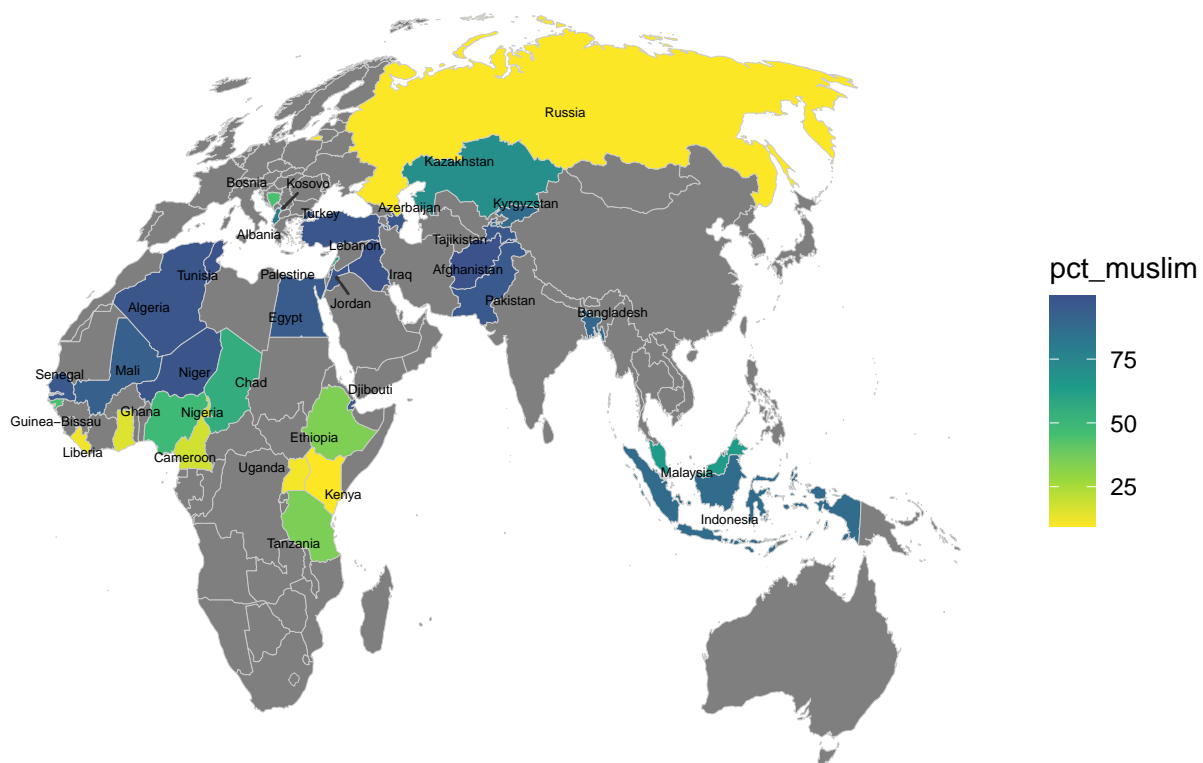**Tables and Figures**

Table 1. Results from multilevel models predicting support for violent practices for violating norms among Muslims.
