



# **Congressional District Small Business Profile**

**2026**

**DISTRICT  
OF  
COLUMBIA**



The Office of Advocacy at the Small Business Administration was created by Congress in 1976 and provides an independent voice for small business within the executive branch. Appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, Chief Counsel Casey Mulligan directs the office. Chief Counsel Mulligan advances the views, concerns, and interests of small business before Congress, the White House, federal agencies, federal courts, and state policy makers. Regional advocates and an office in Washington, DC, support his efforts.

The statutory mission of the Office of Advocacy includes examining the role of small business in the economy. The Office of Economic Research accomplishes this objective by publishing small business research products and sponsoring and disseminating small business data and statistics. This report uses the latest government data to profile the small businesses in the at-large congressional district of District of Columbia. It was prepared by Research Economist Daniel Wilmoth with editorial support by Editor Akira Loring, Senior Editor M. B. Humphrey, and Director of the Office of Information David Tokarz.

This report is part of a series that shows the important roles that small businesses play in congressional districts across the nation. District 1 of Montana, located in the western part of the state, led the nation in small business share of employment, at 70.4 percent. District 12 of New York, located in Manhattan, had the most small businesses with employees, at 51,317. District 32 of California, which includes Malibu and parts of Los Angeles, had the highest self-employment rate, at 19.2 percent. Readers are invited to compare congressional districts to the [nation](#), [states](#), [rural areas](#), and [metropolitan areas](#).

The Office of Advocacy regularly releases other research products, ranging from short fact sheets that use new data to show emerging trends to lengthy reports that use sophisticated statistical techniques to explore complex issues. To learn more about small businesses, regulatory issues, and the Office of Advocacy, visit [advocacy.sba.gov](https://advocacy.sba.gov).

February 2026

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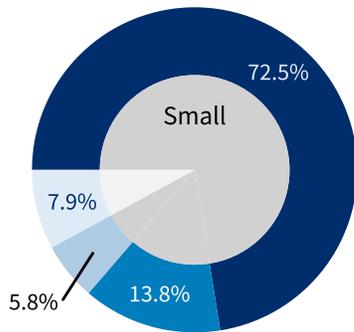
# 2026 Small Business Profile

U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
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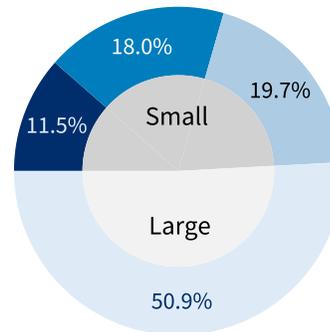
## District of Columbia Congressional District at Large

**17,536** small businesses with employees  
**92.1 percent** of district employers



**Employers by size**

**259,181** employees of small businesses  
**49.1 percent** of district employees



**Employment by size**

Employer size

■ Less than 20   
 ■ 20 to 99   
 ■ 100 to 499   
 ■ 500 or more employees

Source: [Statistics of U.S. Businesses](#), 2022 (Census)

### Employer count by size and industry

Industry	1-19 employees	20-99 employees	100-499 employees	500+ employees
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	3,686	592	289	414
Other Services (except Public Administration)	2,898	581	253	78
Accommodation and Food Services	1,379	527	75	107
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,412	259	101	108
Retail Trade	1,053	79	48	147
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	734	72	53	71
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	481	138	62	120
Educational Services	398	116	70	40
Construction	398	67	26	25
Information	344	69	50	141
Finance and Insurance	287	59	47	181
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	318	44	17	19
Wholesale Trade	198	15	17	87
Transportation and Warehousing	98	20	10	27
Manufacturing	77	13	3	7
Management of Companies and Enterprises	19	8	15	114
Industries not classified	19	0	0	0
Utilities	9	*	*	31
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3	0	0	0
All industries	13,806	2,631	1,099	1,509

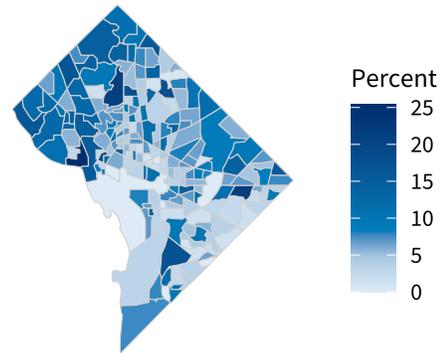
\* Not available; Source of original data: [Statistics of U.S. Businesses](#), 2022 (Census)

## Self-employment

In 2024, 7.5 percent of private workers in the congressional district were self-employed, below the national rate of 9.9 percent. The percent of district workers who were self-employed included 3.3 percent of private workers who paid themselves through corporations they owned. The median income of the incorporated self-employed was \$150,573, while the median income of the unincorporated self-employed was \$74,063. The median income for all workers in the district was \$102,970.

