The Influence of Intellectual Capital Component on the Company's Finance Performance: Case on Banking Sector Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange

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Abstract Intellectual capital is a unique resource, categorized in intangible assets, so that not all companies can replicate it. Then the intellectual capital is a key resource for the company to create value added which will further creating a competitive advantage. Intellectual capital can be used as an indicator of the success of the company's financial performance. The company is able to manage and utilize the available resources, to create added value for the company so that the company's financial performance will increase. The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of intellectual capital consists of Human Capital, Structural Capital and Customer Capital on the company's financial performance is measured by using the approach of return on assets (ROA). Sample is the banking industry, which is listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) period 2008 - 2012 there were 22 companies. Data is the banking industry's financial statements in the period 2008-2012 are listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Using multiple regression analysis, intellectual Capital measurement model is using a model Pulic (1998) i.e. Value Added Intellectual Co-efficiency (VAICTM) as well as elements of Human Capital Value Added (VAHU), Customer Value added Capital (VACA), and Structural Capital Value Added (STVA). The results showed, partially (1) Human Capital (HC) effect on the financial performance of +2.085 regression coefficient, that means the higher Human Capital (HC), the better the financial performance. (2) Customer Capital (CC) effect on financial performance of + 3.568 regression coefficient. It means the higher Customer Capital, the better financial performance. (3) Structure Capital (SC) effect on the financial performance of positive regression coefficient 2.064. This means that the higher the Capital Structure, the higher the company's financial performance. Simultaneously measured by the Intellectual Capital Value added efficiency (VAICTM) consists of Human Capital (HC), Customer Capital (CC) and Structure Capital (SC) significant effect on financial performance as measured by return on assets (ROA) of: $ROA = 0.089 + 0.112 (HC) +$

$1.501 (CC) + 0.708 (SC)$. The Intellectual Capital component Human Capital, Customer Capital and Structural Capital affect the company's financial performance 72.20 %, while the rest is influenced by other factors.

Keywords Intellectual Capital, Value Added Intellectual Co efficiency (VAICTM), Human Capital (HC), Customer Capital (CC), Structure Capital (SC) and Return on Assets (ROA)

1. Background

The financial industry is a group of companies being active in the capital markets to support the real sector of the economy. The financial sector in Indonesia Stock Exchange is divided into five sub sectors are: (1) Banking, (2) Financing, (3) Securities Company, (4) Insurance Company, and (5) Trade Investment Services. In this study only the banking sub-sector are discussed as much in demand by investors with a yield or return above average.

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia, number 10, year 1998, "Bank is a business entity which collects funds from the public in the form of savings and channels them to the society in the form of credit and or other forms in order to improve the standard of living the people". This means that banking activities are always related to finance.

While under PSAK No. 31 in the Financial Accounting Standard (1999:31.1), bank is an institution which acts as a financial intermediary between the parties that have excess funds with interested parties that need funds.

In general, bank serves two functions. (1) Banks serve as the tool to provide efficient payment mechanism for customers. Bank provides cash, savings, and credit cards as to provide efficiency in payment system to publics. (2) Banks increase flow of funds for investments by accepting deposit from customers and lend it to those who need funds.

The main purpose of Indonesian banks is collector and distributor of public funds aims to support national development in order to improve the economic growth, national stability, and as a result, improving the living standard of people. (Bank Indonesia, 2008)

Researchers chose the bank because (1) the data available in the published financial statements, (2) the banking sector is "intellectually" intensive "or the most intensive industry in the management of intellectual capital (Firer and Williams, 2003) and (3) employees on the basis of intellectual the banking sector is more homogeneous compared with other economic sectors (Kubo and Saka, 2002). Banking listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange amounted to 26 companies.

2. Background Research

When this knowledge and information is a major commodity in the knowledge -based economy (knowledge -economy), Companies are increasingly interested in running a business based on knowledge and technology it appears the " new economy" in principle driven by developments in information technology and science, also trigger the growth of interest in intellectual capital (Petty and Guthrie , 2000). Since the early 1990s the attention of the management of intangible assets has increased dramatically (Harrison and Sullivan , 2000), the approach used in the assessment and measurement of intangible assets is Intellectual Capital (IC) that has been the focus of attention in many fields, whether management, technology information, sociology and accounting (Petty and Guthrie, 2000; Sullivan and Sullivan , 2000).

