APPENDIX A: Robustness Check

As a robustness check, I replicate the hypothesis testing with women's rights in order to check whether one's feelings of closeness towards gay people associated with EU control of rights policies, or whether these feelings of closeness associated with EU control of gay rights policies in particular (which I theorize). In order to replicate this test, I use the variable in the survey based on the question:

> Suppose that you learned that a political party wanted to give control of equal pay [between women and men] policies to the European Union. How much more likely or unlikely would you be to vote for that political party? Please indicate your views using any number on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "Much less likely", 5 means "Neither less or more likely", and 10 means "Much more likely".

The modal category for this variable is "5" with 36.7 percent of the respondents, and 53.7 percent of the respondents responded "5" or less (20 percent responded as "10" or much more likely). The mean for this variable is 6.1, compared to 3.0 for the analogous gay rights variable above, which further suggests the marginalized status of gay people and the relative comfort among the population for giving control of women's rights to the EU. If the marginalized status of gay people influences support for the EU's control of gay rights, I would not expect for this marginalized status to have a similar influence on support for EU control of women's rights. The marginalized status of gay people should compel support for alternative authorities which address that particular marginalized group.

In Appendix A Table 1, I replicate the models using support for EU control of women's rights as the dependent variable (far right of the table). Neither feeling close to gay people nor thinking the equal treatment of gay people is personally important associated with support for the EU's control of women's rights. The interaction term *Feeling close to gay people*Trust in the*

EU is negative and statistically insignificant. The coefficient is relatively small and does not represent a substantive effect. Those who trust the EU and those on the political left were more likely to support EU control of women's rights. These results suggest that association with gay people has a specific effect on support for EU control of gay rights policies. Feeling close to gay people has a more specific effect on considerations of gay rights policies.

Appendix A Table 1: Determinants of one's likelihood to vote for a party that wants to give control of women's rights to the EU.

Feeling close to gay people	-0.008	0.06
	(0.06)	(0.1)
Trust in the EU	0.1***	0.1***
	(0.04)	(0.04)
Feeling close to gay people*Trust in the EU		-0.01
		(0.02)
Dissatisfaction with the government	0.03	0.03
	(0.03)	(0.03)
Political knowledge	-0.05	-0.05
	(0.06)	(0.06)
The treatment of gay people is important	0.006	0.005
	(0.04)	(0.06)
Ideology (Right-Left)	0.06*	0.06
	(0.03)	(0.03)
Constant	5.3***	5.3***
	(0.4)	(0.4)
Survey responses	742	742
R^2	0.02	0.02

Dependent variable of the women's rights model: 0 (Much less likely to vote for pro-EU control party) – 10 (Much more likely to vote for pro-EU control party). Feeling close to gay people: 0 (No feelings of closeness – 10 (Feeling extremely close). Dissatisfaction with the government: 0 (Very satisfied) – 10 (Very dissatisfied). Ideology: -10 (Very conservative) – 10 (Very socialist). Trust in the EU: 0 (Don't trust at all) – 10 (Yes, definitely trust). Political knowledge: 0 political questions correct – 7 political questions correct. Importance of the treatment of gay people: 0 (Not important at all) – 10 (Very important). Robust standard errors in parentheses. Results estimated using OLS models. Data source: July 2015 survey of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

APPENDIX B: Tobit Model and Additional Controls

Appendix B Table 1: Effects on one's likelihood to vote for a party that wants to give control of rights to the EU. **Tobit Models**