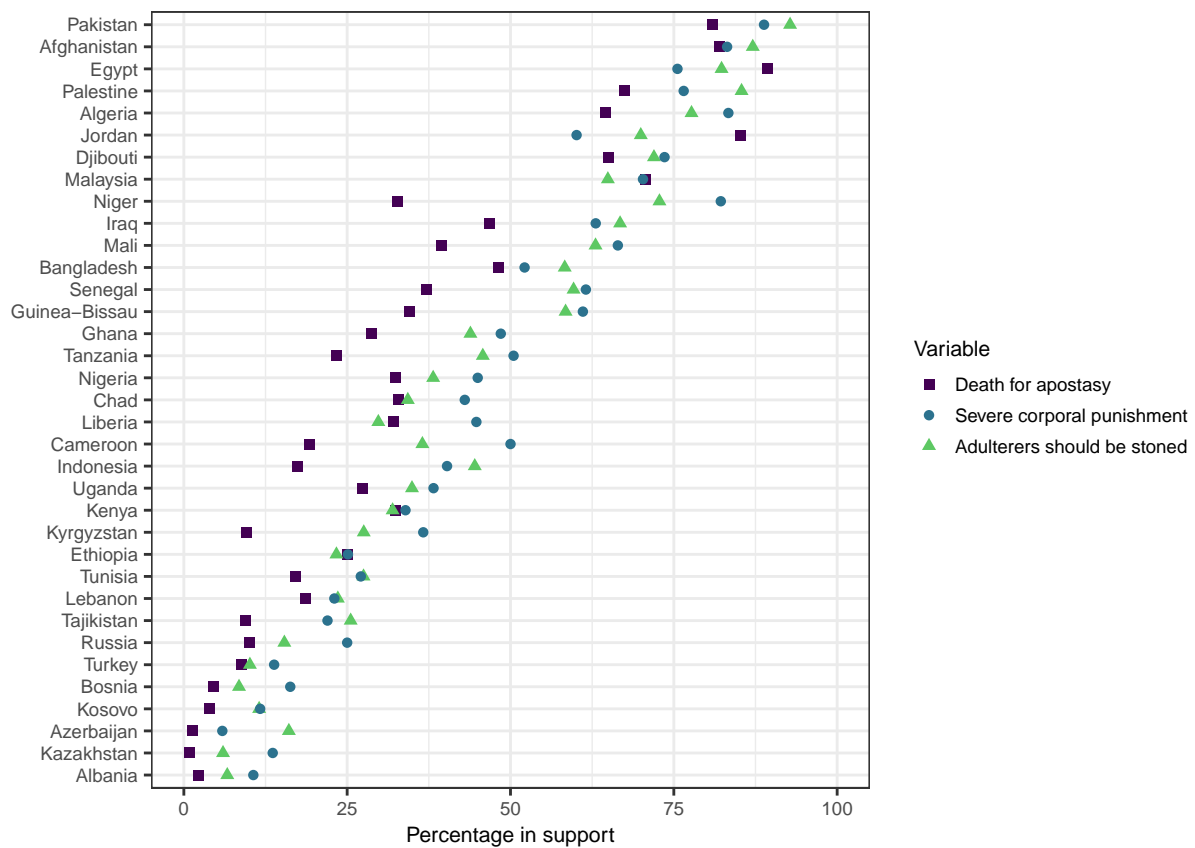
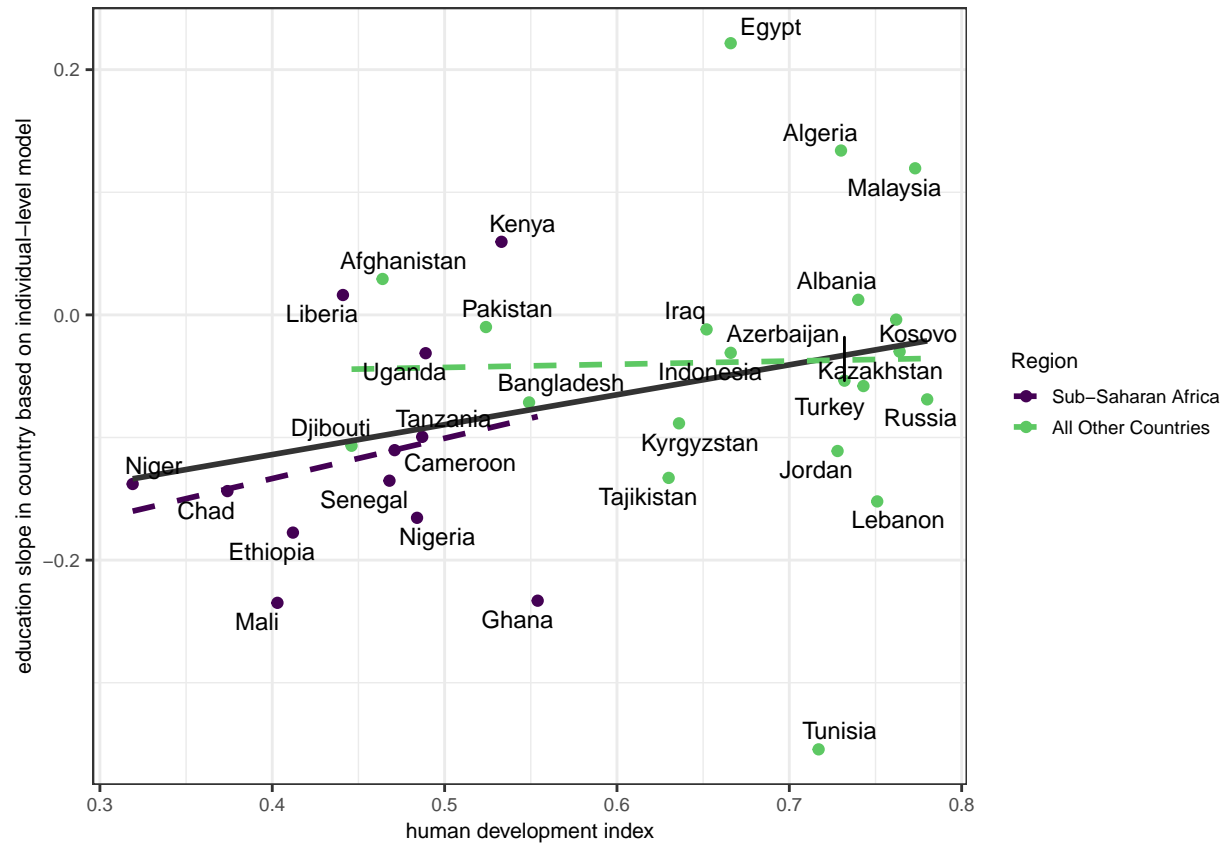|	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Intercept	$-0.088\ (0.086)$	$-0.119\ (0.086)$	$-0.104\ (0.086)$
Religiosity	$0.249\ (0.033)^{***}$	$0.239\ (0.033)^{***}$	$0.240\ (0.033)^{***}$
Education quantile	$-0.062\ (0.023)^{**}$	$-0.064\ (0.023)^{**}$	$-0.059\ (0.022)^{**}$
Income quantile	$-0.006\ (0.010)$	$-0.005\ (0.010)$	$-0.006\ (0.010)$
Age 25-29	$0.010\ (0.014)$	$0.011\ (0.014)$	$0.010\ (0.014)$
Age 30-34	$-0.004\ (0.015)$	$-0.004\ (0.015)$	$-0.004\ (0.015)$
Age 35-39	$-0.036\ (0.016)^{*}$	$-0.036\ (0.016)^{*}$	$-0.036\ (0.016)^{*}$
Age 40-44	$-0.049\ (0.016)^{**}$	$-0.049\ (0.016)^{**}$	$-0.049\ (0.016)^{**}$
Age 45-49	$-0.025\ (0.018)$	$-0.025\ (0.018)$	$-0.025\ (0.018)$
Age 50-54	$-0.040\ (0.019)^{*}$	$-0.040\ (0.019)^{*}$	$-0.040\ (0.019)^{*}$
Age 55-59	$-0.051\ (0.021)^{*}$	$-0.051\ (0.021)^{*}$	$-0.051\ (0.021)^{*}$
Age 60 and over	$-0.017\ (0.019)$	$-0.016\ (0.019)$	$-0.016\ (0.019)$
Female	$-0.006\ (0.009)$	$-0.006\ (0.009)$	$-0.006\ (0.009)$
Urban	$-0.052\ (0.009)^{***}$	$-0.052\ (0.009)^{***}$	$-0.052\ (0.009)^{***}$
Shia	$-0.133\ (0.020)^{***}$	$-0.132\ (0.020)^{***}$	$-0.132\ (0.020)^{***}$
Other denomination	$-0.054\ (0.030)$	$-0.055\ (0.030)$	$-0.055\ (0.030)$
Just a Muslim	$-0.086\ (0.012)^{***}$	$-0.086\ (0.012)^{***}$	$-0.086\ (0.012)^{***}$
Sufi	$0.073\ (0.014)^{***}$	$0.072\ (0.014)^{***}$	$0.072\ (0.014)^{***}$
