The book Adolescent Dating Violence, with recourse to current scientific contributions, invites us to reflect on the new challenges of the 21st century, which have perpetuated a violence without temporal or geographical limits among adolescents. Dating violence, as an important predictor of domestic violence, requires urgent preventive measures, which are developed in this important editorial initiative.

The reading of this work composed of seven relevant chapters allows a safe, rigorous and careful understanding of the prevalence, specificities of relational dynamics, risk factors, as well as protective factors of this phenomenon. The knowledge of the contemporary needs of adolescents facilitates the psychologist's intervention, providing resources and tools for the immediate and future consequences, such as the risk of depressive symptoms and suicidal ideation during adolescence, and the risk of domestic violence in adult life.

In recent years, the massive recourse to the digital world by adolescents has brought new challenges to their parents and to the various professionals who are called to intervene. This access has allowed a greater sharing of wrong beliefs that normalize and perpetuate violence, as well as the development of new forms of violence, such as cyber-stalking, sexting and revenge porn. For instance, revenge porn is representative of the global impact of these new forms of violence, since sharing photographs on the Internet not only harms adolescents but fuels a parallel criminal industry, since it increases the material available to sexual predators and therefore underpins the worldwide problem of child pornography, with worldwide repercussions.

The investigations covered in this manual clarify the areas of intervention of the psychologist, which should transcend the awareness of the risks of the Internet. They should also cover the need for greater investment in emotional education; promotion of self-esteem; development of positive communication strategies and active listening among young people, as a couple, in order to encourage mutual respect and mitigate the risk of behaviours such as control through social networks and coercion to share unwanted content by others and, in turn, the consequent bullying and perpetuation of gender stereotypes associated with the female sexual role. The role of the psychologist in schools is fundamental, promoting the full development of adolescents by intervening individually with victims and aggressors.

This work allows us to reflect on the impact that these measures would have, at the same time, as a strategy to overcome prejudices regarding sexual orientation, which tend to perpetuate the silence of adolescents who are victims of violence. Therefore, the difficulties of adolescents in asking for help are explored and the unknown associated with the true dimension of this phenomenon, which is silenced by the victims who fear rejection and ridicule by others and, in part, by their own generation, since they legitimise and accept violence. With this knowledge, professionals will be better able to adjust their practices and establish intervention plans that are more appropriate to the reality and world of adolescents.

Through a clear, structured and scientifically based approach, this reading invites us to reflect critically on the role of the psychologist, family, adolescent and society in facing the new challenges of the 21st century and breaking the cycles of violence that have been perpetuated.

To achieve better results, it is important to promote emotional education, from an early age, in order to prevent violence in courtship and, in turn, in adult life. These measures allow in the long term to prevent not only domestic violence, but other crimes such as homicide. Investigations in the Portuguese population revealed that perpetrators of intimate partner violence were more prone to perpetrate violent behaviours against an intimate partner or ex-partner, situations where separation from the victim increased the probability of committing an attempted intimate partner homicide or, in some circumstances, homicide. In particular, committing other crimes than domestic violence is a predictor of attempted intimate partner homicide. This information highlights the need for psychologists to be aware of young people's involvement in crimes such as cyberbullying, associated with enormous psychological and emotional violence.

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