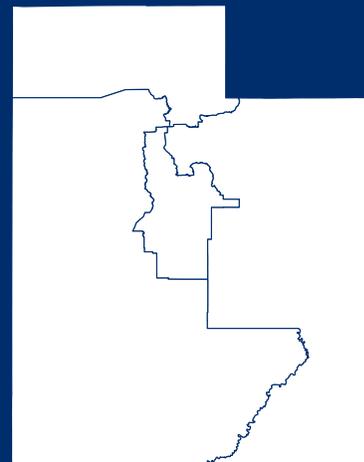




# Congressional District Small Business Profiles

**2026**

**UTAH**



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 congressional districts of Utah. 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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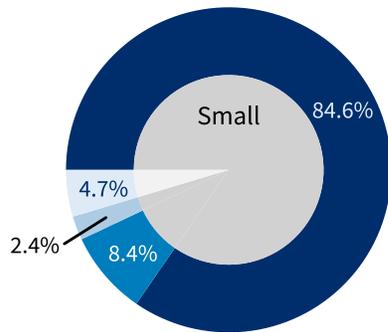
REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

## Utah Congressional District 1

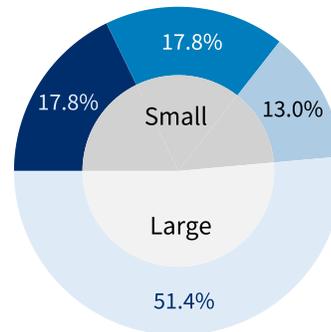


**18,182** small businesses with employees  
**95.3 percent** of district employers

**150,816** employees of small businesses  
**48.6 percent** of district employees



**Employers by size**



**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
Construction	2,733	182	21	18
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2,702	156	64	102
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,794	211	56	76
Retail Trade	1,357	209	63	192
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,453	20	17	40
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,300	94	14	32
Accommodation and Food Services	754	284	56	77
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	969	66	28	64
Finance and Insurance	744	28	32	88
Manufacturing	541	134	35	88
Transportation and Warehousing	508	42	20	42
Wholesale Trade	453	67	26	95
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	290	45	10	8
Educational Services	213	52	15	8
Information	201	23	11	50
Management of Companies and Enterprises	25	14	21	34
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	30	*	*	1
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	27	*	*	4
Utilities	26	*	*	4
Industries not classified	25	0	0	0
<b>All industries</b>	<b>16,132</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>887</b>

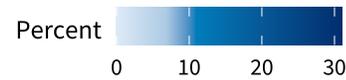
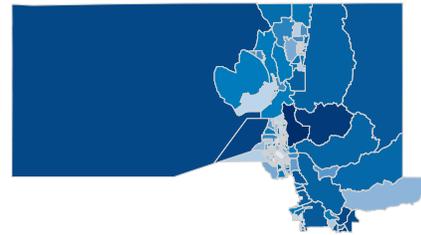
\* Not available; Source of original data: [Statistics of U.S. Businesses](#), 2022 (Census)

## Self-employment

In 2024, 8.6 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 4.6 percent of private workers who paid themselves through corporations they owned. The median income of the incorporated self-employed was \$66,686, while the median income of the unincorporated self-employed was \$55,518. The median income for all workers in the district was \$62,038.

## 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	%
Construction	2,936	99.4	19,784	89.7	1,149,180	83.9
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2,922	96.6	16,882	60.9	1,467,021	61.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,061	96.4	20,185	43.7	779,407	29.1
Retail Trade	1,629	89.5	15,621	39.2	585,215	43.8
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,490	97.4	3,713	74.0	204,781	66.8
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,408	97.8	7,938	88.5	298,555	85.4
Accommodation and Food Services	1,094	93.4	19,825	62.5	406,889	61.3
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	1,063	94.3	7,427	41.6	294,645	40.2
Finance and Insurance	804	90.1	5,512	34.9	626,141	37.2
Manufacturing	710	89.0	12,020	23.5	630,608	18.1
Transportation and Warehousing	570	93.1	4,124	36.9	213,332	33.0
Wholesale Trade	546	85.2	4,983	50.3	309,385	44.3
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	345	97.7	3,984	63.7	86,247	69.5
Educational Services	280	97.2	5,001	96.6	162,654	96.6
Information	235	82.5	2,149	47.3	170,006	40.8
Management of Companies and Enterprises	60	63.8	642	12.0	62,652	6.7
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	34	97.1	373	97.6	31,593	98.4
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	30	88.2	412	42.0	53,651	58.3
Utilities	29	87.9	231	49.8	25,028	52.2
Industries not classified	25	100.0	10	100.0	825	100.0
All industries	18,182	95.3	150,816	48.6	7,557,815	41.6

