

Introduction

The Legal Response to the Intrusion into Digital Identity in Social Media, by María González-García Vinuela, deals with how digital identity is harmed, stolen, or manipulated through social media, and it describes how the legal system responds after such violations occur. This topic connects to the social science study of cybersecurity, as the subject matter contains a discussion about how individuals and institutions act upon particular types of online harms. The author covers legal definitions, types of intrusions of digital identities, and effectiveness within the set of existing laws.

Research Focus and Main Questions

The author focuses on three main questions:

How is digital identity defined and legally protected? What types of intrusions occur on social media platforms, And the current legal responses effective in preventing or punishing these intrusions? It is not based on a hypothesis-testing model with variables, but rather on the analysis of legal frameworks and their cross-regional comparisons. The "independent variables" would be the different legal protections in various countries, while the "dependent variable" is how well these laws protect users from identity misuse.

Method and Data

Material for the study. The paper applies legal analysis, whereby the author analyzes and

compares various laws, court cases, regulations, and international definitions. The approach is qualitative in nature. Data Statutes, regulations on digital identity, and case outcomes of impersonation, identity theft, and misuse of personal information through platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter. The author assesses every legal rule to find out whether it actually protects victims or leaves gaps where offenders escape justice.

Findings and Discussion

The results reveal that legal systems are uneven and often fall behind the realities of social media. Most countries do not define digital identity clearly, or their laws on this matter have become outdated and are unable to handle new forms of impersonation and identity manipulation. He further explains that the marginalized groups-women, minors, and public figures-are more vulnerable since they face more harassment and identity-based attacks online. The study reveals that most legal protections emerge after a particular issue has caused harm, rather than preventing such harm from occurring in the first instance.

Conclusion

Overall, this article contributes significantly to the fields of cybersecurity and social science. It reveals that digital identity protection is not only a technical but also a legal and social problem. The author suggests that legal systems need to update definitions, enhance punishments, and enhance the security of vulnerable groups. This article helps society understand that digital identity is a core component of personal security and that stringent laws are needed to protect individuals online.

References

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