One area of interest to both academic and practitioner is known as Intellectual Capital usefulness as an instrument for determining the value of the company (Edvinsson and Malone, 1997; Malone, Sveiby, 2001). It becomes an ongoing issue , some authors state that the management and reporting system that has existed sustainably loses its relevance because it is able to present information that is essential for executives to manage processes based on knowledge (knowledge-based processes) and Intangible resources (Bornemann and Leitner , 2002).

Some definitions of Intellectual Capital according to experts (1) Stewart (1997) defines Intellectual Capital is: "The sum of everything, everybody in your company gives you a competitive edge in the market place. It is intellectual material - knowledge, information, intellectual property, experience - that can be put to use to create wealth" (2) Brooking (1996) Intellectual capital is the term given to the combined intangible assets of markets, intellectual property,

human - centered infrastructure - which enable the company to function" (3) OECD (1999) describes the Intellectual Capital as the economic value of two categories of intangible assets (a) Organizational (structural) Capital and (b) Human Capital. More precisely organizational (structural) capital refers to the system software, network distribution, and supply chain. Human capital includes human resources and external resources of consumers and suppliers.

Some definitions of some experts it Bontis et al. (2000) argue generally classify Intellectual Capital into three categories: (1) Human Capital (HC), (2) Structural Capital (SC), and Customer Capital (CC).

(1) Human Capital (HC) by Hayton (2005) in Cheng et al. (2010) Human Capital that led to the knowledge, skills and abilities of employees. (2) Customer Capital (CC) according to Cheng et al., (2010) is the knowledge embedded in the marketing channels and customer relationships developed by the company through business process flow, while Drapper (1997) defines Customer Capital as the value of the customer base, relationships with customers and potential customers. (3) Structural Capital (SC) reflects the company's internal and external focus coupled with the renewal and development of future value.

The three components of the Intellectual Capital of the above will affect the company's financial performance because the company's financial performance is a measure of the ability of the company to create value for the future survival of the company which is a display state of the company for a certain period. To measure financial performance in this study using the Return on Assets (ROA), ROA reflects the company's business benefits and efficiency in the utilization of total assets (Mahsun 2006:145). This ratio represents the ratio of profitability that measures the company's ability to generate profits by using total assets owned company.

Formulation of the problem based on a general overview and background of the research, the formulation of the problem is:

(1) How Intellectual Capital components which include Human Capital

(HC), Structural Capital (SC) and Customer Capital (CC) partially affect the financial performance of the banking industry are listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX).

(2) How Components of Intellectual Capital (IC) include the Human Capital (HC), Structural Capital (SC) and Customer Capital (CC) simultaneously affect the Banking Industry Financial Performance listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Figure 1. Paradigm of the Influence of Intellectual Capital Component (Human Capital, Structural Capital and Customer Capital) on the Company's Financial Performance:

The design of the research hypothesis

1. Human Capital (HC), Structural Capital (SC) and Customer Capital (CC) partially positive effect on financial performance.

2. Intellectual Capital (IC) includes the Human Capital (HC), Structural Capital (SC) and Customer Capital (CC) simultaneously positive effect on financial performance.

Measurement of Intellectual Capital Intellectual Capital measurement methods can be grouped into two categories, are: monetary measurement and non – monetary measurement. The method uses size to try to estimate the monetary value of the currency of Intellectual Capital also measure the derivative of the value of money by using financial ratios (Tan et al. 2007). Models use monetary measures, among others:

1. The EVA and MVA models developed by Bontis et al. (1999)
2. The Market - to - Book Value Model developed by various authors
3. Tobin 's q method developed by Luthy (1998)
4. Pulic's VAICTM models (1998, 2000)
5. Calculated Intangible Value developed by Dzinkowski (2000)
6. The Knowledge Capital Earnings model was developed by Lev and Feng (2001)

The model uses non- monetary measures are:

1. The balance scorecard, developed by Kaplan and Norton (1992)
2. Brooking 's (1996) Technology Broker method
3. Skandia IC Report Method developed by Edvinsson and Malone (1997)
4. The IC - Index was developed by Roos et al. (1997)
5. Intangible assets Monitor Approach developed by Sveiby 's (1997)

6. The frame Heuristic developed by Joia (2000)

Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAICTM)

VAICTM (Pulic and Bornemann, 1999, 2000) is designed to provide information about Value Creation Efficiency of tangible assets and intangible assets owned by the company. Excess Pulic method has base size standards and consistent, which is available in the company's financial statements audited. VAICTM models begin with the company's ability to create value added. Value added is the most objective indicator to assess the success of the business and demonstrate the ability of the company to the creation of value (value creation).

