ANALYSIS OF EFFICIENCY INTER-PUBLIC SECONDARY HIGH SCHOOL IN PADANG : *DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS APPROACH METHOD*

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Progress of education services by Indonesian government is conducted along with decentralization. Responsibility and authority are faced to the low of capacity of district/regency government as the basis of decentralization reveals concern of inefficiency of education services. Purpose of the research is to analyze efficiency level 35 of 37 SMPN in Padang and its potential improvement. Efficiency analysis in the research uses method of Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) approach with 4 assumed models Variable Return to Scale (VRS) and output oriented. Model 1 consists of ratio input of students-teachers, teacher experiences and ratio of students-class, whereas the output is the average score of UN of Indonesian, English, mathematics, and Natural Sciences. The next three models are the extent of model 1 to examine the added variable contribution. Model 2 by adding education input of parents-students. Model 3 is to examine extra learning contribution to the efficiency of school. Model 4 is to examine education contribution of students' parents and extra learning simultaneously. The research finds that both variables contribute to the progress of school efficiency. Contribution of both variables simultaneously is higher than partially and contribution of education variable of students' parents is higher than extra learning. Further, the four models is conducted Pastor et.al test and sensitivity test to choose the best model in order to calculate potential improvement . The result shows that model 4 is the best. The average of efficiency level is 97.25 percent in model 4. Potential improvement of SMPN which is inefficient gives initial indication with the amount of policy implication. The highest potential improvement of extra learning implicates the need to increase quality and competence of teacher that gives extra learning. It is followed by ration potential improvement of students-class which emphasizes the importance of policy decreases ratio of students-class through increasing new classes. Ratio potential

improvement of students-teachers should decreasing ratio of students-teachers with initial policy is to analyze teacher workload, and also potential improvement of teacher experiences requires optimum policy of experienced teachers through the increase of learning process quality. Students' parents condition shows that it requires improvement of scholarship allocation mechanism which priority to SMPN students of inefficient of low social-economy status. Potential of output progress, efficiency progress achieve by giving concern priority to the learning of field of study, respectively is mathematics, Natural Sciences, Indonesian and English. The calculation result of potential improvement finds some reference schools of inefficient SMPN, SMPN 8 is the most reference school.