Supplementary Materials

Appendix 1: Further Discussion of the Survey Design

My survey data consist of 427 households in 24 villages. The total sample size and villages examined in this study are comparable or larger than in other quantitative and qualitative studies on Cyclone Aila, such as Mallick and Vogt (2012, 2014), Saha (2015), Mahmud and Prowse (2012), Sultana and Mallick (2015), and Mallick et al. (2011). Table A1 presents the list of surveyed communities. In addition, Figure A1 depicts the location of surveyed unions along with the severity of inundation. My study site covers both severely affected areas and moderately affected/non-affected areas. Given the unavailability of data on pre-cyclone victimization, this cross-sectional variation is essential to examine the relationship between the cyclone damage and crimes. In this survey design, moderately affected and non-affected areas play the role of control group in studying the post-disaster crimes in the severely affected areas such as Samnagar.

Table A2 employs the Population and Housing Census 2011 (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics 2014) to compare socioeconomic characteristics between the surveyed and non-surveyed villages in Satkhira. No significant differences in demographics, industrial structure, or access to infrastructure are found, although a significant difference is observed in housing materials. This confirms the representativeness of the surveyed areas.

The questionnaire consists of 13 modules: (1) the experience of post-cyclone crime victimisation; (2) self-reported cyclone damage; (3) evacuation behaviour; (4) geographical characteristics; (5) bilateral relationships among the surveyed households; (6) demographic characteristics and time allocation; (7) self-reported social capital; (8) asset holdings and savings; (9) disaster relief provided by the government and NGOs; (10) membership in microfinance institutions; (11) consumption; (12) labour and non-labour incomes; and (13) experience of unanticipated shocks (e.g. floods, pest, asset loss). Although the survey was conducted only once in December 2010, retrospective data on the pre- and post-cyclone periods were collected for modules (7) to (13).

Appendix 2: Further Discussion of Identification Strategy

Section 5.2 discusses three conditions for the identification strategy. In addition to these, the fourth and fifth conditions are described in this section. Fourth, $Damage80_h$, $Damage50_h$, and $Frac_h$, may be subject to measurement error because they are computed based on data from the surveyed households rather than the entire population in the community. Nevertheless, the sampling methodology used in this study enables me to minimise the error. The height of inundation at home is highly correlated with the location of the house. Similarly, villagers of the same religion form

subclusters and live close to each other. Therefore, the measurement error could be large if the survey households are coincidentally selected from particular areas in the para intensively. However, I sampled the survey households at equally-spaced intervals in each para.

Finally, the dataset needs to have enough variation concerning religious fractionalisation and cyclone damage for an accurate estimation of the treatment effect. This issue may be crucial because, although this study exploits the treatment variable at the community level, the survey was conducted in only 24 communities. However, as shown in Figure A2, in the histogram of $Damage80$ relative to religious fractionalisation, a variation in damage levels appears in both fractionalised and non-fractionalised communities. In addition, an analysis of a small sample could be sensitive to outliers, but Figure A3 – depicting the correlation among $Damage80$, religious fractionalisation, and victimisation rate at the community level – shows that the data contain no outliers. This study also addresses this concern by conducting various robustness checks, including an analysis using an alternative district-level dataset in Appendix 3.

Appendix 3: Robustness Checks

Evidence from District-level Data

A potential concern regarding the use of the survey data is the small sample size of the community-level variables. The data may not show sufficient variations in cyclone damage and religious fractionalisation given that the sample communities were selected from a single district. Another issue is that the validity of the estimation model relies on the assumption that the criminal and victim reside in the same community.

To address these issues, this section employs an alternative dataset at the district level. Since administrative data on crime rates are usually affected by under-reporting, I use data collected by Faruk and Khatun (2008), who surveyed 164,526 crime events across all Bangladeshi districts in 2007 based on police reports and four major daily newspapers. These crime statistics include eight types of crime: property crime (34.0%), organised crime (22.7%), hate crime (16.0%), violent crime (15.0%), innocent victimisation (11.0%), victimless crime (1.0%), public order crime (0.3%), and political crime (0.04%). Although some petty crimes may not have been reported in the newspapers, I consider these to be the most reliable statistics available. In 2007, when the data were collected, 39 of 64 districts were affected by a nationwide flood from July to September. This study combines these data to test whether the crime rate was higher in the flood-affected and religiously fractionalised districts. Specifically, the study estimates the following OLS model:

$$Crime_d = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Flood_d + \beta_2 Flood_d \times Frac_d + \beta_3 Frac_d + \beta_4 Population_d + \varepsilon_d \quad \text{(A1)}$$

where $Crime_d$ denotes the number of crime incidents per 100,000 people in district d. $Flood_d$ and $Frac_d$ represent the proportion of flood-affected areas (or affected population) and the religious fractionalisation index in district d, respectively. Finally, $Population_d$ denotes the total population of the district. The data on religious composition and population are collected from the 2001 population census (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 2007), and data on flood damage are obtained from the Disaster Management Bureau (2007: 7). Table A9 presents the results. The coefficients of the interaction term are positive and significant for three of the four specifications, consistent with the results shown in Table 2.