Value added is calculated from the difference between output and input. Output presented the revenue and covers all products and services sold in the market. Inputs include the entire load used in obtaining revenue.

$$VA = OUTPUT - INPUT$$

$$VAIC^{TM} = VAHU + VACA + STVA$$

VAICTM = Value Added Intellectual Coefficient; VAHU = Value Added Human Capital; VACA = Value Added Customer Capital; STVA = Structural Capital Value Added

Value Added Human Capital (VAHC)

Shows the contribution made by each dollar invested in the Human Capital presented the individual knowledge stock of an organization that is presented by the employees (Bontis et al. 2009). Human Capital reflects the collective ability of the company to produce the best solutions based on the knowledge of the people in the company. Therefore, human capital is crucial to the survival of the company and is accumulated in the value of investment in training and human resource competencies.

$$VAHU = VA/HC$$

VAHU = Value Added Human Capital; VA = Value Added; HC = Human Capital

Value Added Customer Capital (VACA)

Shows the contribution made by each unit of capital to value added organization (Ulum, 2009) is a company's ability to manage resources in the form of capital assets which, if managed properly will improve the company's financial performance. Capital assets are funds available from equities.

$$VACA = VA/CC$$

VACA = Value Added Capital Employed; VA = Value Added; CC = Customer Capital

Structural Capital Value Added (STVA)

Capital Structure Shows the amount needed to produce a dollar of value added and an indication of how the Structural Capital of success in creating value (Ulum, 2009). Structural Capital is an organization's ability to meet the company's routine processes and structures that support employee efforts to produce optimal intellectual performance and overall business performance. Capital structure includes non-human Storehouses of knowledge within the organization. Included in this is a database, organizational charts, process manuals, strategies, routines (Ulum, 2009). Structural Capital of the company consists of four elements:

1. System is the way in which organization processes and outputs (product, service and capital proceeds) is executed.
2. Structure, preparation is the responsibility of defining and calculating the position and the relationship between members of the organization.
3. Strategy is an organization's goals and how to achieve it.
4. Culture is the sum of opinions of individual, collective thinking, and values of the organization.

$$STVA = SC/VA$$

STVA = Structural Capital Value Added; SC = Structural Capital (VA – HC); VA = Value added

Financial Performance

The financial performance of the company is the determination of a certain size that can measure the success of a company in generating profits. Achievement demonstrated by the company's published financial statements. According to the Pranata (2007) in Wahdikorin (2010) stated financial performance is one factor that shows the effectiveness and efficiency of an organization in order to goal achievement. The company's goal will be difficult to achieve if the company does not work efficiently, so that the company can not afford either directly or indirectly compete with similar companies. (Endut Wiyoto in Elanvita, 2008) in Wahdikorin (2010).

$$ROA = \text{Net Income} / \text{Total Assets}$$

Operationalization of variables

The research method is descriptive verification study is to give the researcher a history or to describe aspects that are relevant to the phenomenon of concern from the perspective of a person, organization, or other industrial orientation (Sekaran 2011:158)

Population and sample

In this study, the population of Human Capital, Structural Capital and Customer Employed Financial affects the performance of the banking industry that is listed on stock exchanges in Indonesia. Sampling technique using purposive sampling with the following criteria:

1. Banking Industry in IDX listed during the study period until 2012.
2. Sample did not experience delisted during the period of observation
3. Published audited financial reports from 2008 to 2012
4. Financial reported present information and data required to complete

Table 1. Sample Selection Criteria

No	Kriteria	Jumlah
1	Banking industry listed on IDX based assets until 2012	26
2	Sample experienced a delisting during the study period	0
3	Not published financial statements in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012	(4)
4	The financial statements do not present information and data required to complete	0
	The number of samples that were subjected to experiments	22

Source : www.idx.co.id 2013 (processed)

The samples used in this study amounted to 22 units Banking Industry with the following details:

Table 2. Sample List of Research Based Assets As of December 31, 2012 (in million IDR)

