This paper uses data from 48 public opinion surveys conducted in 14 Muslim-majority countries in the Middle East and North Africa between 2003 and 2014 to investigate the views of ordinary citizens about Islamic codes and prescriptions pertaining to women. It takes as its point of departure the fact that Muslim clerics, scholars, and public intellectuals offer widely differing views about what Islam encourages and permits or, alternatively, discourages or actually prohibits in the rights, status, and behavior and treatment of women. It thus begins with a review of the diverse opinions on the subject offered by prominent and influential Muslim scholars. Thereafter, against this background, the paper seeks, first, to identify and map the views of ordinary men and women about the proper interpretation of Islam on relevant issues and, second, to formulate and test hypotheses that help to account for the variance in people’s judgments about how Islam should be interpreted with respect to these issues. To measure views about the proper interpretation of Islamic strictures in matters pertaining to women, the paper draws upon items in all of the surveys that ask respondents, following a short introduction describing the variation in Muslim scholarly opinion regarding the interpretation of Islam, to indicate agreement or disagreement with statements about what Islam requires with respect to the rights, status, and behavior of women in particular circumstances.