Further Robustness Checks

This section conducts an additional eight robustness tests. The first potential issue in the benchmark result is that the religious fractionalisation indices could be correlated with the proportion of non-Muslims in the community. Given that non-Muslims tend to be victimised, the estimated coefficients of religious fractionalisation may simply capture the existence of non-Muslims. To test this, I additionally control for the proportion of non-Muslims and its interaction with $Damage80_h$. The result is presented in Table A10. The coefficient of fractionalisation is still significant, and the proportion of non-Muslims is uncorrelated with victimisation risk.

Second, religious fractionalisation is weakly but positively correlated with community size (see Table A1). The coefficient of religious fractionalisation in Table 2 may capture the impact of this. Thus, I additionally control for community size and its interaction with $Damage80$. The result (see Table A11) still shows that the coefficients of religious fractionalisation are statistically significant.

Third, the fractionalisation index may also be correlated with the distance to the India–Bangladesh border. Communities close to the border may be prone to crime because of smugglers and human trafficking brokers. Eight of the 24 communities in my dataset are located relatively close to the border. Therefore, I additionally control for the interaction between $Damage80_h$ and the indicator for the eight communities. The result does not qualitatively change (see Table A12).

Fourth, given the unavailability of pre-disaster victimization data, I also estimate Equation (1) while additionally controlling for the four pre-cyclone variables used as dependent variables in the placebo test. Although these variables could be endogenous, it is still useful to know to what extent the estimation result changes in the alternative specification. The result (see Table A13) does not change qualitatively.

Fifth, I also examine the relative importance of omitted variable bias driven by unobserved

geographic characteristics and cyclone damage. Specifically, I estimate Equation (1) without controlling for the height of home inundation, duration of inundation on paved roads, a dummy reflecting if a road to a cyclone shelter is available, the distance between home and a local government office, and the distance between home and a paved road. The result is presented in Table A14. The coefficient of interest in this specification is smaller than the benchmark result, implying that the estimated treatment effect would be even larger than that shown in Table 2 if the unobserved characteristics were fully controlled for.

Sixth, if religious fractionalisation and cyclone damage increase post-disaster crime and has a negative impact on the social capital of the community, we may observe lower social capital among the severely affected and religiously fractionalised communities. Therefore, I also examine the relation to general trust in the post-disaster period. Again, I find supporting evidence (see Table A15).

Seventh, in the benchmark estimation, the cyclone damage at the para level is characterised by the 80th percentile (*Damage80*) and median height (*Damage50*) of home inundation. I also estimate a model that uses the mean height of inundation. The result (see Table A16) is robust.

Finally, the small sample size of the surveyed communities makes the estimation results sensitive to outliers in the community-level variables. To address this issue, this study estimates Equation (1) by using OLS, which is less sensitive to outliers than the probit model is. This study also analyses the interaction of the binary treatment variables – the indicator of fractionalised community and a dummy variable indicating whether $Damage80_h$ is higher than the sample median (two feet). The results (see Table A17) do not differ qualitatively from the benchmark specification.

