
Abstract

Nuptiality in Greece has been explored to a very limited extent by Greek demographers and this gap is hard to explain in a country where there is a direct relationship between nuptiality and fertility (the rate of children born out of wedlock is one of the lowest in Europe, hardly 5%). This article does not aspire to fill the above mentioned gap nor does it aim to identify the factors affecting the attitudes and behaviours towards marriage. Exploring them requires answering basic primary questions, such as: Have nuptiality intensity and schedule changed over the last fifty years in our country? Do successive generations marry more or less, at a younger or more mature age? Will the currently prevailing model of nuclear family maintain its universality or will it continue to exist in parallel with other, less or more marginal models, thus leading 21st-century Greek society to less uniformity and more diversity than in the past? We attempt to give a first answer to these questions.