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

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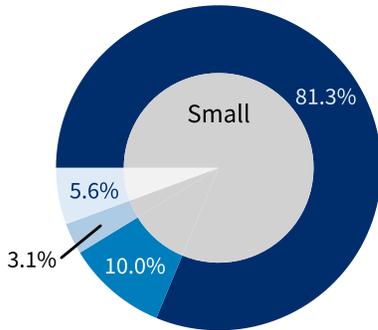
# 2026 Small Business Profile

## Utah Congressional District 2

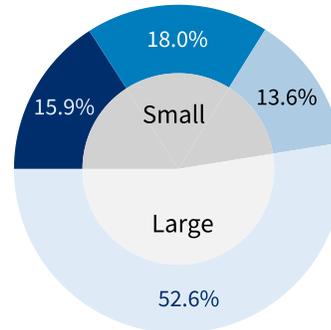


**21,419** small businesses with employees  
**94.4 percent** of district employers

**206,492** employees of small businesses  
**47.4 percent** of district employees



**Employers by size**



**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
Construction	3,135	324	46	59
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2,718	153	70	113
Retail Trade	1,718	251	74	211
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,699	215	69	73
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,512	93	29	62
Accommodation and Food Services	1,130	375	61	100
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,400	41	19	67
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	1,188	114	43	105
Manufacturing	859	231	87	133
Wholesale Trade	679	201	113	235
Finance and Insurance	739	45	39	99
Transportation and Warehousing	638	101	49	129
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	354	34	9	12
Information	294	39	12	59
Educational Services	256	57	13	13
Management of Companies and Enterprises	32	13	26	46
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	42	11	5	7
Utilities	25	3	3	4
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	20	0	0	0
Industries not classified	20	0	0	0
<b>All industries</b>	<b>18,441</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>1,275</b>

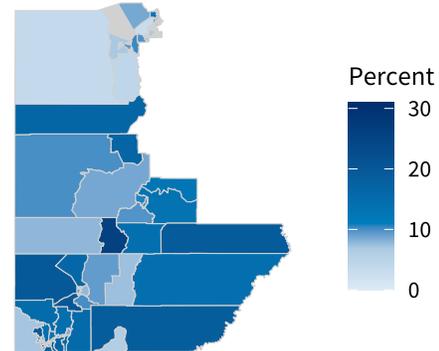
Source of original data: [Statistics of U.S. Businesses](#), 2022 (Census)

## Self-employment

In 2024, 10.2 percent of private workers in the congressional district were self-employed, above the national rate of 9.9 percent. The percent of district workers who were self-employed included 4.9 percent of private workers who paid themselves through corporations they owned. The median income of the incorporated self-employed was \$66,654, while the median income of the unincorporated self-employed was \$52,225. The median income for all workers in the district was \$59,600.

## 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	%
Construction	3,505	98.3	28,787	75.7	1,639,569	65.9
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2,941	96.3	16,242	69.0	1,262,299	67.9
Retail Trade	2,043	90.6	20,401	40.0	868,868	44.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,983	96.4	20,660	56.1	884,937	43.5
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,634	96.3	9,259	30.0	378,395	24.2
Accommodation and Food Services	1,566	94.0	25,314	64.0	578,650	62.9
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,460	95.6	4,088	63.9	222,175	58.9
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	1,345	92.8	12,763	45.0	571,945	49.6
Manufacturing	1,177	89.8	22,600	45.4	1,272,001	36.1
Wholesale Trade	993	80.9	15,184	51.6	1,075,530	48.2
Finance and Insurance	823	89.3	5,408	24.4	378,653	18.2
Transportation and Warehousing	788	85.9	9,575	23.3	495,859	21.3
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	397	97.1	3,999	61.6	107,037	28.0
Information	345	85.4	3,822	33.8	330,890	31.3
Educational Services	326	96.2	5,118	62.4	169,141	51.3
Management of Companies and Enterprises	71	60.7	1,249	16.9	72,180	10.9
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	58	89.2	1,221	62.9	72,640	58.2
Utilities	31	88.6	744	28.3	88,045	30.7
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	20	100.0	37	100.0	1,854	100.0
Industries not classified	20	100.0	21	100.0	663	100.0
All industries	21,419	94.4	206,492	47.4	10,471,331	41.3