No	Code Emiten	Company Name	Total Assets	Listed
1	BMRI	Bank Mandiri	635,618,708	July 14, 2003
2	BBRI	Bank Rakyat Indonesia	551,336,790	Nov 10, 2003
3	BBCA	Bank Central Asia	442,994,197	May 31, 2000
4	BBNI	Bank Negara Indonesia	333,303,506	Nov 25, 1996
5	BNGA	Bank CIMB Niaga	197,412,481	Nov 29, 1989
6	PNBN	Panin Bank	148,792,614	Dec 29, 1982
7	BNLI	Permata Bank	131,798,595	Jan 15, 1990
8	BNII	Bank International Indonesia	115,855,514	Nov 21, 1989
9	NISP	Bank OCBC NISP	79,141,737	Oct 20, 1994
10	MEGA	Bank Mega	65,219,108	Apr 17, 2000
11	BBKP	Bank Bukopin	65,689,830	July 10, 2006
12	BTPN	Bank BTPN	59,090,132	Mar 12, 2008
13	INPC	Bank Graha International	20,558,771	Augs 29, 1990
14	MAYA	Bank Mayapada	17,166,552	Augs 29, 1997
15	BCIC	Bank Mutiara	15,240,091	June 25, 1997
16	BVIC	Bank Victoria	14,352,840	June 30, 1999
17	BEKS	Bank Pundi Indonesia	7,682,938	July 13, 2001
18	MCOR	Bank Windu International	6,495,246	July 03, 2007
19	BACA	Bank Capital Indonesia	5,666,177	Oct 04, 2007
20	AGRO	Bank Argoniaga	4,040,140	Augs 08, 2003
21	BABP	Bank ICB Bumi Arta	3,483,517	Dec 31, 1999
22	BSWD	Bank Of India Indonesia	2,540,741	May 01, 2002

Source: www.idx.co.id 2013(processed)

Hypothesis testing is done by using the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) or testing the interaction of multiple regressions is a special application that contains the elements of the regression equation or multiplicative interaction between two or more independent variables. Regression equation for this study is:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 (HC) + \beta_2 (SC) + \beta_3 (CC) + e$$

Explanation:

Y = ROA; α = Constanta; β = Parameter each variable; HC = Human Capital; SC= Structural Capital; CC = Customer Capital; e = error

3. Results

Statistical description is a tool used to illustrate and describe the maximum, minimum, average and standard deviation in this study is the Intellectual Capital, Human Capital, Structural Capital, Customer Capital and Return on Assets.

Table 3. The results of the calculation of Value Added Intellectual Capital (VAICTM) (in Millions IDR)

No	Code	Company Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	BMRI	Bank Mandiri	4.434	4.645	5.510	4.895	4.889
2	BBRI	Bank rakyat Indonesia	4.025	4.172	4.937	4.847	4.787
3	BBCA	Bank Central Asia	5.043	4.726	4.418	4.624	4.336
4	BBNI	Bank Negara Indonesia	4.116	4.336	4.259	3.911	4.000
5	BNGA	Bank CIMB Niaga	2.521	2.999	4.253	4.249	4.242
6	PNBN	Panin Bank	5.504	6.470	6.447	6.190	5.025
7	BNLI	Permata Bank	2.474	3.071	3.141	5.854	5.768
8	BNII	Bank International Indonesia	1.875	1.307	2.120	2.170	2.529
9	NISP	Bank OECB NISP	2.402	2.615	2.892	3.120	3.144
10	MEGA	Bank Mega	3.684	3.574	3.314	2.944	3.245
11	BBKP	Bank Bukopin	3.325	3.000	3.303	3.703	3.665
12	BTPN	Bank BTPN	3.298	2.735	2.840	3.317	3.362
13	INPC	Bank Graha International	1.542	1.817	2.272	2.146	2.036
14	MAYA	Bank Mayapada	2.040	1.887	2.676	2.976	3.642
15	BCIC	Bank Mutiara	0.191	1.733	0.098	1.136	2.298
16	BVIC	Bank Victoria	3.403	3.547	4.356	5.119	3.985
17	BEKS	Bank Pundi Indonesia	-0.079	0.886	1.859	1.501	5.359
18	MCOR	Bank Windu International	1.752	2.168	2.042	0.377	-0.124
19	BACA	Bank Capital Indonesia	3.263	3.190	2.035	2.530	2.783
20	AGRO	Bank Argoniaga	1.096	2.309	3.044	1.895	3.183
21	BABP	Bank ICB Bumi Artha	2.201	2.324	2.333	1.968	1.189
22	BSWD	Bank Of India Indonesia	3.706	4.783	4.704	4.974	4.146
		Maximum	5.504	6.470	6.447	6.190	5.768
		Minimum	-0.079	0.886	0.098	0.377	-0.124
		Average	2.810	3.104	3.311	3.384	3.522
		Standard Deviation	1.444	1.344	1.437	1.583	1.389

