ABSTRACT

This study assessed the impacts of cyber threats on operations of public offices in Tanzania. Specifically, the study focused on the following objectives; to determine the perceived impacts of cyber threats on confidentiality of data, to examine the perceived impacts of cyber threats on data integrity and to assess the perceived impacts of cyber threats on system availability in relation to public office operations. This study was conducted in a quantitative approach throughout data collection, analysis, and interpretation. For the purpose of this study, the Office of the Parliament, with a total of 251 employees were used as a sample size. Data were collected using questionnaires and were analysed through descriptive statistics with the aid of SPSS. Findings revealed that there are perceived impacts that may be caused by cyber threats and affect negatively public office operations, especially those which have automated its ways of operations. The regression equation showed that a unit change in wastage of time resulted in 0.072 units decrease in the confidentiality of data. Similarly, one unit change in value for money resulted in 0.242 units decrease in the confidentiality of data. Furthermore, one unit change in insufficient information disclosed to unauthorised users resulted in 0.009 units decrease in the confidentiality of data; and a unit change in operation failure resulted in 0.122 units decrease in the confidentiality of data. In data integrity the regression showed that one unit change in wastage of time resulted in 0.014 units decrease in data integrity, one unit change in value for money resulted in 0.103 units decrease in data integrity, furthermore one unit change in an information disclosure to unauthorised users resulted in 0.248 units decrease in data integrity and a unit change in operation failure resulted in 0.152 units decrease in data integrity.It was shown that one unit change in wastage of time resulted in 0.071 units decrease insystem availability, a unit change value for money resulted in 0.119 units decrease in system availability, furthermore, the equation showed that one unit change in the information disclosed to unauthorised users resulted in a 0.058 unit decrease in system