## Share of workers self-employed by Census tract

Source: [American Community Survey](#) (Census)



## Small business employment and payroll by industry

Industry	Employers		Employees		Payroll (\$1,000s)	
	Small	%	Small	%	Small	%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4,567	91.7	53,687	47.1	7,413,196	41.3
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3,732	98.0	63,960	83.1	6,844,664	83.9
Accommodation and Food Services	1,981	94.9	36,832	59.7	1,380,659	59.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,772	94.3	30,822	44.1	1,755,124	37.2
Retail Trade	1,180	88.9	6,829	31.3	289,182	35.9
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	859	92.4	7,201	64.9	721,852	65.4
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	681	85.0	12,146	38.4	748,785	40.7
Educational Services	584	93.6	16,580	30.4	1,112,474	31.2
Construction	491	95.2	7,786	72.3	529,718	68.0
Information	463	76.7	8,889	33.1	1,090,212	28.4
Finance and Insurance	393	68.5	4,574	21.6	796,216	19.4
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	379	95.2	5,225	61.6	231,527	29.5
Wholesale Trade	230	72.6	1,577	46.4	152,144	41.4
Transportation and Warehousing	128	82.6	1,198	53.4	62,782	45.2
Manufacturing	93	93.0	834	82.2	47,250	84.5
Management of Companies and Enterprises	42	26.9	957	9.8	65,451	4.7
Industries not classified	19	100.0	13	100.0	1,183	100.0
Utilities	10	24.4	55	2.7	8,542	2.9
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3	100.0	15	100.0	645	100.0
All industries	17,536	92.1	259,181	49.1	23,251,634	44.5

Percentages were calculated by dividing industry totals for small employers by industry totals for all employers.

Source: [Statistics of U.S. Businesses](#), 2022 (Census)

### About this profile

Small businesses are defined here as firms with fewer than 500 employees. Congressional district boundaries correspond to the 119th Congress. Statistics of U.S. Businesses are produced through a partnership between the Office of Advocacy and the Census Bureau. Where notes refer to the “source of original data,” values shown may have been approximated because of missing values in the original data. Electronic versions of this and other [geographic profiles](#) are available online, along with technical notes about data, methods, and definitions. Visit [advocacy.sba.gov](https://advocacy.sba.gov) for additional resources.

# Technical Notes

## Classification of businesses

A single business may encompass multiple establishments if it operates at multiple locations. A business is classified as small in these profiles if it employs fewer than 500 employees across all establishments. Classification by industry is made at the establishment level, so a business encompassing multiple establishments may participate in multiple industries. A business participating in multiple industries would be included in the total for each industry, so the sum of businesses across industries may exceed the total number of businesses. Boundaries for congressional districts correspond to the 119th Congress, which began on January 3, 2025.

## Data

All data used in these profiles are publicly available and published online. Data and associated technical documentation can be accessed using the hyperlinks in the source notes for each feature. Years indicated in source notes are the years the data describe, which may not match the naming convention used by the data publisher. Where no year is listed, data from multiple years were used.

Statistics from the American Community Survey describing self-employment represent the population age 16 years and over. Self-employment rates were estimated using values from Table B24080. The total numbers of private workers used in the calculations were the numbers of “private for-profit wage and salary workers” in the table. Median incomes are from Table S2419 and include only income from labor, called “earnings” in the table. Statistics in the text are from 2024 one-year data while values shown in the maps are from 2023 five-year data.

Values were imputed for some features when published data were missing or obviously erroneous. A source note that begins “Source:” indicates that statistics in a feature are as reported by the source, with no imputation. A source note that begins “Source of original data:” indicates that the feature includes an imputed value for at least one profile.

## Software

The profiles were created using R with formatting through HTML and CSS. Data visualizations were primarily created using the ggplot2 package in R. Tables were primarily created using the knitr and gt packages. Elements were combined into an HTML document using the knitr package. A PDF document was created from the HTML document using Prince XML.

## Rounding

Numbers in these profiles have been rounded if they include a decimal point, with the number of digits after the decimal point indicating the precision preserved under rounding. Numbers ending in 5 were rounded up. For example, 1.05 would be rounded to 1.1, while 1.04 would be rounded to 1.0.

## Contact

Any additional information that may be helpful for interpreting or reproducing the analysis is available by request. The SBA Office of Advocacy can be contacted at [advocacy@sba.gov](mailto:advocacy@sba.gov).