Source: www.idx.co.id 2013 (processed)

Based on Table 3 obtained the following information Value Added Intellectual Capital during the observation period from 2008 to 2012 maximum occurred in 2009 that Panin Bank (PNBN) at 6.470 and the minimum occurred in 2012 - 0.124 by the Bank Windu International (MCOR). Standard Deviation of Intellectual Capital variables showed 1.4394 varied or not varied because the data obtained from the standard deviation was still in the scope of the average and not spread but relies a lot on a particular point.

Table 4. The results of the calculation of Value Added Human Capital (VAHC) (in Millions IDR)

No	Code	Company Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	BMRI	Bank Mandiri	3.313	3.524	4.258	3.815	3.819
2	BBRI	Bank rakyat Indonesia	2.768	2.943	3.573	3.657	3.642
3	BBCA	Bank Central Asia	3.865	3.574	3.358	3.555	3.316
4	BBNI	Bank Negara Indonesia	2.889	3.149	3.214	2.917	3.002
5	BNGA	Bank CIMB Niaga	1.780	2.141	3.181	3.226	3.210
6	PNBN	Panin Bank	4.492	5.407	5.354	5.135	4.049
7	BNLI	Permata Bank	1.716	2.093	2.259	4.430	4.383
8	BNII	Bank International Indonesia	1.332	1.029	1.488	1.502	1.743
9	NISP	Bank OECB NISP	1.719	1.865	2.077	2.268	2.305
10	MEGA	Bank Mega	2.666	2.564	2.388	2.060	2.322
11	BBKP	Bank Bukopin	2.395	2.123	2.345	2.739	2.701
12	BTPN	Bank BTPN	2.208	1.695	1.887	2.299	2.342
13	INPC	Bank Graha International	1.159	1.313	1.594	1.514	1.500
14	MAYA	Bank Mayapada	1.521	1.406	1.954	2.173	2.684
15	BCIC	Bank Mutiara	-1.499	1.313	0.702	1.263	1.665
16	BVIC	Bank Victoria	2.638	2.763	3.433	4.142	3.099
17	BEKS	Bank Pundi Indonesia	0.594	0.200	1.310	0.979	3.436
18	MCOR	Bank Windu International	1.350	1.610	1.520	-1.499	-1.891
19	BACA	Bank Capital Indonesia	2.514	2.498	1.678	1.916	2.090
20	AGRO	Bank Argoniaga	1.024	1.684	2.112	1.371	2.233
21	BABP	Bank ICB Bumi Artha	1.513	1.586	1.594	0.884	1.041
22	BSWD	Bank Of India Indonesia	2.883	3.835	3.747	3.984	3.238
		Maximum	4.492	5.407	5.354	5.135	4.383
		Minimum	-1.499	0.200	0.702	-1.499	-1.891
		Average	2.038	2.287	2.501	2.469	2.542
		Standard Deviation	1.240	1.142	1.125	1.495	1.314

Source: www.idx.co.id 2013 (processed)

Based on Table 4 obtained the following information Value Added Human Capital during the observation period from 2008 to 2012 maximum occurred in 2009 that Panin Bank (PNBN) at 5.407 and the minimum occurred in 2012 -1.891 by the Bank Windu International (MCOR). Standard Deviation of the variable Human Capital showed 1.2632 varied or not varied because the data obtained from the standard deviation was still in the scope of the average and not spread but relies a lot on a particular point.