References

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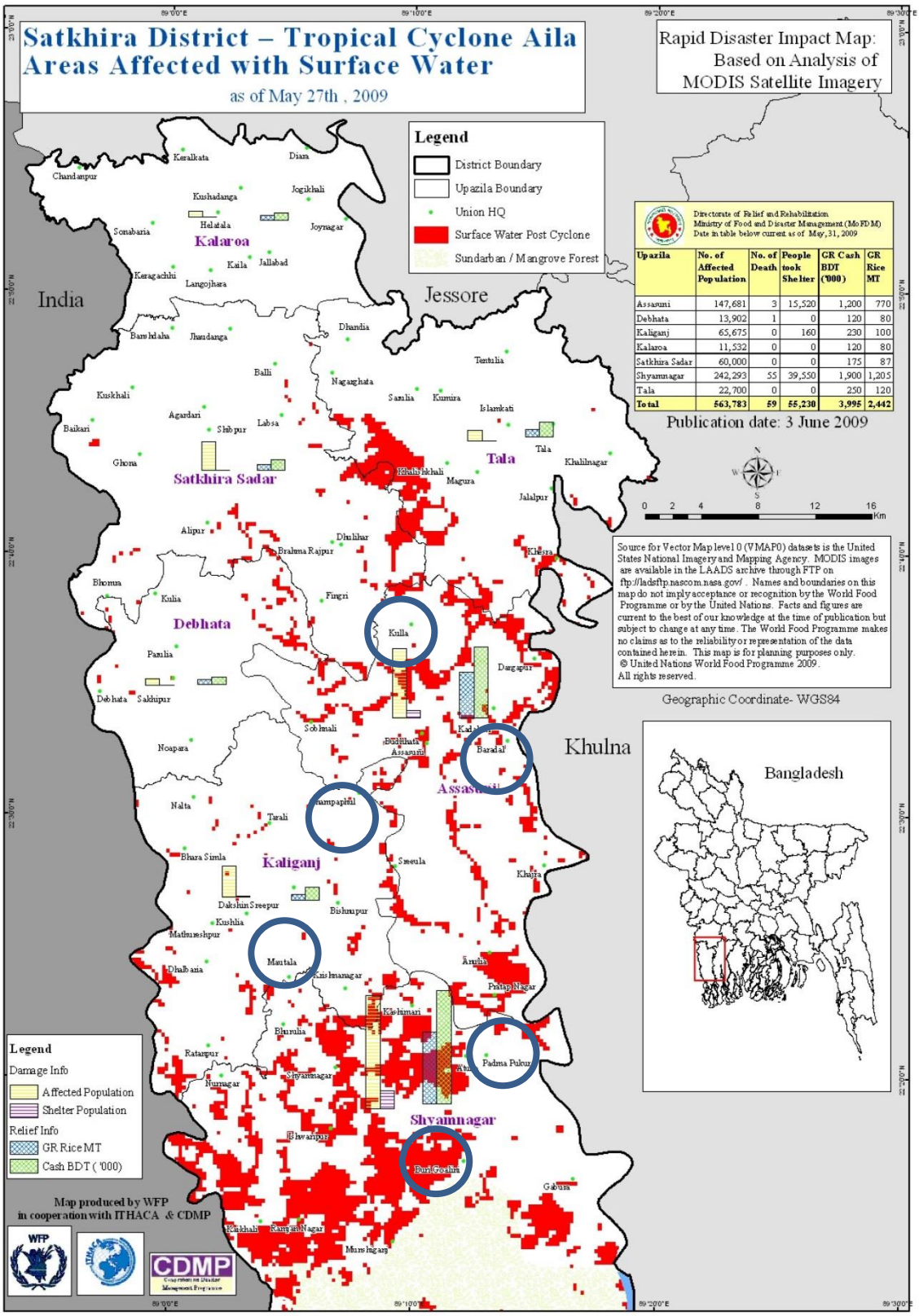
Mallick, B., & Vogt, J. (2014). Population displacement after cyclone and its consequences: Empirical evidence from coastal Bangladesh. *Natural Hazards, 73,* 191–212.



Source: Ithaca http://www.ithacaweb.org/ (accessed on September 19, 2017).
Note: Circles indicate the surveyed unions.

Figure A1: Map of Study Site

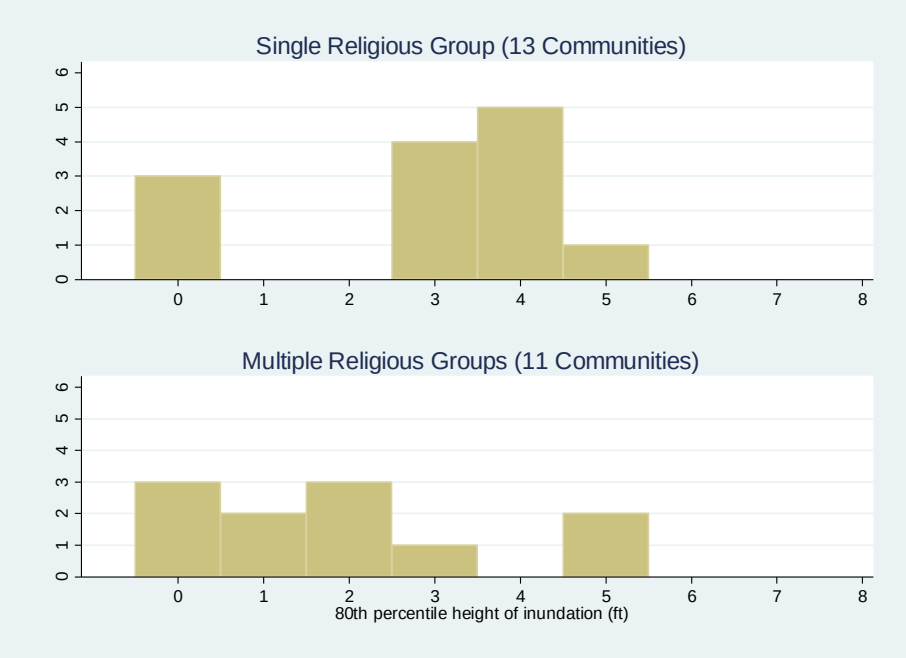


Figure A2: Cyclone Damage and Religious Fractionalisation across Communities

Figure A3: Correlation among the Height of Inundation, Religious Fractionalisation, and the Victimisation Rate at the Community Level

Table A1: Religious Fractionalization in the Sample Communities (Para)

