<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>OUTPUTS</th>
<th>SHORT-TERM OUTCOMES</th>
<th>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES</th>
<th>LONG-TERM OUTCOMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Information is presented on:  
  • Post-Partum Adjustment  
  • Gatekeeping  
  • Differences in how men and women care for babies; benefits to babies  
  • Teamwork  
  • Protector Role  
  • Shaken Baby Syndrome  
Skills are taught, modeled, practiced:  
  • Respond to a crying baby (nurturing and comforting by standing, walking, bouncing, and generally thinking creatively about what to do)  
  • Catch a pacifier  
  • Hold and pass a baby  
  • Change a diaper  
Veterans serve as role models by  
  • Modeling skills (see above)  
  • Talking about  
    o What they’ve learned  
    o Challenges they’ve faced  
    o Mistakes they’ve made  
    o Successes they’ve achieved  
    o Their individual style  
Rookies hold babies  
Coaches brings excitement and energy to the room  

| KNOWLEDGE | Dads are:  
  • Educated  
  • Prepared  
  • Aware / Present  
  • Involved / Engaged  
  • Confident / Intentionally capable  
  • Bonded with child  

| SELF-IMAGE | Moms are more:  
  • Happy / Appreciative  
  • Confident in Dad  
  • Inclined toward romance (sexuality) in the marriage  
  • Likely to gatekeep  

| EXPECTATIONS, INCREASED CONFIDENCE | And less:  
  • Likely to gatekeep  

| VETERANS: | Babies:  
  • Have the benefit of paternal-style parenting 1  
  • Experience reduced incidents of shaken baby syndrome  

| RESOURCES: veteran, rookies, families of rookies, coaches, staff, funding, home office |

**Notes:**  
1 Refer to handout on “Different Styles of Parenting” adapted from Fatherneed: Why Father Care Is As Essential As Mother Care for Your Child by Dr. Kyle D. Pruett; based on a discussion led by Neil Tift, National Practitioner’s Network for Fathers & Families, at the 6th Southwest Fatherhood Conference, Phoenix, AZ, 1/31/05