Believe in god to be moral	$0.037\ (0.012)^{**}$	$0.037\ (0.012)^{**}$	$0.037\ (0.012)^{**}$
Islam is the one true faith	$0.148\ (0.013)^{***}$	$0.148\ (0.013)^{***}$	$0.148\ (0.013)^{***}$
One way to interpret relig. teachings	$0.020\ (0.010)^{*}$	$0.020\ (0.010)^{*}$	$0.020\ (0.010)^{*}$
Religion in conflict with modernity	$0.074\ (0.010)^{***}$	$0.074\ (0.010)^{***}$	$0.074\ (0.010)^{***}$
Anti-Westernization scale	$0.119\ (0.009)^{***}$	$0.119\ (0.009)^{***}$	$0.119\ (0.009)^{***}$
Prefers strong leader to democracy	$0.018\ (0.010)$	$0.018\ (0.010)$	$0.017\ (0.010)$
Socially conservative scale	$-0.018\ (0.009)$	$-0.018\ (0.009)^{*}$	$-0.018\ (0.009)$
Human development index (HDI)		$-0.417\ (0.142)^{**}$	$-0.245\ (0.172)$
HDI x religiosity			$0.036\ (0.067)$
HDI x education quantile			$0.095\ (0.044)^{*}$
N (individual)	31528	31528	31528
N (country)	35	35	35
BIC	72311	72317	72341
SD (religiosity)	0.167	0.167	0.170
SD (education quantile)	0.123	0.122	0.115
r(intercept, religiosity)	0.471	0.541	0.542
r(intercept, education)	0.272	0.439	0.433
r(religiosity, education)	0.072	0.054	0.027

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$

Notes: All models include random country-level intercepts and slopes for some variables. All quantitative variables are divided by twice their standard deviation for comparability. Results are based on five complete datasets with imputation for missing values.
