

ABSTRACT

One of the goals of the MDGs on improving the quality of human resources throughout the world, namely improving the quality of education. Indonesia's efforts to improve the quality of education through the Universal Secondary Program or compulsory 12 years. The purpose of this study is to analyze the success of the performance of the Minimum Service Standards of education to achieve the maximum level of education indicators in Central Java province in 2011-2013. The method used is the method of Stochastic Frontier Analysis (SFA) with the production function to measure the efficiency of 35 regencies / cities in Central Java. The measurement results SFA method that appears is in the form of a score of 0-1. The closer to 1, the more efficient the Regency / the City. Input variable in this study is the ratio of teacher / pupil, teacher / school, the ratio of the number of schools to the number of population aged 16-18 years and a variable output of GER, Enrollment, and Score Average Length School. The results of the analysis using the SFA show that during the period 2011-2013 each District / City have efficiency rate ranges from 80-100%, indicating a high efficiency, although not yet reached full efficiency or 1. From the results of testing hypotheses about the effect of the input variables to the output variable APK, APM and RLS annually have a significant effect. On the input indicators teacher / school and school / SM-age population has a positive effect on output indicators. Whereas, for the variable teacher / student always has a negative effect in influencing the increase and decrease output.

Keywords : Efficiency, Education Indicators, minimum service standards, SFA.