Location			Number of households in the para	Proportion of				Number of religions	1 – (% of majority)	ELF Index	Year of settlement	
Upazila	Union	Village		Muslim	Hindu	Christian	Buddhism				Mean	S.D.
Ashashoni	Baradal	Baradal Bazar	145	0.00	0.06	0.88	0.06	3	0.12	0.21	1983.6	16.4
		Buria	189	0.71	0.18	0.12	0.00	3	0.29	0.49	1981.2	14.0
		Changdi Bamandanga	76	0.11	0.89	0.00	0.00	2	0.11	0.16	1967.9	24.7
		Hetalbunia	146	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	1966.2	23.3
	Kulla	Arar	42	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	1981.5	10.7
		Bashirabad	30	0.06	0.94	0.00	0.00	2	0.06	0.20	1967.8	21.0
		Gunakarkati	73	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	1977.1	19.9
		Mahajanpur	68	0.67	0.33	0.00	0.00	2	0.33	0.36	1969.8	26.4
Kaliganj	Champaphul	Podali	31	0.17	0.83	0.00	0.00	2	0.17	0.28	1960.0	25.7
		Thalna	50	0.06	0.94	0.00	0.00	2	0.06	0.13	1970.7	12.6
		Uzirpur	40	0.94	0.06	0.00	0.00	2	0.06	0.10	1962.7	19.7
		Mosharkati	67	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	1975.0	16.6
	Mautala	Chatra	56	0.22	0.78	0.00	0.00	2	0.22	0.38	1968.0	25.3
		Namazghar	66	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	1967.8	19.5
		Narharikati	27	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	1962.2	22.6
		Ubhakur	54	0.11	0.89	0.00	0.00	2	0.11	0.23	1958.4	24.9
Shamnagar	Buri Goalini	Banbebitala	35	0.78	0.22	0.00	0.00	2	0.22	0.37	1963.6	17.3
		Kalbari	30	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	1954.8	22.3
		Jabakhali	38	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	1958.1	25.8
		Datinakhali	84	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	1972.1	20.2
	Padma Pukur	Bainnatala	40	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	1982.5	12.2
		Choulkhola	31	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	1969.6	17.5
		Sonakhali	57	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	1951.6	26.0
		Purba Patakhali	135	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	1972.1	21.8
Mean (N=24)			67.1	0.58	0.38	0.04	0.00	1.54	0.07	0.12	1968.5	20.3

Table A2: Socio-Economic Characteristics of Surveyed and Not Surveyed Villages

	Not Surveyed		Surveyed		
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Difference
The number of households	299.47	310.85	271.43	173.99	
Household size	4.23	0.37	4.23	0.33	
Literacy rate	50.62	11.67	46.33	12.20	
Proportion of the employed (age>6)	0.36	0.09	0.36	0.07	
Agriculture	0.83	0.24	0.82	0.23	
Industry	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.05	
Service	0.14	0.22	0.15	0.21	
Proportion of the household work (age>6)	0.46	0.10	0.46	0.09	
% Pucca (high quality material) house	12.12	10.07	8.61	7.83	**
% access to sanitary toilet	60.62	31.80	66.98	26.00	
% access to tap water	4.29	16.67	5.07	12.02	
% access to electricity	33.30	20.89	29.93	19.32	
N	1,177		24		

Source: Computed from Population and Housing Census 2011. The villages in Satkhira Sadar Upazila are not included, since they are located in the urban areas and therefore not appropriate for the comparison group. * p<0.1. ** p<0.05. *** p<0.01.

Table A3: Correlation across the Fractionalization Indices (N=24)

	Number of religions	1 if multiple religions	1 – (% of majority)
1 if multiple religions	0.914***		
1 – (% of majority)	0.776***	0.782***	
ELF Index	0.857***	0.857***	0.959***

* p<0.1. ** p<0.05. *** p<0.01.

Table A4: Population Growth across Upazila

	Total			Muslim			Non-Muslim		
	Population growth per year			Population growth per year			Population growth per year		
Name of Upazila	2001-2011	1981-2001	Difference	2001-2011	1981-2001	Difference	2001-2011	1981-2001	Difference
Assasuni	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	1.0%	1.1%	-0.1%	0.1%	-0.6%	0.7%
Shyamnagar	0.1%	1.6%	-1.4%	0.4%	2.2%	-1.8%	-0.7%	0.0%	-0.7%
Debhata	0.5%	2.2%	-1.6%	1.0%	2.5%	-1.5%	-1.2%	1.1%	-2.3%
Kalaroa	0.7%	1.9%	-1.2%	0.7%	2.0%	-1.3%	0.4%	0.6%	-0.2%
Kaliganj	0.7%	1.2%	-0.5%	0.9%	1.7%	-0.7%	-0.4%	-0.5%	0.2%
Tala	0.2%	1.4%	-1.3%	0.4%	1.8%	-1.4%	-0.3%	0.7%	-1.0%
Satkhira Sadar	1.2%	2.6%	-1.4%	1.3%	2.9%	-1.5%	0.3%	1.3%	-1.0%

Source: Computed from Population and Housing Census 1981, 2001, and 2011.

