Comparative Analysis of the Economic Leading Sectors in Sorong and Sorong Selatan Districts Using Location Quotient and Shift-Share Analysis

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Abstract

Sorong Regency's economy is stronger than South Sorong Regency's. This is because Sorong Regency is on the edge of the city compared to South Sorong Regency. The role of each economic sector does not influence GRDP growth, and the income contribution of each sector in each district is the result of planning and growth carried out in that area. The analytical methods used in this research are LQ and shift-share analysis. The research results show (a) that there are different leading or based sectors between Sorong Regency and South Sorong Regency. This difference is caused by the superior sectors in each region. Sorong Regency is superior in the Processing Industry Sector with a base sector value of 2.33, while South Sorong Regency has superior sectors in the form of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Sector with a base sector value of 2.06; and (b) the majority of economic sectors in Sorong Regency and South Sorong Regency are classified as having different progressive growth. In Sorong Regency, 11 sectors are considered progressive or advanced in growth. There are only six sectors that are considered slow, namely the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector; the Mining and Quarrying sector; the Processing Industry sector; the Transportation and Warehousing sector; the Corporate Services sector; and the Education Services sector. Meanwhile, in South Sorong Regency, 13 sectors are considered progressive or advanced in growth. There are only 4 sectors that are considered slow, namely the mining and quarrying sector; the water supply, waste management, and waste and recycling sectors; the transportation and warehousing sector; and the corporate services sector.

Keywords: *Leading Economic Sector, Location Quotient, Shift Share.*

INTRODUCTION

Development aims to improve the economic conditions of a region, with the improvement in economic conditions leading to an enhanced quality of life for the local population (Wakris et al., 2023). The success of a region's economic development is measured by the annual growth of its economic sectors. The Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted numerous economic activities, impacting health and the economy (Obi, et al., 2020; Rizqulloh, 2021). This situation required communities to adapt, including their business endeavors, resulting in economic changes. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a key indicator of economic conditions. The following figure illustrates how economic conditions were affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Rapid economic growth increases income, consumption, demand, employment, and ultimately, national and regional income.
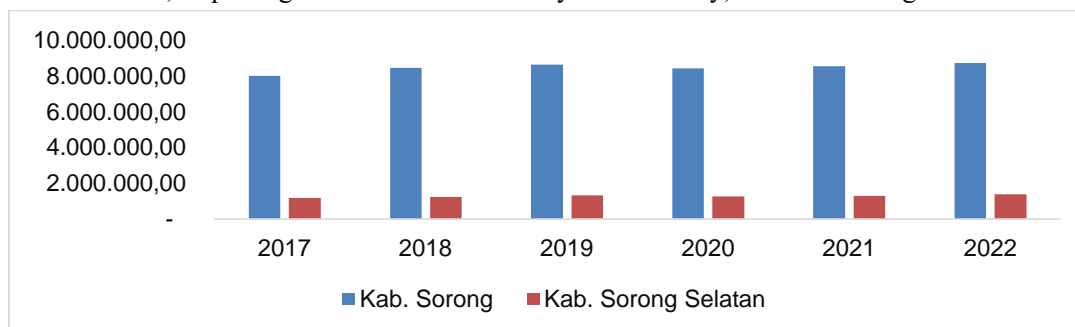

Figure 1. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Sorong Regency and Sorong Selatan Regency 2017-2022

All of these factors contribute to an improved standard of living and well-being of the population. Overall, these impacts signify the economic progress in a particular area (Wahidin et al. 2023). Local governments and their communities manage existing resources and collaborate with the private sector to create new job opportunities and stimulate economic growth–a process known as regional economic development (Salindeho et al., 2023).

In Figure 1, it is evident that the economy of Sorong District is higher than that of Sorong Selatan District. This can be attributed to the fact that Sorong

District is located closer to the city than Sorong Selatan District. The role of each economic sector does not affect the growth of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), and the contribution of each sector to income in each district is a result of the planning and growth implemented in that region. The larger the contribution of each sector to the GRDP of the region, the greater the potential for economic growth. During development, a region must create policies that align with its potential. However, the potential of each region in Indonesia varies significantly; therefore, each region must choose the economic sectors that are most advantageous to its area (Hidayat & Darwin, 2017).

