women; bondage and discipline.

KEY WORDS: sadomasochism; sadomasochistic subculture; nonprofessional sadomasochistic

sex and bondage are favored activities.

They tend to be prejudiced and have considerable prejudice. Only
common role or preference are found with considerable frequency. Only
they tend more often to prefer the submissive role but preference for the
submissive phase is related to a substantial minority of the

sexually expressed as heterosexual but a substantial majority are bisexual

educated and less often married than the general population. A majority
as young adults and most are satisfied with life. They tend to be better
satisfied financially and more is satisfied with sex. They tend to be better

satisfied financially and more is satisfied with sex. They tend to be better

sufficiently frequent to study. The women became aware of their orientation
when 20 were determined to be homosexual. This sample

homosexual women in the sadomasochistic (SIM) subculture have been

suggestive work on all, "interestingly similar" to that of Bryson et al., (1985).

Despite methodological differences between the present investigation and

is compared with a similar sample obtained by Bryson et al., (1985).

homosexual women in the sadomasochistic (SIM) subculture have been

Eugene E. Lewin, Ph.D., Charles Moser, Ph.D., and Karen A.

The Sadomasochistic Subculture: A Second Report

The Prevalence and Some Attributes of Females in
Females in the 2M support groups are more likely to be the two major groups in this study. The comparison of proportions of females in the 2M support groups was conducted by using the chi-square test. Two database had no data to test this hypothesis because of the small number of females in this group.

The comparison

The comparison of proportions between the two large groups (age, marital status, ethnicity, education level) and the proportions in the 2M support groups was conducted by using the chi-square test. Two data are not available to test this hypothesis because of the small number of females in this group.

Our methodology

Our methodology is to compare the proportions of females in the 2M support groups with the proportions of females in the general population. We may use this methodology to compare the proportions of females in the 2M support groups with the proportions of females in the general population. We may use this methodology to compare the proportions of females in the 2M support groups with the proportions of females in the general population.

The probability of Fostering Subsample

The probability of Fostering Subsample is the probability of a positive outcome in the 2M support groups. The probability of Fostering Subsample is the probability of a positive outcome in the 2M support groups. The probability of Fostering Subsample is the probability of a positive outcome in the 2M support groups.

The probability of Fostering Subsample is the probability of a positive outcome in the 2M support groups. The probability of Fostering Subsample is the probability of a positive outcome in the 2M support groups. The probability of Fostering Subsample is the probability of a positive outcome in the 2M support groups.

Method

Method

Method

Method

INTRODUCTION
The difference in mean monthly income between men and women was 2.6 years. A similar but possibly not equal question in our-in they first proposed their hypothesis of socioeconomic differences. The mean age of men was 37.1 years, whereas the mean age of women was 34.7 years. The mean monthly income for men was $3,900, whereas the mean monthly income for women was $3,700. After controlling for other variables, such as education and occupation, the difference remained significant.

Another explanation for the difference in mean monthly income between men and women is the different career paths. Men tend to have higher-paying jobs in traditional male-dominated fields, whereas women are more likely to hold jobs in fields that are traditionally female-dominated, such as education and healthcare. This could be due to gender discrimination or the perception of certain jobs as more suitable for one gender over the other.

The table below shows the proportions of men and women in each education level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics

The mean age of men was 34.7 years, whereas the mean age of women was 33.9 years. The difference in mean age is not statistically significant.

The table below shows the proportions of men and women in each age group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20-25</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-30</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-35</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Proportion of Women and Men by Age Group

The samples differ significantly in mean monthly income, with men earning more.
Table IV: Percentages of Subjects Reporting Various S/M Activities

| Activity | 0% | 0-9% | 10% | 11% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 15% | 16% | 17% | 18% | 19% | 20% | 21% | 22% | 23% | 24% | 25% |
|----------|----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Copulation | 0  | 0   | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  |
| Cross-dressing | 0  | 0   | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  |
| Feminization | 0  | 0   | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  |
| Masculinization | 0  | 0   | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  |

*Note: The percentages are based on the activities listed in Table IV.*
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are indebted to Phillip L. Kizer for technical assistance.

REFERENCES

[Article] (1985), Article 1. Communication in which one corrected several statistical inaccuracies in the

ACADEMICS

A number of deficiencies in the present study are: (1) the study sample was too small to be meaningful, (2) the research design was insufficient to permit generalization of results, (3) the criteria for inclusion were too restrictive, (4) the data were collected from a non-random sample, and (5) the results cannot be generalized to other populations.

With regard to the first point, the sample size was too small to allow for meaningful comparisons between groups. The sample was randomly selected from the population of interest, but it was not representative of the overall population. This limitation may have biased the results obtained.

With regard to the second point, the research design was insufficient to permit generalization of results. The study was conducted in a single location, and the results may not be applicable to other settings.

With regard to the third point, the criteria for inclusion were too restrictive. Only individuals who met specific criteria were included in the study, and this may have resulted in a biased sample.

With regard to the fourth point, the data were collected from a non-random sample. The sample was not randomly selected, and this may have resulted in selection bias.

With regard to the fifth point, the results cannot be generalized to other populations. The findings of the study are applicable only to the sample studied, and may not be applicable to other populations.

DISCUSSION

The relationship between the two factors indicated a highly significant

[Equation] (11) = 2.16

Level, poise, and instruction