Table A5: Placebo Test

	Pre-Cyclone Household Income				Pre-Cyclone Risk Sharing Network			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
80th percentile of height of inundation	-0.195	-0.014	-0.057	0.018	-0.749	0.091	0.297	-0.206
	(0.287)	(0.251)	(0.293)	(0.271)	(0.918)	(0.694)	(0.667)	(0.687)
× Number of religions in the *para*	0.181				0.542			
	(0.109)				(0.322)			
×1 if multiple religions		0.163				0.469		
		(0.148)				(0.401)		
×1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			1.853				2.237	
			(1.639)				(4.760)	
×ELF index				0.534				2.871
				(0.707)				(1.813)
Number of religions in the *para*	-0.591*				0.090			
	(0.317)				(1.217)			
1 if multiple religions		-0.505				-0.690		
		(0.404)				(1.309)		
1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			-4.321				-5.708	
			(2.874)				(7.002)	
ELF index				-1.915				-3.017
				(1.396)				(3.961)
Median height of inundation	-0.369*	-0.348	-0.341	-0.404*	0.374	-0.035	-0.265	0.274
	(0.214)	(0.221)	(0.245)	(0.212)	(0.991)	(0.938)	(0.950)	(0.971)
Other independent variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	427	427	427	427	427	427	427	427

Clustered standard errors are in parentheses. * p<0.1. ** p<0.05. *** p<0.01.

Table A5: Continued

	Pre-Cyclone Trust in Local Government				Pre-Cyclone General Trust			
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
80th percentile of height of inundation	-0.031	-0.039	-0.025	-0.041	0.016	0.039*	0.034	0.030
	(0.037)	(0.031)	(0.035)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.020)	(0.024)	(0.021)
× Number of religions in the *para*	-0.010				0.025			
	(0.020)				(0.020)			
×1 if multiple religions		-0.017				0.031		
		(0.021)				(0.020)		
×1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			-0.287				0.086	
			(0.206)				(0.179)	
×ELF index				-0.068				0.088
				(0.098)				(0.073)
Number of religions in the *para*	0.069				-0.020			
	(0.051)				(0.054)			
1 if multiple religions		0.087				-0.028		
		(0.063)				(0.065)		
1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			0.686*				0.215	
			(0.416)				(0.333)	
ELF index				0.318				0.090
				(0.223)				(0.152)
Median height of inundation	0.056	0.056	0.048	0.063	-0.005	-0.005	0.021	0.019
	(0.036)	(0.040)	(0.046)	(0.042)	(0.024)	(0.026)	(0.028)	(0.025)
Other independent variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	427	427	427	427	406	406	406	406

The marginal effects at the mean are reported. Clustered standard errors are in parentheses. * p<0.1. ** p<0.05. *** p<0.01.

Appendix Table A6: Peers in the Other Villages at the Pre-Cyclone Period

	Risk Sharing Network in the Other Villages				Trust in the Residents of the Other Villages			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
80th percentile of height of inundation	0.516	0.559	0.347	0.202	0.035	0.029	-0.022	0.006
	(0.716)	(0.562)	(0.630)	(0.646)	(0.035)	(0.024)	(0.029)	(0.026)
× Number of religions in the *para*	-0.249				-0.009			
	(0.170)				(0.015)			
×1 if multiple religions		-0.281*				-0.003		
		(0.157)				(0.015)		
×1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			-0.369				0.224	
			(3.427)				(0.148)	
×ELF index				0.031				0.043
				(1.362)				(0.082)
Number of religions in the *para*	1.978				0.058			
	(1.439)				(0.059)			
1 if multiple religions		0.890				0.018		
		(1.319)				(0.052)		
1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			3.742				0.228	
			(5.468)				(0.228)	
ELF index				3.887				0.184
				(4.507)				(0.150)
Median height of inundation	0.186	-0.286	-0.072	0.165	-0.022	-0.033	0.036	0.001
	(0.975)	(0.832)	(1.092)	(1.115)	(0.039)	(0.035)	(0.041)	(0.041)
Other independent variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	427	427	427	427	427	427	427	427

Columns (1) to (4) reports the OLS coefficients and Columns (5) to (8) reports the marginal effects at the mean estimated by probit, respectively. Clustered standard errors are in parentheses. * p<0.1. ** p<0.05. *** p<0.01.

Table A7: Heterogeneity between Muslims and Non-Muslims

	Property Crime Victimization				Violent Crime Victimization			
Muslim Households	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
80th percentile of height of inundation	-0.139*	-0.052	-0.061	-0.047	-0.017	-0.094**	-0.071*	-0.077*
	(0.071)	(0.060)	(0.059)	(0.055)	(0.082)	(0.043)	(0.041)	(0.039)
×Number of religions in the *para*	0.100**				-0.070			
	(0.045)				(0.058)			
×1 if multiple religions		0.115**				-0.057		
		(0.053)				(0.065)		
×1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			0.865***				-0.288	
			(0.287)				(0.334)	
×ELF index				0.462***				-0.149
				(0.166)				(0.189)
Number of religions in the *para*	-0.131				0.204*			
	(0.091)				(0.105)			
1 if multiple religions		-0.115				0.212**		
		(0.095)				(0.105)		
1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			-1.246**				0.585	
			(0.554)				(0.634)	
ELF index				-0.674**				0.352
				(0.300)				(0.354)
Other independent variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245
	Property Crime Victimization				Violent Crime Victimization			
Non-Muslim Households	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
80th percentile of height of inundation	-0.460***	-0.714***	-0.140**	-0.375***	-0.109	-0.704***	-0.267***	-0.408***
	(0.171)	(0.159)	(0.070)	(0.135)	(0.162)	(0.229)	(0.047)	(0.083)
×Number of religions in the *para*	0.192**				0.067			
	(0.079)				(0.063)			
×1 if multiple religions		0.629***				0.715***		
		(0.116)				(0.221)		
×1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			0.733**				2.276***	
			(0.339)				(0.418)	
×ELF index				1.071***				1.554***
				(0.415)				(0.293)
Number of religions in the *para*	-0.452**				-0.085			

