Checklist: What is a customer complaint?

Strategy and Performance Analysis. Evidence, Insight.

Customer complaint

Customer complaint is defined in section 219A(4) of the *Public Service Act 2008* (Qld) as an expression of dissatisfaction about the service or action of the department or its staff, by a person who is directly affected by the service or action, and includes complaints related to:

- a decision made, or a failure to make a decision, by a public service employee of the department
- an act, or failure to act, by the department
- the formulation of a proposal or intention by the department
- the making of a recommendation by the department
- the customer service provided by a public service employee of the department.

Checklist

The definition above can be broken into the following five elements. If all elements are present, the matter is a customer complaint.

	Element	Things to think about
1	Dissatisfaction The customer must be dissatisfied.	 Dissatisfaction can be implicit or explicit – for example, the customer does not need to be visibly angry or upset to be dissatisfied. Examples of a lack of dissatisfaction might be a person bringing something to our attention – for example, someone notices school windows have been left open during school holidays.
2	About the Department of Education The dissatisfaction must relate to a service or action of the department or its staff.	 If the dissatisfaction concerns something that is not the department's responsibility, it will not be a customer complaint – for example, fees set by the Commonwealth. 'Staff' can include people acting on behalf of the department – for example, a specialist examiner contracted to conduct music exams, or a religious instruction provider the department has authorised to deliver services at a school. The <i>Volunteers and other third party factsheet</i> contains more information.



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3	The customer must be directly affected by the service or action they are complaining about.	 The department accepts representative complaints – for example, a disability advocate, community elder, or other support person may make a complaint on the complainant's behalf or assist them with the process. It is important to confirm that the representative is authorised to act for the complainant. Sometimes it is unclear if someone is directly affected. The <u>Directly affected factsheet</u> contains an approach to help determine if the complainant has a sufficient connection to the complaint.
4	Seeking outcome A customer must want the department to take some action or deliver some outcome in response to their complaint.	 The outcome the customer seeks could be implicit or explicit. Sometimes the outcome may be unrealistic or unreasonable (e.g. sacking a senior person), however this does not mean the issue is not a customer complaint. It may just influence how you manage the complaint. Examples when a customer may not be seeking an outcome include a customer letting us know about something for our information, or providing feedback.
5	No other process The complaint must be in scope and must not need to be managed through another process.	 Some complaints are outside the scope of the customer complaints management framework and must be managed through different processes – for example, employee complaints, corrupt conduct, public interest disclosures, etc. The Excluded complaints factsheet provides information about these excluded complaints.