

A Guide for *Volunteers* on Good Volunteer-Professional Relationships



Since the early days of Scouting in the United States, good volunteer-professional relationships has been one of the special hallmarks of the Boy Scouts of America. Today, this special partnership between volunteers and professionals is the core of its success at a council/district level. When the partnership thrives, the Scouting movement thrives. If the partnership is not working well, Scouting suffers.

The BSA trains Scout professionals on their responsibility for developing good working relationships with volunteers. However, both volunteers and professionals share responsibility for building good working relationships in Scouting. No matter what your job or task in the district or council, skill in working effectively with your professional staff adviser is important. Both volunteer and professional must work to build the partnership.

Qualities of a Good Relationship

When the partnership is working well, both partners are aware of their interdependence, they have complete

confidence in each other, and they share the same objectives (to help units succeed in providing a quality program for youth). In Scout districts, for example, mutual dependence results because district executives know they cannot possibly do all the work that needs to be done, and district volunteers know they need the coaching and experience of full-time professionals.

Good volunteer-professional relationships are characterized by mutual trust, mutual respect, and mutual recognition of each other's role and competency.

If partners have complete confidence in each other, they will seek each other's counsel. Neither partner has a monopoly on wisdom, judgement, or experience. When the full resources of both parties are applied to decision making, the combination is unbeatable.

Your professional is a Scouting friend and counselor. Working together is more effective when volunteers and professionals enjoy each other's company. Professionals do not work *for* volunteers, but *with* them as partners on behalf of youth. The unselfish service you both render and your common dedication breeds mutual respect and a feeling of kinship. One test of the relationship is whether the two parties think of each other as friends.

Occasionally a volunteer will say to a professional, "Remember, you get paid for this, and I don't." But that is not the significant difference between volunteers and professionals. The significant difference is that volunteers are able to give only a portion of their time to Scouting, while professionals give their full time, and then some.

This means professionals are dependent upon the Scouting movement for the material things of life, but it does not mean professionals look upon Scouting differently than volunteers. Both are dedicated to the same principles, and both are trying to live out those principles in their lives and in their work. Many professionals could pursue careers outside Scouting and make more money, but they choose to stay in Scouting because of their commitment to youth and their belief in the program.

The fact that professionals give all their time means their experience is broader and deepens more quickly. Their training is more intensive and continues throughout their professional careers. This makes their coaching more valuable to volunteers. So seek out the guidance of your professional coach.



Tips for Better Relationships

A. Intentionally begin to build a good relationship with your professional from your very first visit. Be positive. Be enthusiastic. Be well prepared. Think in advance about the impression you want to make as one of the trusted volunteers of the district or council.

B. Be accessible to your professional adviser. Exchange phone numbers, email addresses, mailing addresses, etc. Avoid the impression that you are too busy or annoyed when he or she calls. Return his or her calls.

Set up regularly scheduled visits and/or phone dates. You may need to talk weekly, monthly, or less frequently, depending on your responsibility.

C. Create a welcome environment for the new professional and plan ways to incorporate him or her into the team. Remember, it's easy for a group to turn inward and make newcomers feel awkward or unwelcome. Send a letter of introduction to appropriate volunteers from a person in authority (council president, Scout executive, etc.). This helps a person feel good about joining the district or council. It also helps volunteers get acquainted with the new pro.

D. A professional will try to make efficient use of volunteers' time and, as best they can, plan visits and meetings at times that are best for volunteers. Volunteers and professionals should help make the most efficient use of each other's Scouting time.

E. District and council Scouters should know that they can turn to their pro for advice or troubleshooting. Help create the kind of relationship in which you are comfortable asking for help.

F. There will inevitably be some professionals you don't like as much as others. That's

human nature. However, part of being a good Scouter is working with all kinds of people, even when the human chemistry isn't just perfect. Feel free to talk with your professional partner about how you are working together.

G. While you obviously want to form a Scouting relationship, it is nevertheless important to get to know your professional as a whole person. Most of us will feel more comfortable working with someone who is interested in other aspects of our lives as well as our Scouting responsibilities.

Keep in mind that Scouting is not a person's only priority in life. They will have family priorities and may be active in religious and other activities.

H. Let your professional adviser know if you plan to have your spouse, secretary, or work associate assist you with a Scouting task, and how the pro can be helpful to that person.

I. Develop good communications in which you and your professional really listen to and understand each other.

J. In some instances the function of guiding other volunteers is shared between you and a pro. For example, a district executive works with operating committee chairs who also look to the district chair for guidance. Both the council commissioner and district executives have a direct working relationship with district commissioners. Unit commissioners work with both their district executive and their ADC.

You and the professional should be careful to avoid confusion for volunteers and to ensure that they receive consistent messages and have a compatible relationship with both their volunteer leader and the professional.

A Closing Note

Historically, Scouting's great success has resulted because of volunteer talent and the professionals who guide and support talented volunteers.

The best relationships between professional and volunteer are those that include trust, friendship, mutual respect, a recognition of each other's skills, and a further recognition of the symbiosis created when those skills are combined.

The continuing greatness of Scouting as a volunteer movement is in your capable hands as you and your volunteer team work effectively with your professional adviser.