The economic conditions in each region vary owing to the differences in natural and human resources. Traditionally, problem-solving has been performed in an aggregate manner, to enhance the functions of the economic sectors in each region. The goal of this study was to identify promising areas that require long-term development. Sectors with significant comparative advantages can also accelerate regional development and economic growth. Sectors with greater advantages can grow rapidly. The shift-share analysis is used to assess shifts or changes in a sector within the national and regional economies (Hasyadi et al. 2023).

Research results (Pramaria, 2022) on the economic conditions of NTB from 2015 to 2020 indicate a decline. Based on the results of the Location Quotient (LQ) and shift-share (SS) overlay analysis techniques, it is clear that despite the declining growth trend in districts and cities, many sectors are still capable of rapid growth. These sectors fall into the prime category and can accelerate growth, if prioritized. They also found that Location Quotient (LQ) calculations identified six base sectors in Sorong City: trade, transportation, gas and electricity, clean water, and construction. All of these sectors form the foundation or dominant source of economic growth in both Sorong City and Sorong District and can also be exported to other countries (Nauw et al., 2015).

This study aims to conduct a comparative analysis of the leading economic sectors in the Sorong and Sorong Selatan Districts using Location Quotient and Shift-Share Analysis.

METHODS

This quantitative study employs the Location Quotient (LQ) and shift-share analysis methods. An LQ analysis compares the role of an industry or sector in a region with its role at the provincial level (Hakim et al., 2020). The selection of Sorong and Sorong Selatan Districts as research locations was based on the availability of comprehensive economic sector data from the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) for the years 2017-2022. This study was conducted in August 2023.

Tabular data were the types of data used in this study. Tabular data are descriptive data that convey values from graphical data represented in a table format consisting of columns and rows (Ken Martina Kasikoen, 2017). These are secondary data sourced from the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) across various sectors for the years 2017-2022 (BPS, 2017–2022).

Quantitative descriptive analysis is an analytical technique used to observe, review, and depict the research object with numbers and draw conclusions based on the phenomena observed during the study (Dianna, 2020). The data obtained in this study were analyzed using the following formula:

$$LQ = \frac{Si/Ni}{S/N}.$$

Si : Value of Sectoral Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) for the District

Ni : Total Value of Sectoral PDRB for the District

S : Value of Sectoral PDRB for the Province

N : Total Value of Sectoral PDRB for the Province

There are three types of LQ calculation results for the regional economies. The first is LQ, which compares the role of a sector to the same role across the entire country or within a larger administrative scope (Tutupoho 2019):

1. LQ > 1, indicating that the commodity serves as the basis for or source of growth. This commodity has a comparative advantage because its products can meet local needs and can be exported.

2. LQ = 1, which means that the commodity does not have a comparative advantage, can only meet regional needs, and cannot be exported.

To determine the shift in the leading economic sector, the shift-share analysis examines three growth components: the National Growth Component (National Growth Component), abbreviated as N; the

proportional growth component (Proportional Growth Component or Mixed Industry), abbreviated as PP; and the Regional Market Share Growth Component (regional market share growth component), abbreviated as PPW (Negara & Putri, 2020).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Analysis of Location Quotient (LQ) for Sorong District

The economic sectors in Sorong District were divided into 17 different fields of activity over a span of six years. The results of the analysis of the leading sectors using LQ analysis in Sorong District are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Results of Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis for Sorong Regency

No.	Business Field Components	LQ Kabupaten Sorong						Average
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0.78	0.77	0.73	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.75
2	Mining and Quarrying	1.67	1.69	1.67	1.57	1.44	1.34	1.56
3	Manufacturing	2.32	2.34	2.33	2.33	2.32	2.35	2.33
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	0.44	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.50	0.53	0.47
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Recycling	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.38
6	Construction	0.53	0.54	0.70	0.72	0.77	0.80	0.68
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	0.30	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.29
8	Transportation and Warehousing	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.17
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.27
10	Information and Communication	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13
11	Financial and Insurance Services	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.27
12	Real Estate	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.24
13	Professional Services	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.36
14	Public Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security	0.61	0.60	0.61	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.62
15	Education Services	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43
16	Health and Social Activities	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.44	0.40
17	Other Services	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.18

As shown in Table 1, there are two base sectors with LQ values > 1 in Sorong District.
1. The mining and quarrying sectors have an average LQ value of 1.56.
2. The manufacturing sector has an average LQ value of 2.33.

