The current study was a prospective examination of the potential predictors of sexual victimization in women with and without sexual victimization histories. Utilizing a longitudinal design, we investigated sexually risky behavior, sexual sensation seeking, and substance use disordered behavior in predicting victimization in women with and without victimization histories. As reported previously, time one data suggested that women with victimization histories were more likely to engage sexually risky behaviors, engage in substance use disordered behavior, and were more likely to endorse higher scores of sexual sensation seeking. These variables did not predict nor differentiate among sexually victimized women at follow-
up periods. Although risky sexual behavior, seeking higher rates of sexual excitement, and substance use were highly correlated with sexual victimization at time one, these variables did not serve as predictors of sexual victimization at the 2, 6, or 12 month follow up. High attrition rates and lower rates of sample substance use and risky sexual behavior for each follow-up period may have impacted the study results. It is also possible that in any given sexual violence situation, several variables specific to the victim, perpetrator, and situation interact such that discovering unifying predictor variables is difficult. Current literature and study one results suggest further investigation of interventions that target these variables to increase protective strategies in college females.