The financial performance of companies is a fine achievement in a particular period which reflects health level. One way to measure the company's financial performance is using ratio analysis. The reasons about data limitations, this study's results is to measure financial performance based on five variables, DER, CR, ROA, ROE, ATO. Stock Return is the result of investment securities consist of dividend shares and capital gain from a change in stock prices.

The purpose of this study are to determine (1) conditions of financial performance, (2) the condition of stock return, (3) the effect of DER on the return, (4) the effect of CR on the return, (5) the effect of ROA on the return, (6) the effect on ROE return, (7) the effect of ATO on the return, (8) influence the financial performance of the DER CAR, CR, ROA, ROE and ATO simultaneously on the return stock companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2004-2007.

The design used in this research is associative, ie research that aims to find out the relationship or influence between two or more variables. Data source is in the form of documentation. This research use analysis data multiple linear regression.

The results showed, (1) The financial performance of companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange as measured by the DER, CR, ROA, ROE and the ATO in general tend to fluctuate, (2) Return the stock tends to decline, (3) DER did not affect return; (4) CR effect on return; (5) ROA effect on return; (6) ROE affect the return (7) ATO effect on return; (8) Simultaneously DER, CR, ROA, ROE and ATO effect on return shares.

Based on these results, it can be suggested to investors that the financial performance was analyzed by using DER, CR, ROA, ROE, ATO can be used to predict stock returns. Companies must maintain the company's financial performance for the stock return increases, thereby increasing the value of corporate wealth. This research could be used to know other factors that affect stock returns. Researchers can add more variables outside of this variables research