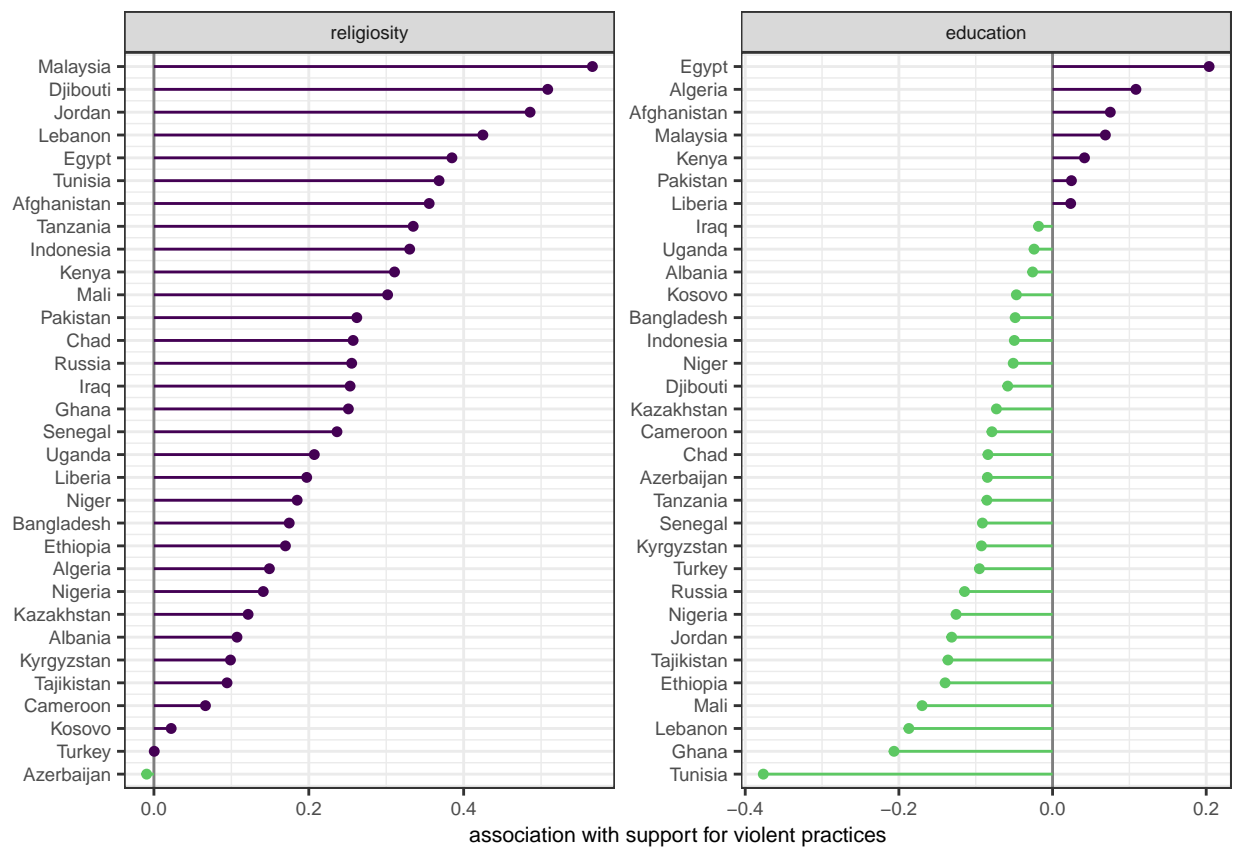
Figure 1. Map showing countries included in the analysis by percent Muslim. Mollweide projection used to preserve area proportions.