The analysis results indicate that some economic sectors in Sorong District are unable to have a positive economic impact on other sectors. Sectors that can have a significant economic impact are primarily observed in the Manufacturing Sector, which has substantial influence. The other 15 sectors are non-base sectors (LQ < 1).
1. The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sectors, with a value of 0.75.

2. The electricity and gas supply sectors had a value of 0.47.
3. Water supply, waste management, and remediation sectors with a value of 0.38.
4. The construction sector had a value of 0.68.
5. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles Sector with a value of 0.29.
6. The transportation and warehousing sectors have a value of 0.17.
7. Accommodation and Food and Beverage Service Activities Sector with a value of 0.27.
8. The information and Communication Sector has a value of 0.13.

9. The financial and insurance service sectors have values of 0.27.
10. The Real Estate Sector has a value of 0.24.
11. The professional service sector has a value of 0.36.
12. Public Administration and Defense Sector with a value of 0.62.
13. The Education Services Sector had a value of 0.43.
14. The health and Social Work Activities Sector has a value of 0.40.

15. Other service sectors, with a value of 0.18.

Analysis of Location Quotient (LQ) for Sorong Selatan District

The economic sectors in Sorong Selatan District are also divided into 17 different fields of activity over a span of six years. The results of the analysis of the leading sectors using LQ analysis in Sorong Selatan District are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Results of Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis for Sorong Selatan Regency

No.	Business Field Components	LQ Kabupaten Sorong Selatan						Rerata
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	2.15	2.18	1.99	1.97	1.99	2.07	2.06
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.17	0.21
3	Manufacturing	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	1.01	1.04	0.97	1.01	1.11	1.07	1.03
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Recycling	0.56	0.54	0.53	0.46	0.41	0.40	0.48
6	Construction	1.50	1.48	1.73	1.75	1.81	1.87	1.69
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	0.98	0.99	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.95
8	Transportation and Warehousing	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.42	0.46	0.44	0.45
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.53
10	Information and Communication	0.42	0.41	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.37
11	Financial and Insurance Services	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.55	0.55	0.53	0.50
12	Real Estate	0.49	0.49	0.47	0.49	0.47	0.46	0.48
13	Professional Services	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.32
14	Public Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security	1.91	1.91	1.88	1.93	1.99	1.94	1.92
15	Education Services	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.43	1.45	1.42	1.44
16	Health and Social Activities	1.48	1.47	1.45	1.46	1.44	1.42	1.45
17	Other Services	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43

Based on Table 2, there are 6 (six) economic sectors in Sorong Selatan District that are considered base sectors (LQ > 1). These sectors include:
1. The agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sectors, with value of 2.06.
2. The electricity and gas supply sectors with value of 1.03.
3. The construction sector has a value of 1.69.
4. Public Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security Sector with a value of 1.69.
5. The Education Services Sector had a value of 1.44.
6. The health and social work activity sectors had a value of 1.45.

The remaining 11 sectors are non-base sectors (LQ < 1). The economic structure of the Sorong Selatan District is dominated by the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors, which have the highest value and can be considered a sector that has a positive impact on other sectors and the economy. On the other hand, the sector with the smallest contribution is the Manufacturing Industry. Sorong Selatan District is known to have limited manufacturing industry land.