	(0.181)				(0.190)			
1 if multiple religions		-1.724***				-2.113***		
		(0.358)				(0.661)		
1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			-0.825				-5.107***	
			(0.890)				(0.921)	
ELF index				-2.108**				-3.809***
				(0.987)				(0.772)
Other independent variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182

Marginal effects at the mean are reported.

Clustered standard errors are in parentheses. * p<0.1. ** p<0.05. *** p<0.01.

Table A8: Heterogeneity between Landless and Landed Households

	Property Crime Victimization				Violent Crime Victimization			
Landless Households	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
80th percentile of height of inundation	-0.038	0.004	-0.004	-0.001	0.001	0.024	0.053	0.030
	(0.060)	(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.054)	(0.057)	(0.043)	(0.040)	(0.042)
×Number of religions in the *para*	0.046**				0.011			
	(0.022)				(0.025)			
×1 if multiple religions		0.065**				0.001		
		(0.025)				(0.032)		
×1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			0.602***				0.142	
			(0.218)				(0.323)	
×ELF index				0.305***				0.126
				(0.103)				(0.130)
Number of religions in the *para*	-0.116**				0.009			
	(0.050)				(0.073)			
1 if multiple religions		-0.151**				0.005		
		(0.062)				(0.111)		
1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			-1.297***				-0.773	
			(0.366)				(0.598)	
ELF index				-0.726***				-0.411
				(0.185)				(0.311)
Other independent variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
	Property Crime Victimization				Violent Crime Victimization			
Landed Households	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
80th percentile of height of inundation	-0.030	-0.040	-0.066	-0.058	-0.208**	-0.154**	-0.236***	-0.220***
	(0.078)	(0.049)	(0.055)	(0.055)	(0.081)	(0.071)	(0.065)	(0.077)
×Number of religions in the *para*	-0.012				0.052			
	(0.043)				(0.035)			
×1 if multiple religions		-0.018				0.049		
		(0.040)				(0.035)		
×1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			0.067				1.132***	
			(0.313)				(0.331)	
×ELF index				0.013				0.516***
				(0.178)				(0.174)

Number of religions in the *para*	0.191				0.116			
	(0.130)				(0.114)			
1 if multiple religions		0.262**				0.150		
		(0.115)				(0.124)		
1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			0.628				-1.387**	
			(0.509)				(0.622)	
ELF index				0.448				-0.608
				(0.318)				(0.401)
Other independent variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171

Marginal effects at the mean are reported.

Clustered standard errors are in parentheses. * p<0.1. ** p<0.05. *** p<0.01.

Table A9: District-Level Analysis

	Crime Rate in 2007 (per 100,000)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Proportion of flood affected population	-1.303*	-1.452*		
	(0.669)	(0.772)		
×1 – (proportion of religious majority in the district)	8.836**			
	(4.125)			
×ELF index		5.917*		
		(3.195)		
Proportion of flood affected area			-0.550	-0.652
			(0.453)	(0.517)
×1 – (proportion of religious majority in the district)			4.494*	
			(2.507)	
×ELF index				3.229
				(2.107)
1 – (proportion of religious majority in the district)	-2.642		9.570	
	(63.973)		(63.886)	
ELF index		-4.719		6.809
		(62.176)		(61.574)
Population ($\times 10^6$)	7.892	7.818	8.177	8.165
	(7.743)	(7.585)	(7.567)	(7.433)
Constant	173.632***	174.521***	168.036***	167.858***
	(29.683)	(31.629)	(29.422)	(31.294)
Observations	64	64	64	64
R-squared	0.048	0.047	0.035	0.035

Robust standard errors are in parentheses. * p<0.1. ** p<0.05. *** p<0.01.

