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***Offending from Childhood to Young Adulthood--- Recent Results  
from the Pittsburgh Youth Study.* New York: Springer. 2015. Pp.  
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Jennings et al.'s *Offending from Childhood to Young Adulthood* provides a valuable account of the association between kids' offending and the duration. This study is consistent with the trend of crime propensity and age difference which emerged in criminology more than a hundred years ago. The aim of this quantitative study is to "offer the most extensive and comprehensive investigation to date on the official offending, self-reported offending, and trajectories of offending of the Pittsburgh Youth Study (PYS) participants" (p.2). Began at 1987, the PYS focused on inner-city boys' offending. For the integrity of data, this book selects the Youngest cohort (grade 1) and the Oldest cohort (grade 7). The final sample size (N) for grade 1 is 503, and for grade 7 is 506. To measure offenses, the book integrates two main concepts. First, age of onset is defined as the age when first offense is committed. Next, criminal career length refers to the length between the onset age and age at last offense.

In chapter 2, Jennings et al. examine official records of offending. In the youngest band, 205 participants had at least once offense, and accumulated 1080 offenses during age 10 to age 30. On the other hand, 244 participants in the oldest cohort had at least once offense, and had 1437 offenses in sum. Using odds ratios, participants in both cohorts showed continuity in offending. For example, among offenders in the youngest cohort, the average onset age was 17.37, and the last offense was at age 22.99. The average criminal career was 5.62 years.

The focus of chapter 3 is self-reported records of offending and its comparison with official records. Data of self-reported offenses was collected by the 40-item Self-Reported Delinquency (SDR) scale. It should be noted that both cohorts have missing data, so the comparison contained conservative estimates. Taken as whole, the prevalence estimates for the youngest cohort was 56.3% during age 10 to 30. Comparatively, the prevalence estimates for the oldest band was 76.5%. For continuity of offending behaviors, odds ratios show significant degree in the two bands. Computing self-report-to-official-offending ratios, Jennings et al. discovered the interrelation between official and self-reported records. With every one official record of offending, self-reported records increased 105.10 in the youngest cohort. In contrast, the oldest cohort 130.24 self-reported offenses with every one offending in official records.

To find out at what age offenses tend to stabilize, chapter 4 provides multiple information for group-based trajectories of offending. Jennings et al. divided each cohort (the youngest cohort and the oldest cohort) into three age bands (ages 10-16; ages 10-24; ages 10-30). Shapes of trajectories varied based on different groups and subgroups. For example, in ages 10-26 of the youngest cohort, adolescent-onset offenders (15.5%, n=78) averagely began at 11 years

old, and then, steadily increases until peak at age 16 with average one offenses.

In the last chapter, Jennings et al. offer suggestions about how to explain and prevent juvenile delinquency. First, current theories which based on official records of offending might have biased theoretical perspectives. Second, more research is required to analyze risks and protective factors. Third, early-life interventions and services which targeting chronic offenders were also needed.

Using the PYS data, Jennings et al. extensively emphasize the continuity of criminal career and the relation between official records of offending and self-reported offenses. Missing in this book is socio-economic information of participants, and it could provide more comparisons between different age cohorts. This book is significant, as authors combine multiple comparisons to give deep insights to age difference and offenses. It also an excellent work for researchers, policy makers, criminology and sociology.

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