Comparison of Location Quotient Analysis Results for Sorong and Sorong Selatan Districts 2017-2022

A comparison of LQ values between the two regions in southwest Papua Province shows that each area has different analysis results. Sorong District has

two leading sectors, while Sorong Selatan District has six leading sectors. In Sorong District, the leading (base) sectors are mining, quarrying, and manufacturing. In contrast, in Sorong Selatan District, the leading (base) sectors are the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Sector, Electricity and Gas Supply Sector, Construction Sector, Public Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security Sector, Education Services Sector, and Health and Social Work Activities Sector.
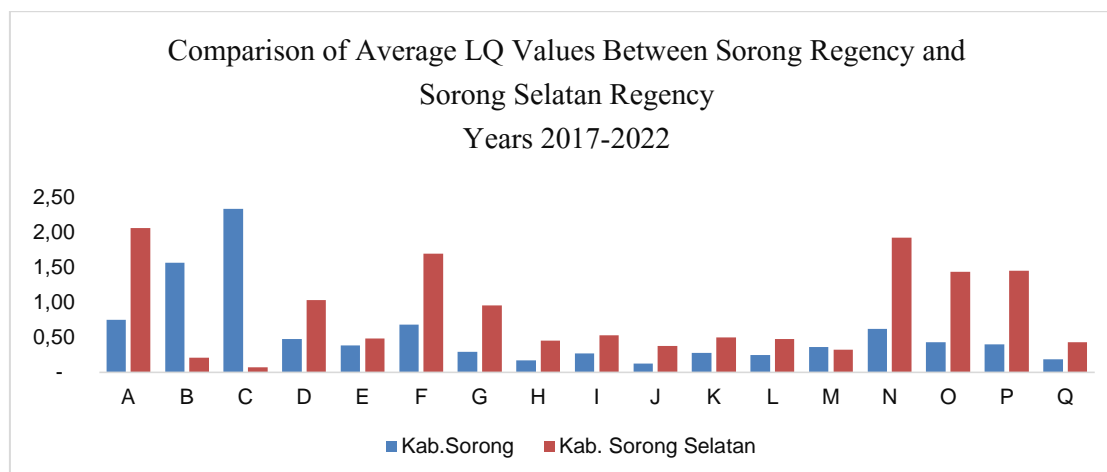

Figure 2. Comparison of Location Quotient Analysis Results for Sorong and Sorong Selatan Districts 2017-2022

Analysis of National Growth Component (PNij) for Sorong and Sorong Selatan Districts

In Sorong District, the manufacturing industry sector receives the most significant impact from the economic growth occurring in southwest Papua Province. Furthermore, the second and third sectors that received the largest impact from the economic growth of southwest Papua Province were the mining, quarrying, and construction sectors. The Electricity and Gas Supply sector in Sorong District has the smallest impact on the economic growth of the province.

In contrast, in Sorong Selatan District, the economic sector that receives the most significant impact from the economic growth occurring in southwest Papua Province is the construction sector. Furthermore, the second and third sectors that received the largest impact from the economic growth of Southwest West Papua Province were the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Sector and the Public Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security Sector. The Electricity and Gas Supply sector in Sorong Selatan District receives the smallest impact from the economic growth of the province.

A comparison of the National Growth Component (PNij) between Sorong and Sorong Selatan Districts is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Comparison of National Growth Component (PNij) between Sorong Regency and Sorong Selatan Regency

No.	Business Field Components	Pnij (Jt) Kab. Sorong	Pnij (Jt) Kab. Sorong Selatan
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	82,869.77	33,151.86
2	Mining and Quarrying	173,003.08	3,315.85
3	Manufacturing	418,876.81	1,849.16
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	211.36	69.84
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Recycling	569.57	123.06
6	Construction	87,512.67	36,186.13
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	27,077.15	12,715.75
8	Transportation and Warehousing	5,311.15	2,201.70
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,732.94	521.05

10	Information and Communication	3,546.89	1,629.66
11	Financial and Insurance Services	5,073.39	1,222.80
12	Real Estate	3,155.46	954.51
13	Professional Services	552.22	73.17
14	Public Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security	55,401.98	25,434.83
15	Education Services	14,819.80	7,131.69
16	Health and Social Activities	3,739.10	2,100.82
17	Other Services	707.43	249.44

Analysis of Proportional Growth Component (Ppij) for Sorong and Sorong Selatan Districts

