The risk factors and negative experiences of being involved in both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems may have long-term effects that stretch well into adulthood. Adults within the criminal justice system are disproportionately former child welfare-impacted youth, indicating that elements of the child welfare system may contribute to a self-perpetuating “foster care-to-prison pipeline.” This study aimed to examine potential risk factors for criminal behavior in foster youth, including placement stability, quality of family and caregiver support, and educational expectations and attainment, to better understand what factors may relate to heightened juvenile delinquency. The present study was a secondary data analysis of the Midwest Study of the Adult Functioning of Former Foster Youth, utilizing a cross-sectional design by analyzing only the first wave of data collection. On average, participants without an official arrest record had significantly higher self-rated caregiver closeness scores than those with an official arrest record. Significant associations were found with the total number of placements, current school enrollment, college or beyond plans, gender, mental health diagnosis, and alcohol/substance abuse diagnosis. Placement stability, gender, and an alcohol/substance abuse diagnosis significantly and positively predicted criminal activity, while mental health diagnosis significantly and negatively predicted criminal activity. These results could potentially influence social work practice regarding how delinquent foster youth are screened and assessed for risk factors, which could promote more targeted and beneficial interventions.