Sellers’ sample included 409 male basketball players and 917 football players at 42 NCAA Division I institutions. He administered a questionnaire to all the subjects and used the following variables: college GPA, high school GPA, SAT score, socioeconomic status, importance of getting a degree, hours spent preparing for a class, mother’s occupation, and year in college. Sellers uses both multi-variant as well as bi-variant methods for the analysis. The results shows that black student athletes have lower cumulative GPA’s, lower high school GPA’s and SAT/ACT scores as well as come from lower socioeconomic backgrounds versus their white counterpart. For black student athletes, their mother’s occupation and year in school were also related to their GPA. Also for black student athletes, the longer they were enrolled in school, the higher their GPA was. Overall this study shows that there is a difference between races and variables that affect student athletes’ GPA’s at Division I revenue producing institutions.