Based on the calculation of the Proportional Growth Component (Ppij), we can determine which economic sectors in the Sorong and Sorong Selatan Districts experienced rapid and slow economic growth. The majority of economic sectors in Sorong District experience faster economic growth compared to the growth of those sectors at the provincial level. There are 12 sectors experiencing faster economic growth compared to the provincial level, and only 5 sectors are growing more slowly. The 12 sectors that grow faster than at the provincial level are as follows:
1. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Sector
2. Mining and Quarrying Sector
3. Electricity and Gas Supply Sector
4. Water Supply, Waste Management, Recycling Sector
5. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles Sector
6. Accommodation and Food and Beverage Service Activities Sector
7. Information and Communication Sector
8. Financial and Insurance Services Sector
9. Real Estate Sector
10. Professional Services Sector
11. Public Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security Sector
12. Health and Social Work Activities Sector

Similarly, the majority of economic sectors in Sorong Selatan District are experiencing faster economic growth compared to the growth of those sectors at the provincial level. There are 12 sectors experiencing faster economic growth compared to the provincial level, and only 5 sectors are growing more slowly. The 12 sectors that grow faster than at the provincial level are as follows:
1. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Sector
2. Mining and Quarrying Sector
3. Electricity and Gas Supply Sector
4. Water Supply, Waste Management, Recycling Sector
5. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles Sector
6. Accommodation and Food and Beverage Service Activities Sector
7. Information and Communication Sector
8. Financial and Insurance Services Sector
9. Real Estate Sector
10. Professional Services Sector
11. Public Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security Sector
12. Health and Social Work Activities Sector

Looking at the data below, it appears that the economic sectors in the Sorong and Sorong Selatan Districts, which are considered to have a significant impact on provincial economic growth, tend to grow more slowly than other sectors at the provincial level. Conversely, sectors considered to have a minor impact on provincial economic growth tend to grow more quickly than other sectors at the provincial level. A comparison of the Proportional Growth Component (Ppij) for Sorong and Sorong Selatan Districts is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Comparison of Proportional Growth Component (Ppij) between Sorong Regency and Sorong Selatan Regency

No.	Business Field Components	Ppij (Jt) Kab. Sorong	Ppij (Jt) Kab. Sorong Selatan
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	15,815.69	6,327.03
2	Mining and Quarrying	247,256.34	4,739.02
3	Manufacturing	(102,524.12)	(452.60)
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	383.57	126.75
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Recycling	260.18	56.21
6	Construction	(210,453.23)	(87,021.54)
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	45,476.61	21,356.36
8	Transportation and Warehousing	(2,206.74)	(914.79)
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2,180.67	655.66
10	Information and Communication	11,670.11	5,361.96
11	Financial and Insurance Services	3,704.28	892.81
12	Real Estate	4,560.96	1,379.67
13	Professional Services	103.94	13.77
14	Public Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security	3,439.50	1,579.06
15	Education Services	(2,840.12)	(1,366.74)
16	Health and Social Activities	3,517.51	1,976.32
17	Other Services	(37.28)	(13.14)

Analysis of Regional Share Growth Component (PPWij) for Sorong and Sorong Selatan Districts

From the results of PPWij below, it can be observed that the economic sectors in the Sorong and Sorong Selatan Districts mostly do not have relative competitiveness compared with the same sectors at the provincial level. Out of the 17 sectors in Sorong District, 10 sectors are relatively less competitive than the provincial level. Meanwhile, only seven sectors were considered to have relative competitiveness. These sectors are Electricity and Gas Supply, Construction, Accommodation and Food and Beverage Service Activities, Real Estate, Public Administration, Defense, Mandatory Social Security, Health and Social Work Activities, and Other Services.

In contrast, out of the 17 sectors in Sorong Selatan District, seven sectors are relatively less competitive compared to the provincial level. However, 10 sectors are considered relatively competitive. These sectors are agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; manufacturing; electricity and gas supply; construction; wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; accommodation and food and beverage service activities; financial and insurance services; public administration, defense, and mandatory social security; education services, health and social work activities, and other service sectors.