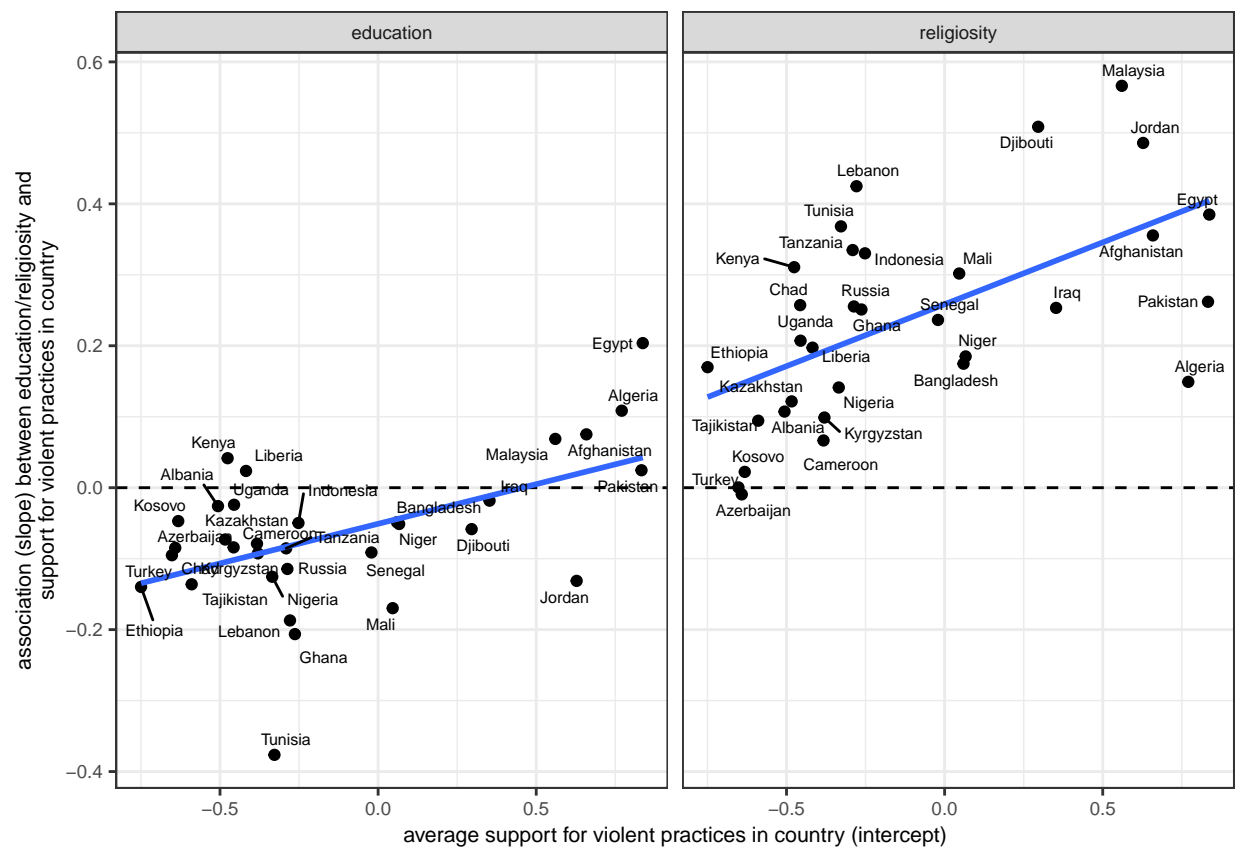
Figure 2. Dotplot of percentage of Muslim respondents who support three different questions measuring support for violent practices for the violation of norms. Countries are ordered from lowest to highest average level of support across all three questions.