Table A10: Religious Fractionalization versus Proportion of Non-Muslim

	Property Crime Victimization				Violent Crime Victimization			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
80th percentile of height of inundation	-0.137**	-0.052	-0.052	-0.063	-0.067	-0.062	-0.062	-0.072*
	(0.069)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.041)	(0.077)	(0.050)	(0.042)	(0.039)
×Number of religions in the *para*	0.099**				0.007			
	(0.050)				(0.056)			
×1 if multiple religions		0.132**				-0.001		
		(0.052)				(0.069)		
×1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			0.781***				0.913**	
			(0.287)				(0.437)	
×ELF index				0.651***				0.587**
				(0.224)				(0.264)
×Proportion of non-Muslim	-0.086	-0.104*	-0.065	-0.130**	0.023	0.034	-0.072	-0.110*
	(0.057)	(0.058)	(0.050)	(0.053)	(0.063)	(0.069)	(0.048)	(0.064)
Number of religions in the *para*	-0.154				0.075			
	(0.110)				(0.152)			
1 if multiple religions		-0.164				0.132		
		(0.129)				(0.190)		
1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			-1.210**				-1.930**	
			(0.539)				(0.877)	
ELF index				-1.118***				-1.240**
				(0.422)				(0.585)
Proportion of non-Muslim	0.178	0.206	0.202	0.357*	0.026	-0.018	0.351	0.442*
	(0.173)	(0.186)	(0.180)	(0.206)	(0.190)	(0.217)	(0.214)	(0.250)
Other independent variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	427	427	427	427	427	427	427	427

Marginal effects at the mean are reported.
Clustered standard errors are in parentheses. * p<0.1. ** p<0.05. *** p<0.01.

Table A11: Religious Fractionalization versus Community Size

	Property Crime Victimization				Violent Crime Victimization			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
80th percentile of height of inundation	-0.022	0.012	0.022	0.025	-0.092	-0.081	-0.030	-0.044
	(0.060)	(0.057)	(0.060)	(0.064)	(0.066)	(0.057)	(0.062)	(0.061)
×Number of religions in the *para*	0.050***				0.026			
	(0.016)				(0.033)			
×1 if multiple religions		0.051***				0.029		
		(0.018)				(0.035)		
×1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			0.481**				0.455	
			(0.199)				(0.304)	
×ELF index				0.223**				0.226*
				(0.096)				(0.127)
×Community size	-0.001**	-0.001*	-0.001**	-0.001*	-0.000	0.000	-0.000	-0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.001)
Number of religions in the *para*	-0.057				0.031			
	(0.052)				(0.118)			
1 if multiple religions		-0.017				0.081		
		(0.054)				(0.120)		
1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			-0.753***				-1.125**	
			(0.214)				(0.559)	
ELF index				-0.372***				-0.542*
				(0.112)				(0.308)
Community size	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.002)
Other independent variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	427	427	427	427	427	427	427	427

Marginal effects at the mean are reported.
Clustered standard errors are in parentheses. * p<0.1. ** p<0.05. *** p<0.01.

Table A12: Religious Fractionalization versus Proximity to India-Bangladesh Border

	Property Crime Victimization				Violent Crime Victimization			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
80th percentile of height of inundation	-0.062	-0.033	-0.019	-0.021	-0.050	-0.026	-0.017	-0.018
	(0.056)	(0.044)	(0.042)	(0.046)	(0.069)	(0.057)	(0.049)	(0.055)
×Number of religions in the *para*	0.045**				0.032			
	(0.022)				(0.029)			
×1 if multiple religions		0.059***				0.039		
		(0.020)				(0.034)		
×1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			0.528**				0.780***	
			(0.242)				(0.300)	
×ELF index				0.255**				0.297**
				(0.103)				(0.145)
×1 if close to the border	-0.023	-0.015	-0.042	-0.030	0.029	0.036	-0.005	0.015
	(0.034)	(0.035)	(0.032)	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.035)	(0.034)	(0.035)
Number of religions in the *para*	-0.039				0.038			
	(0.056)				(0.082)			
1 if multiple religions		-0.011				0.054		
		(0.059)				(0.108)		
1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			-0.570*				-1.100**	
			(0.299)				(0.561)	
ELF index				-0.295*				-0.426
				(0.164)				(0.323)
1 if close to the border	0.062	0.050	0.135	0.087	0.208**	0.187*	0.317***	0.242**
	(0.083)	(0.082)	(0.092)	(0.084)	(0.098)	(0.100)	(0.119)	(0.113)
Other independent variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	427	427	427	427	427	427	427	427

Marginal effects at the mean are reported.
Clustered standard errors are in parentheses. * p<0.1. ** p<0.05. *** p<0.01.

Table A13: Estimation with Controlling for Pre-Cyclone Socio-Economic Status

	Property Crime Victimization				Violent Crime Victimization			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
80th percentile of height of inundation	-0.087*	-0.054	-0.047	-0.051	-0.084	-0.058	-0.050	-0.056
	(0.053)	(0.042)	(0.043)	(0.045)	(0.061)	(0.048)	(0.047)	(0.045)
×Number of religions in the *para*	0.045**				0.027			
	(0.023)				(0.030)			
×1 if multiple religions		0.056***				0.029		
		(0.019)				(0.034)		
×1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			0.406**				0.519*	
			(0.194)				(0.300)	
×ELF index				0.246**				0.257*
				(0.100)				(0.131)
Number of religions in the *para*	-0.021				0.045			
	(0.062)				(0.093)			
1 if multiple religions		0.009				0.078		
		(0.061)				(0.114)		
1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			-0.478				-1.075*	
			(0.333)				(0.568)	
ELF index				-0.270				-0.481
				(0.185)				(0.315)
Pre-cyclone socio-economic status	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other independent variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	427	427	427	427	427	427	427	427

Marginal effects at the mean are reported.
Clustered standard errors are in parentheses. * p<0.1. ** p<0.05. *** p<0.01.

