

assessed as 0.97. One of items of this inventory is for example "Do you recently feel happiness in your life".

In this study, Cronach's alpha values for the three instruments were computed. In the GRIMS, Cronach's alpha was assessed as 0.935, in OHQ, as 0.934, and in GHQ-28, Cronach's alpha as 0.563.

Data was analyzed by SPSS17 and Amos 5 software using descriptive statistics and path analysis.

Ethical considerations in this study concluded:

1. each of subjects who not volunteer to participate in the research was disregarded for this study.
2. The information related to each participant was secret and no organization or person with the exception of the authors reaches to these data.

Results

Mean, standard deviation, and independent sample t test of all participants' scores in variables of the study are presented in the table 1.

According to table 1, there were no significant gender differences in marital relationship status and happiness but in mental health scores, a difference between men and women was significant. Accordingly, the levels of mental health of infertile women are significantly lower than infertile men.

To analysis of the causal model of relation between marital relationship status, happiness, and

mental health, path analysis was used. The result of path analysis for all participants (including men and women) is presented in the table 2.

Based on the table 2, a direct path of marital relationship status to happiness and a direct path of happiness to mental health were significant. Marital relationship status had relatively the low direct effect on happiness but happiness had almost the high direct effect on mental health. Fitness of the theoretical presented model for all participants (including men and women) was investigated by fitness indexes (38, 39). These results are presented in the table 3.

Based on the results of table 3, fitness of the theoretical causal model of the study was confirmed for all participants including men and women. The model with path coefficients is presented in the figure 2. Based on this model, marital relationship status had indirectly effect on mental health through happiness (indirect effect=0.119).

Also, the model of the study separately investigated men and women. The result of path analysis for women is presented in the table 4.

Based on the table 4, in women participants, the direct path of marital relationship status to happiness and the direct path of happiness to mental health were significant. Marital relationship status had relatively the low direct effect on happiness but happiness had almost the high direct effect on mental health. Fitness of the theoretical presented model for women participants was investigated by fitness indexes. These results are presented in the table 5.

Table 1: Mean and standard deviation of participants' scores in marital relationship status, happiness, and mental health in men and women

Variables	Mean			SD			t
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Marital relationship status	39.192	38.307	38.689	6.048	7.014	7.046	2.077*
Happiness	41.788	38.243	39.712	17.200	16.081	16.560	-0.500
Mental health	25.038	30.995	28.386	14.982	15.125	15.273	-0.849

*, $P=0.040$.