Table 5. The result of the calculation Value Added Structural Capital (VASC) (in million IDR)

No	Code	Company Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	BMRI	Bank Mandiri	0.398	0.716	0.765	0.738	0.738
2	BBRI	Bank rakyat Indonesia	0.639	0.660	0.720	0.727	0.725
3	BBCA	Bank Central Asia	0.741	0.720	0.702	0.719	0.698
4	BBNI	Bank Negara Indonesia	0.654	0.682	0.689	0.657	0.667
5	BNGA	Bank CIMB Niaga	0.438	0.533	0.686	0.690	0.688
6	PNBN	Panin Bank	0.777	0.815	0.813	0.805	0.753
7	BNLI	Permata Bank	0.417	0.522	0.557	0.774	0.772
8	BNII	Bank International Indonesia	0.249	0.028	0.328	0.334	0.426
9	NISP	Bank OECB NISP	0.418	0.464	0.518	0.559	0.566
10	MEGA	Bank Mega	0.625	0.610	0.581	0.515	0.569
11	BBKP	Bank Bukopin	0.490	0.529	0.573	0.635	0.630
12	BTPN	Bank BTPN	0.547	0.410	0.470	0.565	0.573
13	INPC	Bank Graha International	0.137	0.238	0.373	0.340	0.333
14	MAYA	Bank Mayapada	0.342	0.289	0.503	0.540	0.627
15	BCIC	Bank Mutiara	1.667	0.238	-0.710	-0.287	0.399
16	BVIC	Bank Victoria	0.621	0.638	0.709	0.759	0.677
17	BEKS	Bank Pundi Indonesia	-0.382	0.771	-0.038	0.021	0.709
18	MCOR	Bank Windu International	0.259	0.379	0.342	1.667	1.529
19	BACA	Bank Capital Indonesia	0.602	0.600	0.258	0.478	0.522
20	AGRO	Bank Argoniaga	0.023	0.406	0.527	0.270	0.552
21	BABP	Bank ICB Bumi Artha	0.339	0.369	0.373	0.761	0.040
22	BSWD	Bank Of India Indonesia	0.653	0.739	0.733	0.749	0.691
		Maximum	1.667	0.815	0.813	1.667	1.529
		Minimum	-0.382	0.028	-0.710	-0.287	0.040
		Average	0.484	0.516	0.476	0.592	0.631
		Standard Deviation	0.413	0.204	0.333	0.361	0.262

Source: www.idx.co.id 2013 (processed)

Based on information obtained Table 5 following Value Added Structural Capital during the observation period from 2008 to 2012 maximum occurred in 2009 that Bank Windu Kencana (MOR) of 1.667 and the minimum occurred in 2010 - 0.710 by the Bank Mutiara (BCIC). Standard Deviation of Structural Capital variables showed 0.3146 no varied or not varied because the data obtained from the standard deviation was still in the scope of the average and not spread but relies a lot on a particular point.

Table 6. The results of the calculation of Value Added Customer Capital (VACC) (in Millions IDR)

No	Code	Company Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	BMRI	Bank Mandiri	0.422	0.405	0.487	0.343	0.332
2	BBRI	Bank rakyat Indonesia	0.619	0.568	0.644	0.464	0.419
3	BBCA	Bank Central Asia	0.437	0.432	0.358	0.350	0.321
4	BBNI	Bank Negara Indonesia	0.572	0.504	0.356	0.337	0.331
5	BNGA	Bank CIMB Niaga	0.303	0.324	0.386	0.334	0.344
6	PNBN	Panin Bank	0.235	0.248	0.280	0.250	0.223
7	BNLI	Permata Bank	0.341	0.455	0.325	0.650	0.613
8	BNII	Bank International Indonesia	0.294	0.250	0.304	0.334	0.360
9	NISP	Bank OECB NISP	0.264	0.287	0.297	0.293	0.274
10	MEGA	Bank Mega	0.393	0.400	0.346	0.369	0.354
11	BBKP	Bank Bukopin	0.440	0.348	0.385	0.328	0.334
12	BTPN	Bank BTPN	0.543	0.630	0.482	0.453	0.447
13	INPC	Bank Graha International	0.247	0.266	0.305	0.292	0.203
14	MAYA	Bank Mayapada	0.177	0.193	0.220	0.263	0.331
15	BCIC	Bank Mutiara	0.023	0.182	0.106	0.160	0.234
16	BVIC	Bank Victoria	0.144	0.146	0.215	0.218	0.208
17	BEKS	Bank Pundi Indonesia	0.009	-0.086	0.587	0.501	1.213
18	MCOR	Bank Windu International	0.143	0.180	0.179	0.208	0.238
19	BACA	Bank Capital Indonesia	0.147	0.093	0.098	0.137	0.171
20	AGRO	Bank Argoniaga	0.048	0.220	0.405	0.254	0.399
21	BABP	Bank ICB Bumi Artha	0.348	0.369	0.365	0.323	0.108
22	BSWD	Bank Of India Indonesia	0.169	0.208	0.224	0.241	0.217
		Maximum	0.619	0.630	0.644	0.650	0.613
		Minimum	0.009	-0.086	0.098	0.081	0.108
		Average	0.287	0.301	0.334	0.323	0.349
		Standard Deviation	0.174	0.165	0.137	0.117	0.222