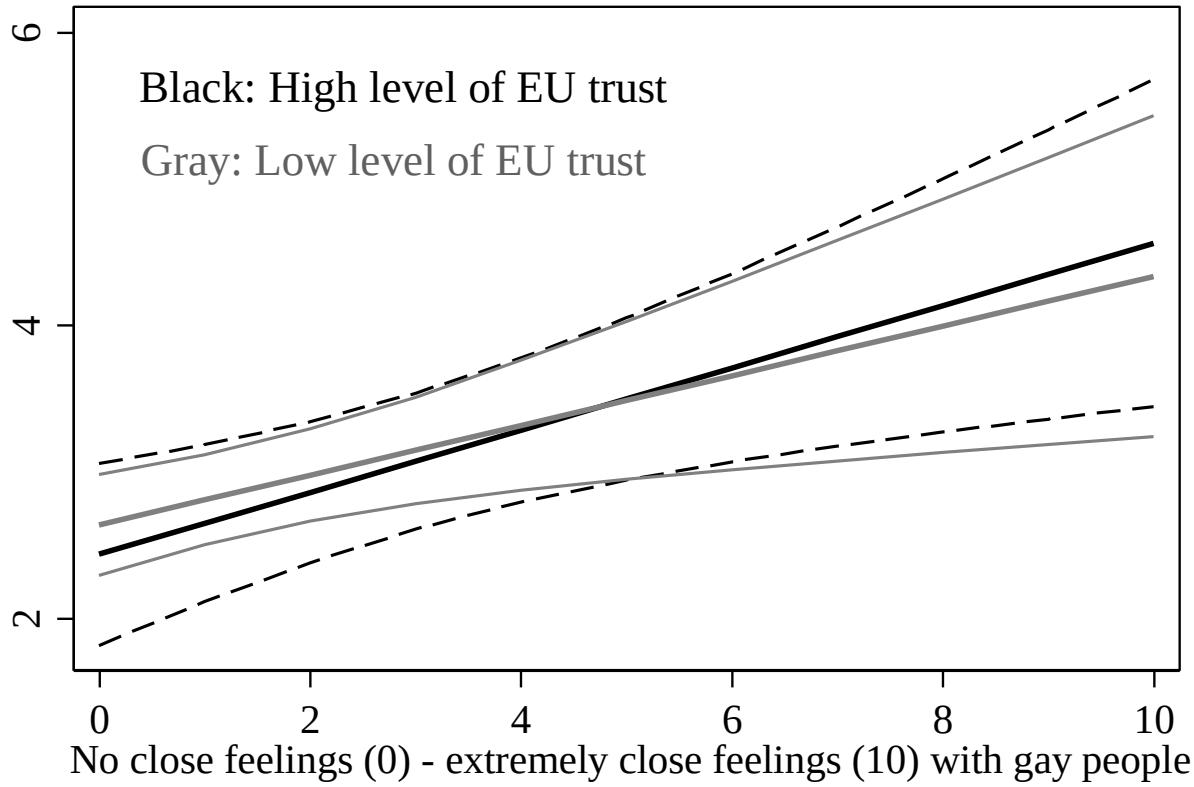
	Effects on gay rights					Effects on women's rights
				FBiH	RS	
Feeling close to gay people	0.4***	0.2***	0.5***	0.5***	0.6**	0.08
	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Trust in the EU	0.09*	0.04	0.09	0.1	0.1*	0.1***
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.04)
Feeling close to gay people*Trust in the EU			-0.04**	-0.05*	-0.06	-0.02
			(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Ideology (Right-Left)		0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.07*
		(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.04)
Dissatisfaction with the government		-0.04	-0.05	-0.007	-0.05	0.02
		(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.04)
Political knowledge		-0.12	-0.12	-0.1	0.01	-0.05
		(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.07)
The treatment of gay people is important		0.3***	0.3***	0.3***	0.3***	0.01
		(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.04)
Constant	1.2***	1.5***	1.3***	0.7	1.1	5.2***
	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(0.4)
Survey responses	861	732	732	438	294	742
Pseudo R^2	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.005

Dependent variable for the gay rights models: 0 (Much less likely to vote for pro-EU control party) – 10 (Much more likely to vote for pro-EU control party). Dependent variable of the women's rights model: 0 (Much less likely to vote for pro-EU control party) – 10 (Much more likely to vote for pro-EU control party). Feeling close to gay people: 0 (No feelings of closeness – 10 (Feeling extremely close). Dissatisfaction with the government: 0 (Very satisfied) – 10 (Very dissatisfied). Ideology: -10 (Very conservative) – 10 (Very socialist). Trust in the EU: 0 (Don't trust at all) – 10 (Yes, definitely trust). Political knowledge: 0 political questions correct – 7 political questions correct. Importance of the treatment of gay people: 0 (Not important at all) – 10 (Very important). FBiH and RS models represent respondents in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska, respectively. Robust standard errors in parentheses. Results estimated using Tobit models. Data source: July 2015 survey of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Appendix B Table 2: Effects on one's likelihood to vote for a party that wants to give control of gay rights to the EU, with additional controls		
Feeling close to gay people	0.2***	0.2***
	(0.06)	(0.07)
Trust in the EU	0.07**	0.03
	(0.03)	(0.04)
Ideology (Right-Left)	0.03	0.04
	(0.03)	(0.04)
Dissatisfaction with the	-0.003	-0.03
government	(0.03)	(0.04)
Political knowledge	-0.04	0.01
	(0.06)	(0.07)
The treatment of gay people is	0.2***	0.2***
important	(0.04)	(0.04)
Feeling close to Bosniacs	-0.06*	-0.07*
	(0.03)	(0.04)
Feeling close to Croats	0.03	0.03
	(0.03)	(0.04)
Feeling close to Serbs	0.06*	0.08**
	(0.03)	(0.04)
Feeling close to Europeans	0.008	0.01
	(0.04)	(0.05)
Feeling close to citizens of BiH	-0.1**	-0.09
	(0.05)	(0.06)
Unemployed		0.7***
		(0.3)
Income		0.02
		(0.04)
Constant	2.7***	2.5***
	(0.5)	(0.6)
Survey responses	721	495
R^2	0.17	0.21

Dependent variable for the gay rights models: 0 (Much less likely to vote for pro-gay rights party) – 10 (Much more likely to vote for pro-women's rights party). Feeling close to gay people, Bosniacs, Croats, Serbs, Europeans, citizens of BiH: 0 (No feelings of closeness – 10 (Feeling extremely close). Dissatisfaction with the government: 0 (Very satisfied) – 10 (Very dissatisfied). Ideology: -10 (Very conservative) – 10 (Very socialist). Trust in the EU: 0 (Don't trust at all) – 10 (Yes, definitely trust). Political knowledge: 0 political questions correct – 7 political questions correct. Importance of the treatment of gay people: 0 (Not important at all) – 10 (Very important). Results estimated using an OLS model. Data source: July 2015 survey of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Appendix Figure 1: The effect of feeling close to gay people on one's likelihood to vote for a party that supports giving the EU control of gay rights by trust in the EU, with 95% CIs.



Dependent variable: 0 (Much less likely to vote for pro-EU control party) – 10 (Much more likely to vote for pro-EU control party). Data source: July 2015 survey of Bosnia and Herzegovina. 'High level of EU trust' represents the mean trust level plus one standard deviation and 'Low level' represents the mean minus one standard deviation.