

**Mentor Michigan Census – Wave I Results**  
**Executive Summary of**  
**Community-Based and School-Based Programs**

**Introduction**

- The following is a brief summary of results of the Mentor Michigan Census comparing community-based and school-based programs. Definition of a program as school-based or community based is based on the organizations' self-report as entered into the Mentor Michigan registry.

**Funnel Measures**

*\*See Frequently Asked Questions for a definition of Funnel Measures*

- There are 62 programs reporting that are community-based and 35 that are school-based.
- Of the total 16,754 Michigan children served by mentoring organizations in 2004 (through August), 12,963 (more than 78%) are served by community-based programs and 3,336 (slightly more than 20%) served by school-based programs.
- There are more than 7,156 active mentors working in community-based programs, compared to 1,664 active mentors in school-based programs.
- Community-based state mentoring programs report that there were 4,789 inquiries received in 2004 (through August) regarding becoming a mentor. This compares to the 1,024 inquiries made to school-based programs.
- There were a total of 3,476 written applications to become a mentor received by community-based programs in 2004 (through August). School-based programs report receiving just 479 written applications to be a mentor.
- On average, community-based programs have been operating longer than school-based programs. Community-based programs report 64.5 percent of their mentoring programs have been operating for more than 10 years, compared to 14.3 percent of school-based programs that have programs operating that long.

**Demographic Profile**

- The majority of mentors in the state are female. Community-based programs report 65.4 percent and school-based programs report 69.7 percent of their mentors are female.
- Both community-based and school-based programs report the highest percentage of their mentors fall into the 25-55 age group (34% and 31.5% respectively.) All other age breakdowns are consistent between the organizations, with the exception of mentors under

the age of 18. Slightly more than 12 percent of the mentors in community-based programs are less than 18, while more than 27 percent of school-based organizations report having mentors less than 18. These are likely peer mentors.

- Community-based and school-based programs report that the majority of their mentors are Caucasian (72.8% and 80% respectively.) The biggest difference in mentors between community-based and school-based programs lies in the numbers of African-American mentors. Only 16 percent of mentors in school-based programs are African-American, compared to 23.9 percent for community-based programs.
- As with the mentors, mentees are more often female (54.6% for community-based, 58.7% for school-based organizations.)
- School-based programs report the highest number of mentees falling into the 12-14 age bracket (slightly more than 53%), followed by about 32 percent aged 6-11 and approximately 15 percent aged 15-18. Community-based programs report even numbers of mentees in the 6-11 and 12-14 age brackets (37.4%) with 20.5 percent of mentees aged 18-21.
- Community-based programs report more African-American mentees (52.4%) while school-based programs report slightly more Caucasian (51.9%) mentees. Other racial breakdowns for mentees are similar between the types of organizations reporting.

### **Organizational Profile**

- Organizations operating community-based programs report almost 53 percent of their programs are defined as one-to-one mentoring, with just over 16 percent as group, almost 13 percent as peer, and team mentoring accounting for almost 18 percent of programs. School-based programs also report that the majority of their matches consist of one-to-one mentoring (more than 47%). However, these organizations also report a higher percentage of group (20.6%) and team (22.6%) mentoring matches.
- Mentoring programs run by school-based organizations report smaller budgets than their community-based counterparts. More than 34 percent of school-based organizations have program budgets under \$5,000 and none of them have budgets exceeding \$400,000. Community-based organizations, however, report 11.3 percent of their programs have budgets under \$5,000 and approximately 13 percent have budgets exceeding \$500,000.
- Organizations operating community-based programs employ more full time employees than school-based organizations (a mean of 34.8 compared to 23.8), and school-based organizations have more part-time employees (a mean of 16.7 to 8.2). The biggest staffing difference between the two is in the number of volunteers they use. Community-based programs report an average of 192.4 volunteers compared to 69.2 in school-based programs.