Source: www.idx.co.id 2013 (processed)

Based on Table 6 obtained the following information Customer Value Added Capital during the observation period from 2008 to 2012 maximum occurred in 2010, Permata Bank (BNLI) of 0.650 and the minimum occurred in 2009 at the bank's Indonesian -0.086 (BEKS). Standard Deviation of Customer Capital variable 0.163 indicates that the data from the banking industry does not vary or not vary because the data obtained from the standard deviation was still in the scope of the average and not spread but relies a lot on a particular point.

Table 7. The results of the calculation of Return on Assets (ROA) (in Millions IDR)

No	Code	Company Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	BMRI	Bank Mandiri	2.250	2.740	3.110	2.990	3.230
2	BBRI	Bank rakyat Indonesia	3.590	3.120	3.690	3.990	4.330
3	BBCA	Bank Central Asia	3.140	3.170	3.280	3.570	2.440
4	BBNI	Bank Negara Indonesia	0.960	1.510	2.210	2.490	2.670
5	BNGA	Bank CIMB Niaga	1.050	2.020	2.360	2.630	2.930
6	PNBN	Panin Bank	1.790	1.810	1.740	2.190	1.730
7	BNLI	Permata Bank	1.400	1.370	1.680	1.540	1.430
8	BNII	Bank International Indonesia	1.150	0.060	1.050	1.040	1.460
9	NISP	Bank OECB NISP	1.330	1.650	0.960	1.680	1.540
10	MEGA	Bank Mega	1.940	1.610	2.020	1.920	2.090
11	BBKP	Bank Bukopin	1.690	1.400	1.400	1.640	1.290
12	BTPN	Bank BTPN	4.200	2.790	3.270	3.800	4.210
13	INPC	Bank Graha International	0.310	0.420	0.690	0.660	0.640
14	MAYA	Bank Mayapada	1.090	0.790	1.050	1.780	2.610
15	BCIC	Bank Mutiara	-129.55	3.270	2.020	1.850	1.010
16	BVIC	Bank Victoria	0.800	0.850	1.280	2.030	1.280
17	BEKS	Bank Pundi Indonesia	-1.890	-7.900	-10.66	-2.960	1.060
18	MCOR	Bank Windu International	0.230	0.820	0.870	0.750	1.620
19	BACA	Bank Capital Indonesia	0.990	0.850	0.660	0.730	0.670
20	AGRO	Bank Argoniaga	0.110	0.150	0.630	0.290	0.950
21	BABP	Bank ICB Bumi Artha	0.090	0.160	0.200	-1.710	0.080
22	BSWD	Bank Of India Indonesia	2.220	3.290	3.060	3.130	2.190
		Maximum	4.200	3.290	3.690	3.990	4.330
		Minimum	-129.55	-7.900	-10.66	-2.960	0.080
		Average	-4.596	1.180	1.208	0.013	1.885
		Standard Deviation	27.939	2.290	2.836	0.013	1.108

Source: www.idx.co.id 2013 (processed)

Based on Table 7 following information obtained by Return on Assets (ROA) during the observation period from 2008 to 2012 maximum occurred in 2012, Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BBRI) of 4.330 and the minimum occurred in 2008 amounted to -129.55 in Bank Mutiara (BCIC). Standard Deviation of variable Return on Assets (ROA) shows still in the scope of the average and not spread but relies a lot on a particular point.