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

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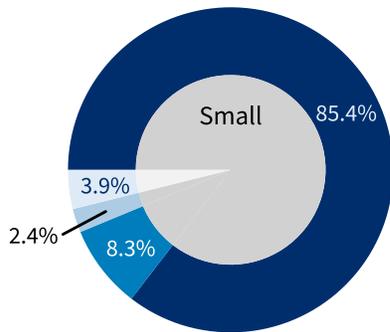
# 2026 Small Business Profile

## Utah Congressional District 3

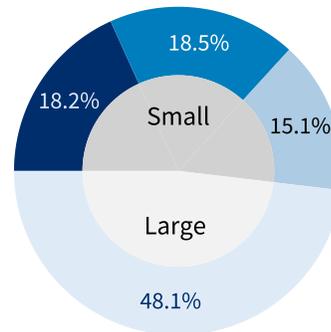


**22,243** small businesses with employees  
96.1 percent of district employers

**190,545** employees of small businesses  
51.9 percent of district employees



**Employers by size**



**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	3,697	181	55	76
Construction	2,731	142	27	23
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,024	249	62	86
Retail Trade	1,740	258	70	192
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,873	56	24	41
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,389	87	11	29
Accommodation and Food Services	892	369	80	91
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	1,202	92	39	61
Finance and Insurance	1,102	77	46	131
Manufacturing	563	121	35	43
Wholesale Trade	553	74	32	91
Transportation and Warehousing	507	44	10	25
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	447	46	11	10
Information	389	50	26	60
Educational Services	372	70	23	9
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	187	27	10	18
Management of Companies and Enterprises	38	15	24	39
Utilities	26	3	3	1
Industries not classified	31	0	0	0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	28	*	*	1
<b>All industries</b>	<b>19,771</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>898</b>

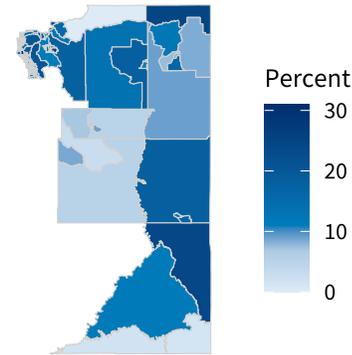
\* Not available; Source of original data: [Statistics of U.S. Businesses](#), 2022 (Census)

## Self-employment

In 2024, 11.3 percent of private workers in the congressional district were self-employed, above the national rate of 9.9 percent. The percent of district workers who were self-employed included 5.9 percent of private workers who paid themselves through corporations they owned. The median income of the incorporated self-employed was \$82,742, while the median income of the unincorporated self-employed was \$60,228. The median income for all workers in the district was \$67,170.

## 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	3,933	98.1	19,839	69.3	1,458,968	72.4
Construction	2,900	99.2	18,597	77.3	1,128,702	70.9
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,335	96.4	23,924	54.0	1,045,774	45.6
Retail Trade	2,068	91.5	19,778	44.5	805,610	51.1
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,953	97.9	6,884	62.5	451,098	54.5
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,487	98.1	8,406	90.0	304,169	88.7
Accommodation and Food Services	1,341	93.6	25,656	61.8	565,123	60.6
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	1,333	95.6	11,640	43.3	541,788	39.1
Finance and Insurance	1,225	90.3	9,313	39.5	755,267	35.0
Manufacturing	719	94.4	12,809	64.1	670,933	60.0
Wholesale Trade	659	87.9	6,111	46.0	455,091	47.9
Transportation and Warehousing	561	95.7	3,932	51.0	174,615	40.2
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	504	98.1	4,716	48.3	139,709	51.2
Information	465	88.6	7,155	32.4	631,497	25.4
Educational Services	465	98.1	7,572	24.0	274,597	26.2
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	224	92.6	2,595	68.9	228,122	66.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	77	66.4	1,126	25.8	99,712	23.6
Utilities	32	97.0	372	41.1	36,590	38.8
Industries not classified	31	100.0	39	100.0	1,626	100.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	29	96.7	81	93.1	2,535	82.6
All industries	22,243	96.1	190,545	51.9	9,771,526	48.1

