time period		2000-2012			2000-2012			2002-2012	
Controls and prefecture fixed effect	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	706	706	706	659	659	659	513	513	513

Notes: Regression results are based on logit model. Robust standard errors are clustered at county level. All time variant variables are lagged one year. All time variant variables except proportions of Uyghur and bingtuan population are logarithmic values. Estimates of constant are not reported. Controls include population, proportion of Uyghur, GDP per capita, fiscal revenue, proportion of Bingtuan population, oil and gas reserve sales, slope and road per capita. * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

Xinjiang's White Papers Discussing Foreign Influences

State Council Information Office. 2003. *White Paper on History and Development of Xinjiang*
http://www.scio.gov.cn/zfbps/ndhf/2003/Document/307907/307907.htm
"In the early 20th century and later, a small number of separatists and religious extremists in Xinjiang, influenced by the international trend of religious extremism and national chauvinism, politicized the unstandardized geographical term 'East Turkistan,' and fabricated an 'ideological and theoretical system' on the so-called 'independence of East Turkistan' on the basis of the allegation cooked up by the old colonialists."

State Council Information Office. 2009. *White Paper on Development and Progress in Xinjiang*
http://www.gov.cn/english/official/2009-09/21/content_1422566.htm
"In particular, the seriously violent incident of July 5, 2009, which erupted in Urumqi, capital of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, was masterminded by terrorist, separatist and extremist forces both inside and outside China."

State Council Information Office. 2016. *White Paper on Freedom of Religious Belief in Xinjiang*
http://english.gov.cn/archive/white_paper/2016/06/02/content_281475363031504.htm
"Affected by international religious extremism, religious extremism has grown and spread in Xinjiang in recent years. Religious extremism betrays and distorts religious doctrines, deludes and deceives the public, particularly young people, with their fallacies, and changes some people into extremists and terrorists completely under its control. Religious extremist forces have designed and carried out a series of severe violent and terrorist attacks in China, including a knife attack at a train station in Kunming on March 1, 2014, the May 22 bombing of a market in Urumqi in 2014, multiple attacks in Shanshan on June 26, 2013, attacks on July 28 in Shache in 2014, and the September 18 terrorist attacks in Baicheng in 2015, injuring or killing religious personnel and believers and other innocent people. "

State Council Information Office. 2017. *White Paper on Human Rights in Xinjiang*
http://english.gov.cn/archive/white_paper/2017/06/01/content_281475673512156.htm
"Influenced by international religious extremism, religious extremism has been spreading in Xinjiang in recent years. Extremist forces distort Islamic theology, bewitching the public, and force their extremist ideas onto others. They have masterminded large-scale incidents of violence and terrorism, injuring and killing innocent people of any ethnic group, even their fellow Islamic clerics and Muslims."