Introduction: Workforce development is a top agenda item in evidence-based home visiting programs (Home Visiting Applied Research Collaborative, 2018). Promotion of high-quality pre-service training in higher education is one important area of home visiting workforce development. Institutions and employers are interested in competency-based credentials for home visitors (Weatherston, & Goldberg, 2009). For the purposes of this presentation, a competency is defined as a combination of knowledge and skills, as well as an understanding of how and when to apply skills to particular situations. To achieve program and workforce development outcomes, home visitors need quality pre-service coursework and experiences that support the development of competencies through higher education. The goal of this project was to align FLE competencies from the CFLE credential. This alignment would help support the value of CFLE training across home visiting objectives.

Method: We aligned FLE competencies with the Collaborative for Understanding the Pedagogy of Infant/Toddler Development (CUPID) competencies into a framework of knowledge, skills, and attitudes to promote practices in the field while preparing to earn the Certified Family Life Educator (CFLE) credential. This framework was developed through an iterative process with stakeholders.

Implications: This comprehensive alignment may inform the scholarship of teaching and learning in home visiting, enhancing existing of teaching and learning in home visiting, enhancing existing of teaching and learning in home visiting. courses to address home visiting competencies, or modifying existing pedagogy. In the future, National Council on Family Relations CFLE-approved Programs may want to incorporate the content of this alignment into their courses in order to promote the ability of pre-service home visitors to apply for the CFLE credential.

FLE Sources for Alignment		Professional Knowledge Alignment with FLE Content					Professional Skills Alignment with Practice Guidelines				
Domain Knowledge	Sources Framework for Lifespan Family Life Education (Bredehoft & Walcheski, 2011; Walcheski & Reinke,	CUPID: HV Expansion of Competency	Human Growth & Development	Family Law & Public Policy	Professional Ethics & Practice	FLE Methodology	CUPID: HV Expansion of Competency	Human Growth & Development	Family Law & Public Policy	Professional Ethics & Practice	FLE Methodology
& Skills Attitudes	2015) FLE Content Areas (NCFR, 2014; Walcheski & Reinke, 2015) FLE Content Areas: Content Guidelines (NCFR, 2015a) Content Area Resources for CFLE Exam (NCFR, 2015b) Principles of FLE (Arcus & Thomas, 1993; Darling, Cassidy, & Rehm, 2017) Virtues of FLE (Palm, 2018) Relational Ethics (MNCFR, 2016; NCFR, 2018) FLE Content Areas (Walcheski & Reinke, 2015 FLE Content Areas (Walcheski & Reinke, 2015 ALIGNMENT SAMPLE ism: "Engaging in the broader profession ng the importance of work with young families, and by seeking out and dence-based practices and standards in	the under- lying (explicit or implicit) logic model behind home visiting programs, evidence base, variations in program models, and adult development' Professional A CUPID: HV Ex "Attitudes th learn not onl about familie	in families across the lifespan with an emphasis on knowledge of developmental domains Adult Development across the lifespan including early adulthood, middle adult-hood, late adulthood adulthood	Develop, implement, and evaluation policy ^A t with FLE Princip ency: nent to t also dult t to	ethical questions and issues as they relate to professional practice Home Visiting Evidence Ethical decision making ^{A8,B9} Al Al Al Al Al Al Al	Home Visiting Evidence Evidence-based programs; Parent education via home visiting; Home visiting programsModels Logic models; Program modelsAdult Development Andragogy; Adult development; Adult learnersSThomas, 1983; Darling, g)	families and seek opport- unities to	using developmental theories •Recognize socio- ecological influences on human development (e.g., trauma)	influence professional conduct and services and that affect families •Distinguish between advocacy and others (e.g., lobbying) Professional Collaboration •Inform families, communities, and policy makers about public policies, initiatives, and legislation that affect families at local, state, and national levels	Collaboration • Demonstrate professional attitudes, values, behaviors, and responsibilities to clients, colleagues, and the broader community, that are reflective of ethical standards and practice (1) Understand the domains and scope of practice for family life educators and the role of collaboration; (2) Establish and maintain appropriate personal and professional boundaries; (3) Create a personal ethics plan to support/reflect the standards of the profession; (4) Maintain current knowledge and skills in the field •Identify and apply appropriate strategies to deal with conflicting values •Demonstrate respect for diverse cultural values	 Create learning environments that support individual differences Demonstrate group process and facilitation skills Develop culturally competent materials and experiences Identify sources of evidence-based information and implement evidence- based programs Design educational experiences from start to finish (needs assessment

FLE Sources for Alignment

Competency Alignment for Pre-Service Home Visitors

Bridget A. Walsh, Carla Peterson, Jennifer Mortensen, and the Collaborative for Understanding the Pedagogy of Infant/Toddler Development (CUPID)

Professional Knowledge Alignment with FLE Content

Professional Skills Alignment with Practice Guidelines