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

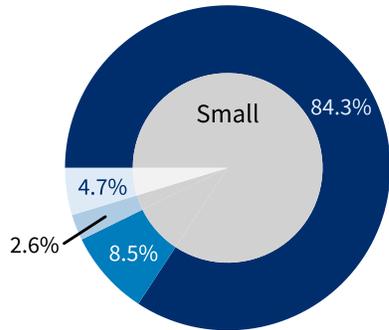
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# 2026 Small Business Profile

## Utah Congressional District 4

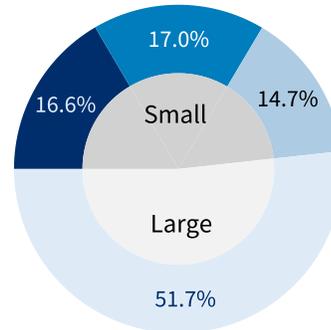


**16,050** small businesses with employees  
**95.3 percent** of district employers



**Employers by size**

**139,408** employees of small businesses  
**48.3 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
Construction	2,964	239	25	37
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2,329	135	48	70
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,410	197	57	71
Retail Trade	1,182	150	51	186
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,095	36	12	30
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,027	69	16	23
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	943	85	21	61
Finance and Insurance	702	39	34	96
Accommodation and Food Services	497	178	50	71
Manufacturing	479	93	30	52
Wholesale Trade	426	62	42	70
Transportation and Warehousing	436	39	7	17
Educational Services	200	64	15	12
Information	200	32	20	51
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	196	16	9	6
Management of Companies and Enterprises	33	10	14	40
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	26	0	0	0
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	18	5	2	3
Utilities	17	1	3	4
Industries not classified	18	0	0	0
<b>All industries</b>	<b>14,188</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>790</b>

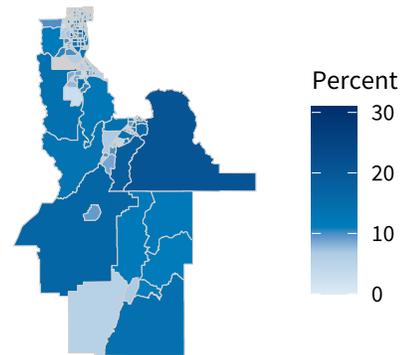
Source of original data: [Statistics of U.S. Businesses](#), 2022 (Census)

## Self-employment

In 2024, 8.6 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 4.1 percent of private workers who paid themselves through corporations they owned. The median income of the incorporated self-employed was \$77,382, while the median income of the unincorporated self-employed was \$50,616. The median income for all workers in the district was \$65,022.

## 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	%
Construction	3,228	98.9	23,326	83.6	1,343,116	79.6
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2,512	97.3	14,097	51.9	1,064,526	45.9
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,664	95.9	17,366	52.5	795,451	44.3
Retail Trade	1,383	88.1	12,946	32.5	595,601	35.7
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,143	97.4	3,096	75.7	183,096	73.0
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,112	98.0	6,571	88.6	262,046	87.5
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	1,049	94.5	9,376	46.2	491,676	38.9
Finance and Insurance	775	89.0	5,614	35.2	394,811	30.7
Accommodation and Food Services	725	91.1	12,237	54.2	228,779	51.6
Manufacturing	602	92.0	9,649	38.6	497,431	29.3
Wholesale Trade	530	88.3	6,848	65.5	483,998	66.2
Transportation and Warehousing	482	96.6	3,219	55.5	130,262	42.1
Educational Services	279	95.9	5,848	41.5	196,852	27.8
Information	252	83.2	5,327	25.2	563,183	27.2
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	221	97.4	2,267	72.7	50,149	74.5
Management of Companies and Enterprises	57	58.8	977	11.6	91,929	8.3
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	26	100.0	71	100.0	3,218	100.0
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	25	89.3	453	20.7	41,391	20.5
Utilities	21	84.0	109	38.5	10,970	36.5
Industries not classified	18	100.0	11	100.0	449	100.0
All industries	16,050	95.3	139,408	48.3	7,428,934	41.4

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

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# 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).