This method was recommended by BLS economist Mr. John Stinson.

Specific to the state they operate in.

This method however, only provides a national rate for volunteer time and does not take into account differences in labor conditions among states. To correct for these differences, a comparative wage measure, available on a state basis was considered.

Methodology: The earliest attempt at estimating the average hourly rate of volunteer time was made by Harold Wolozin in "The Value of Volunteer Services in the United States" Action, September, 1976 using a marketplace value basis. His 1974 rate of $4.76 was 12 percent more than the 1974 average hourly earnings of nonagricultural employees. All subsequent value for volunteer time released by Independent Sector have been based on the average hourly earnings of workers on private nonfarm payrolls (BLS data) and increased by 12 percent to estimate for fringe benefits.

This method however, only provides a national rate for volunteer time and does not take into account differences in labor conditions among states. To correct for these differences, a comparative wage measure, available on a state basis was considered.

The average hourly rate for employees in private industry was obtained for the entire U.S. and each state. The ratio between the national and state rate was computed for and the same ratio was applied to the national nonagricultural hourly rate to calculate an individual rate for each of the states. These numbers provide the public the option of using the national dollar value of volunteer time or the dollar value specific to the state they operate in.

This method was recommended by BLS economist Mr. John Stinson.