

**PURPOSE:** The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate that there are some obstacles to family formation based on marriage of colored people (limited to black people and Hispanic groups) in the United States. Therefore, in this paper, we analyze the effect of race on marriage probability. **Data:** Data is Balance Panel Data, National Longitudinal Survey Youth (NLSY 79 Sample), observing 545 young American men from 1980 to 1987. The executing agency is the Labor Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Labor, and the consulting company is the National Opinion Research Center (University of Chicago). With or without marriage as explanatory variables, we introduced race dummies, log hourly values, residential area dummies, industrial dummies as explanatory variables. **Analytical method:** We compared the Pold Probit model and the random effect probit model. By the likelihood ratio test, we adopted the random effect probit model rather than the pull · probit model, as the null hypothesis that there is no personal effect  $H^0: u_i \equiv 0$  was rejected. **Prediction results:** First, In the 1980s in the United States, it was confirmed that blacks had some obstacles to household formation based on marriage, compared with other races, black marriage probability tended to be lower. Similar conclusions have been obtained by Loughran (2002). The second, the logarithm of hourly wage, the number of years of enrollment, the number of years of service, health dummies, both the probability of marriage and the statistically significant positive Correlation was observed. These results obtained in this paper were consistent with the previous study (Wood, 1995; Loughran, 2002). Thirdly, from the viewpoint of residence, I live in the southern area. People have a marriage probability from the northern central area and the northeastern area. Education and income levels were relatively low as the agricultural center in the southern region. In addition, the observation target of the data used in this paper was a young man in his twenties as of the 1980s, The probability of marriage of local residents tends to be high because of the fact that the age of marriage tends to be young in areas with low education and income levels pointed out at Lewis and Oppenheimer (2000) .