A comparison of the Regional Share Growth Component (PPWij) for the Sorong and Sorong Selatan Districts is presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Comparison of Regional Share Growth Component (PPWij) between Sorong Regency and Sorong Selatan Regency

No.	Business Field Components	PPWij (Jt) Kab. Sorong	PPWij (Jt) Kab. Sorong Selatan
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	(50,448.50)	9,651.11
2	Mining and Quarrying	(422,218.50)	(6,084.87)
3	Manufacturing	(28,939.49)	2,293.44
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	451.78	103.41
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Recycling	(155.83)	(329.27)
6	Construction	328,654.53	90,865.41
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	(11,615.94)	5,907.89
8	Transportation and Warehousing	(196.62)	(696.91)
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	396.20	43.29
10	Information and Communication	(5,400.62)	(3,011.62)
11	Financial and Insurance Services	(1,766.11)	3,214.39
12	Real Estate	2,346.55	(54.18)
13	Professional Services	(579.91)	(36.94)
14	Public Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security	10,399.45	21,286.11
15	Education Services	(4,498.85)	4,305.06
16	Health and Social Activities	4,920.73	472.87
17	Other Services	691.30	193.71

Analysis of Progressive Growth Component (PBij) for Sorong and Sorong Selatan Districts

From the PBij calculation results, it can be observed that the majority of economic sectors in Sorong and Sorong Selatan Districts are considered to have progressive growth. In Sorong District, there are 11 sectors with progressive growth, while 6 sectors are considered to have slow growth. The sectors with slow growth in Sorong District include Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries; Mining and Quarrying; Manufacturing; Transportation and Warehousing; Professional Services; and Education Services.

On the other hand, in Sorong Selatan District, there are 13 sectors with progressive growth, and only 4 sectors are considered to have slow growth. The sectors with slow growth in Sorong Selatan District include Mining and Quarrying; Water Supply, Waste Management, Recycling; Transportation and Warehousing; and Professional Services.

A comparison of the Progressive Growth Component (PBij) for the Sorong and Sorong Selatan Districts is presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Comparison of Progressive Growth Component (PBij) between Sorong Regency and Sorong Selatan Regency

No.	Business Field Components	PBij (Jt) Kab. Sorong	PBij (Jt) Kab. Sorong Selatan
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	(34,632.81)	15,978.14
2	Mining and Quarrying	(174,962.16)	(1,345.85)
3	Manufacturing	(131,463.61)	1,840.84
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	835.34	230.16

5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Recycling	104.35	(273.06)
6	Construction	118,201.30	3,843.87
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	33,860.66	27,264.25
8	Transportation and Warehousing	(2,403.36)	(1,611.70)
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2,576.87	698.95
10	Information and Communication	6,269.49	2,350.34
11	Financial and Insurance Services	1,938.17	4,107.20
12	Real Estate	6,907.51	1,325.49
13	Professional Services	(475.98)	(23.17)
14	Public Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security	13,838.96	22,865.17
15	Education Services	(7,338.97)	2,938.31
16	Health and Social Activities	8,438.25	2,449.18
17	Other Services	654.02	180.56

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussions of this research, the following conclusions can be drawn: There are different leading/base sectors between the Sorong Regency and Sorong Selatan Regency. This difference could be attributed to the leading sectors in each region. Sorong Regency excels in the manufacturing sector with a base sector value of 2.33, while Sorong Selatan Regency has Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries as the leading sectors with a base sector value of 2.06.

The majority of the economic sectors in the Sorong Regency and Sorong Selatan Regency are considered to have differing progressive growth. In the Sorong Regency, there are 11 sectors deemed to have progressive/advanced growth. Only six sectors are considered slow, namely the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Mining and Quarrying, manufacturing, Transportation and Warehousing, Professional Services, and Education Services sectors. Meanwhile, in the Sorong Selatan Regency, there are 13 sectors considered to have progressive/advanced growth, with only four sectors considered slow, namely, the Mining and Quarrying sector, Water Supply, Waste Management, Recycling sector, Transportation and Warehousing sector, and Professional Services sector.

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