Partial Regression Analysis

Table 8. Hypothesis testing (t test)
Coefficients^a

Model	T	Sig.
1 (Constant)	.425	.677
Human Capital	2.085	.055
Customer Capital	3.568	.003
Structural Capital	2.064	.057

Source: Output SPSS

1. *The influence of Human Capital on Financial Performance*

Based on table 8, the components of Intellectual Capital Human Capital has no significant effect on the financial performance as measured by ROA with a significance level (Sig.) of 0.055 > 0.05 level. Regression coefficient value of Human Capital of positive 2.085 Human Capital means the better financial performance (ROA) of the banking sector, the analysis hypothesis is accepted.

2. *The influence Customer Capital Influence on Financial Performance*

Based on table 8, the components of Intellectual Capital is Customer Capital which has a significant influence on financial performance (ROA) with a significance level of 0.003 > 0.05. Coefficient value of positive regression 3,568 Customer Capital means the higher Customer Capital financial performance. The better analysis hypothesis is accepted.

3. The influence of Structural Capital on Financial Performance

Based on table 8 that the components of Intellectual Capital Structural Capital which has significant influence on financial performance with a significant level of $0.057 > 0.05$ regression coefficients was positive structural Capital 2.064 Structural Capital means the higher financial performance of the company. The better analysis hypothesis is accepted.

Table 9. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Coefficients ^a	
Model	Un standardized Coefficients
	B
1 (Constant)	.089
VAHU	0.112
VACA	1.501
STVA	.708

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance
Source Output SPSS (processed)

Return on assets dependent variable and independent variable Human Capital (HC) as measured by the Human Capital Value Added (VAHC), Customer Capital (CC) as measured by the Value Added Customer capital (VACA) and Structural Capital as measured by the Structural Capital Value Added (SCVA) obtained the following regression equation:

$$ROA = 0.089 + 0.112 (HC) + 1.501 (CC) + 0.708 (SC) + e$$

Constant variable has a positive coefficient means 0.089 if other variables do not exist then ROA would increase by 8.9%. Variable Human Capital has a positive regression coefficient 0.112 state each additional unit of variable Human capital will improve the performance of the company amounted to 0.112 units. Customer Variable Capital has a positive regression coefficient of 1.501 states that each additional unit of Customer Capital will enhance the financial performance of 1.501 units. Variable Structural capital has a positive regression coefficient of 0.708 states each increase of one unit of Structural Capital will enhance the company's financial performance for 0.708 units.

Table 10. Hypothesis Testing (Test F)
ANOVA^b

Model	F	Sig.
1 Regression		
Residual	12.954	.000 ^a
Total		

Predictors: (Constant), Human Capital, Customer Capital and Structural capital
Dependent variable: Financial performance
Source: Output SPSS

Based on Table 10 ANOVA or F test obtained results calculated F value of 12 954 with a probability of 0.000 because the probability or significance level of less than 0.05 then the human capital, customer capital and structural capital simultaneously affect the company's financial performance.

Test coefficient of determination (R²)

Table 11. Test R – square
Model summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square
1	.849 ^a	.722	.666

a. Predictors: (Constant), Human Capital, Customer Capital and Structural Capital
b. Dependent variable: Company's Financial Performance
Source: Output SPSS

From Table 11 shows the value of R square of 0.722. This means that human capital, customer capital and structural capital affect the company's financial performance 72.20 %, while the rest is influenced by other factors.

4. Conclusions

Based on the analysis obtained by:

1. In partial Intellectual Capital components are (1) Human Capital does not have a significant impact on the financial performance of the company due to the investments made to human capital development through quality personnel expenses for employees not yet fully support the increase in value added enterprise (2) Customer Capital has influence significant impact on financial performance, because the total equity of the company has been affecting the company in managing the total assets held to generate profits become more effective and efficient. (3) Structural Capital does not have a significant influence on the financial performance of the company due to structural capital required amount company has not been able to meet the company's routine process to produce optimal performance.
2. Intellectual Capital components simultaneously have a significant effect on firm performance (ROA) in the Banking Industry groups are listed on stock exchanges in Indonesia.

5. Suggestion

The banking industry should pay more attention to Intellectual Capital with increasing employee competency programs: further education or training for employees in addition to the increase in the capacity of the network to maintain service quality and customer loyalty is assured.

Investors, by looking at the progress and prospects of investing in the banking industry is increasingly clear, then it is better to consider to choose the banking industry who have Intellectual capital is high because it increases the value of Integration.

Researchers can add another independent variable that can refine the analysis, for example to Current Assets Ratio (CAR) or the Non-Performing Loan (NPL).

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