Table 3. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Kansas, 2013

Industry sector[2]	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including state and local government[3]	3.7	1.6	3.5	4.3	3.8	4.7
Private industry[3]	3.5	1.6	3.4	4.1	3.4	4.5
Goods-producing[3]	4.6	1.7	5.5	4.7	4.0	5.3
Natural resources and mining[3,4]	5.5	--	7.1	5.3	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[3]	6.4	--	6.8	5.7	--	--
Mining[4]	4.8	--	7.5	5.0	--	--
Construction	3.9	--	5.3	4.3	2.1	--
Manufacturing	4.7	--	4.7	4.8	4.2	5.3
Service-providing	3.1	1.6	2.9	3.9	3.1	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities[5]	3.6	1.9	3.7	4.2	4.8	2.8
Wholesale trade	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.1	--
Retail trade	3.7	--	3.5	4.5	--	--
Transportation and warehousing[5]	4.1	--	4.1	5.2	4.6	3.3
Utilities	4.4	--	8.5	3.3	--	--
Information	2.0	--	--	3.0	1.5	--
Financial activities	1.1	--	--	0.9	0.6	--
Finance and insurance	0.6	--	--	0.5	0.6	--
Real estate and rental and leasing	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	1.8	--	2.7	2.1	1.0	0.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.7	--	1.0	1.0	0.6	--
Management of companies and enterprises	2.1	--	8.4	1.6	1.2	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and health services	4.7	--	3.2	5.1	4.9	6.2
Educational services	2.0	--	--	1.4	1.3	--
Health care and social assistance	4.9	--	3.2	5.4	5.4	6.2
Leisure and hospitality	3.6	--	3.1	4.8	--	--
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.2	--	--	4.3	--	--
Accommodation and food services	3.5	--	2.9	4.9	--	--
Other services	1.5	--	--	3.9	3.9	--
Other services, except public administration	1.5	--	--	3.9	3.9	--
State and local government[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--
State government[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government[3]	5.3	--	3.9	5.8	5.1	5.7

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007.

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[5] Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[6] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 04, 2014