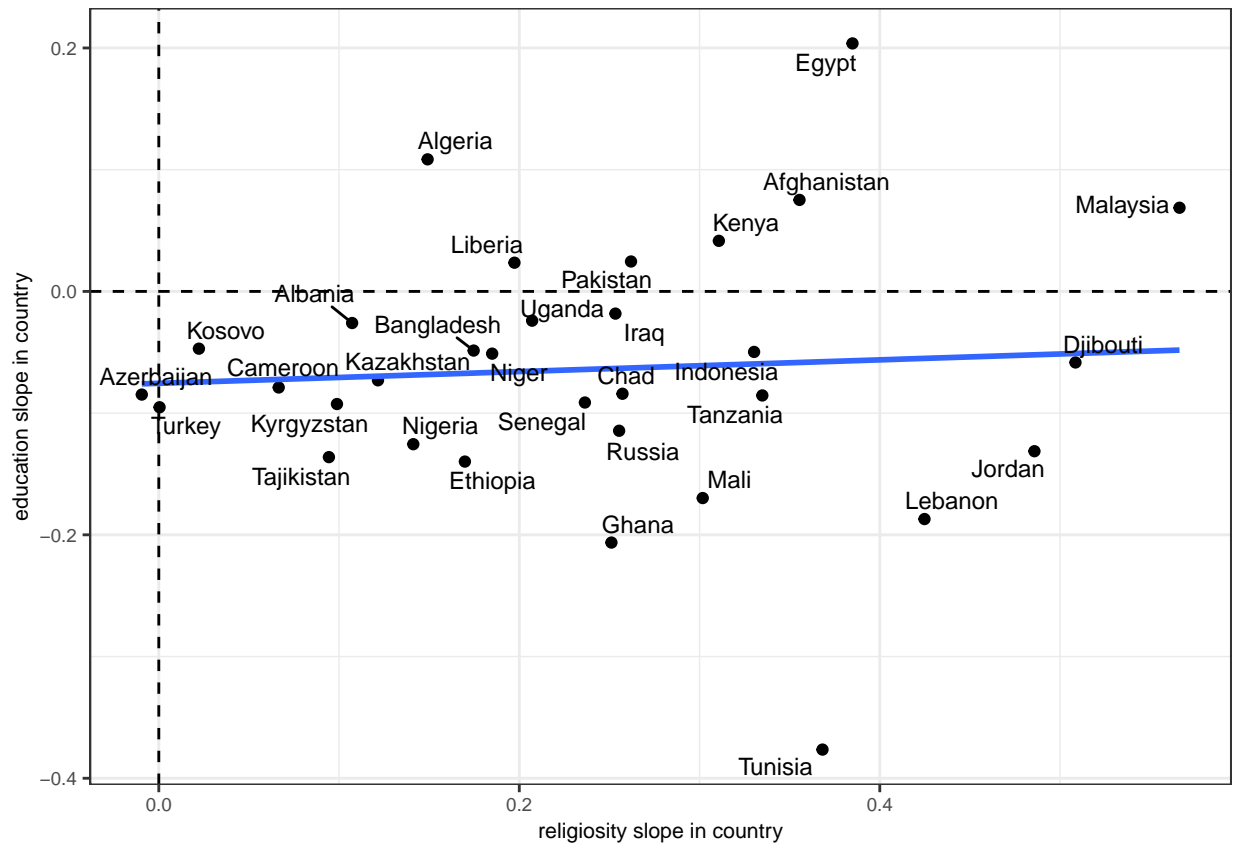
Figure 3. Scatterplot showing the relationship between the Human Development Index in a country and the association between education and support for violence practices in a country. The association is estimated from Model 1 of Table 1 and controls for differences in individual-level characteristics across countries. Lines show the best OLS fit to the scatterplot.

Figure 4. Lollipop plots of the association between religiosity/education and support for violent practices in each country. Values are based on random slopes from Model 3 of Table 1. Each panel is ordered from largest to smallest association. Values are color-coded by direction.

Figure 5. Scatterplot showing the relationship betwen a country's average level of support for violent practices and the association between education/religiosity and support for violent practices in a country. Values are based on random intercepts and slopes from Model 3 of Table 1. Best fitting OLS line is shown for both panels.

Figure 6. Scatterplot showing the relationship between country-level associations of education and religiosity with support for violent practices. Values based on random slopes from Model 3 of Table 1. Best-fitting OLS line is shown.