Table A14: Estimation without Controlling for Geographic Characteristics and Cyclone Damage

	Property Crime Victimization				Violent Crime Victimization			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
80th percentile of height of inundation	-0.085*	-0.059*	-0.052	-0.052	-0.058	-0.045	-0.037	-0.039
	(0.050)	(0.036)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.070)	(0.057)	(0.054)	(0.052)
×Number of religions in the *para*	0.040*				0.015			
	(0.022)				(0.031)			
×1 if multiple religions		0.051***				0.013		
		(0.020)				(0.037)		
×1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			0.385**				0.434	
			(0.193)				(0.320)	
×ELF index				0.216**				0.192
				(0.103)				(0.141)
Number of religions in the *para*	-0.019				0.061			
	(0.061)				(0.101)			
1 if multiple religions		0.022				0.101		
		(0.061)				(0.129)		
1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			-0.439				-0.968	
			(0.307)				(0.628)	
ELF index				-0.247				-0.411
				(0.179)				(0.342)
Geographic characteristics	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Cyclone damage	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Other independent variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	427	427	427	427	427	427	427	427

Marginal effects at the mean are reported.
Clustered standard errors are in parentheses. * p<0.1. ** p<0.05. *** p<0.01.

Table A15: Religious Fractionalisation and General Trust

	Post-Cyclone General Trust			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
80th percentile of height of inundation	0.144*	-0.031	0.009	-0.007
	(0.079)	(0.062)	(0.061)	(0.063)
×Number of religions in the *para*	-0.167***			
	(0.043)			
×1 if multiple religions		-0.171***		
		(0.044)		
×1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			-1.692***	
			(0.334)	
×ELF index				-0.782***
				(0.168)
Number of religions in the *para*	0.193*			
	(0.112)			
1 if multiple religions		0.217*		
		(0.121)		
1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			2.495***	
			(0.732)	
ELF index				1.110***
				(0.395)
Other independent variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	427	427	427	427

Marginal effects at the mean are reported.
Clustered standard errors are in parentheses. * p<0.1. ** p<0.05. *** p<0.01.

Table A16: Alternative Measure of Damages at the *Para* Level

	Property Crime Victimization				Violent Crime Victimization			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Mean height of inundation	-0.152***	-0.094***	-0.095***	-0.098***	-0.152**	-0.098**	-0.127***	-0.121***
	(0.052)	(0.034)	(0.035)	(0.036)	(0.074)	(0.043)	(0.039)	(0.041)
×Number of religions in the *para*	0.057*				0.051			
	(0.030)				(0.046)			
×1 if multiple religions		0.077***				0.059		
		(0.026)				(0.051)		
×1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			0.576*				0.961***	
			(0.298)				(0.357)	
×ELF index				0.315**				0.427**
				(0.141)				(0.184)
Number of religions in the *para*	-0.021				0.007			
	(0.062)				(0.099)			
1 if multiple religions		0.006				0.031		
		(0.061)				(0.112)		
1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			-0.403				-1.297**	
			(0.345)				(0.579)	
ELF index				-0.216				-0.579*
				(0.183)				(0.335)
Other independent variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	427	427	427	427	427	427	427	427

Marginal effects at the mean are reported.
Clustered standard errors are in parentheses. * p<0.1. ** p<0.05. *** p<0.01.

Table A17: Robustness to Outlier

	Property Crime Victimization					Violent Crime Victimization				
	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	Probit	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	Probit
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
80th percentile of height of inundation	-0.074	-0.050	-0.043	-0.044		-0.077	-0.060	-0.052	-0.054	
	(0.054)	(0.041)	(0.043)	(0.045)		(0.070)	(0.056)	(0.053)	(0.049)	
×Number of religions in the *para*	0.037*					0.020				
	(0.021)					(0.036)				
×1 if multiple religions		0.048**					0.021			
		(0.019)					(0.042)			
×1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			0.364*					0.510		
			(0.191)					(0.341)		
×ELF index				0.210**					0.236	
				(0.101)					(0.155)	
80th percentile of height of inundation $\geq$ 2 feet					0.148					0.349**
					(0.182)					(0.161)
×1 if multiple religions					0.204**					0.203*
					(0.091)					(0.119)
Number of religions in the *para*	-0.024					0.067				
	(0.060)					(0.115)				
1 if multiple religions		0.009			0.056		0.099			0.106
		(0.060)			(0.068)		(0.140)			(0.111)
1 – (proportion of majority in the *para*)			-0.450					-1.094		
			(0.308)					(0.664)		
ELF index				-0.261					-0.477	
				(0.178)					(0.383)	
Other independent variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	427	427	427	427	427	427	427	427	427	427

Columns (1) – (4), (6) – (9): coefficient, Columns (5), (10): marginal effects at the mean.
Clustered standard errors are in parentheses. * p<0.1. ** p<0.05. *** p<0.01.