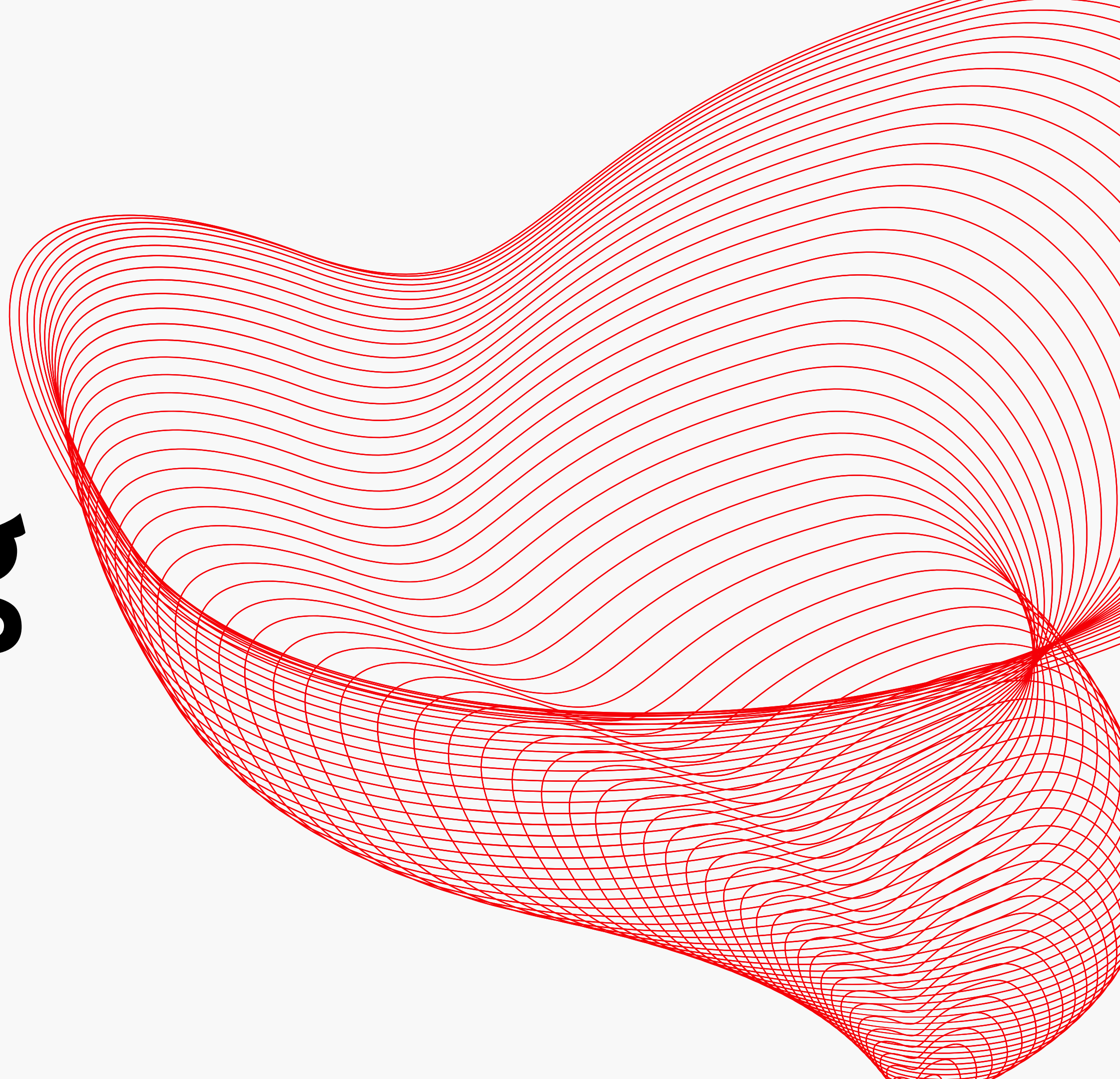


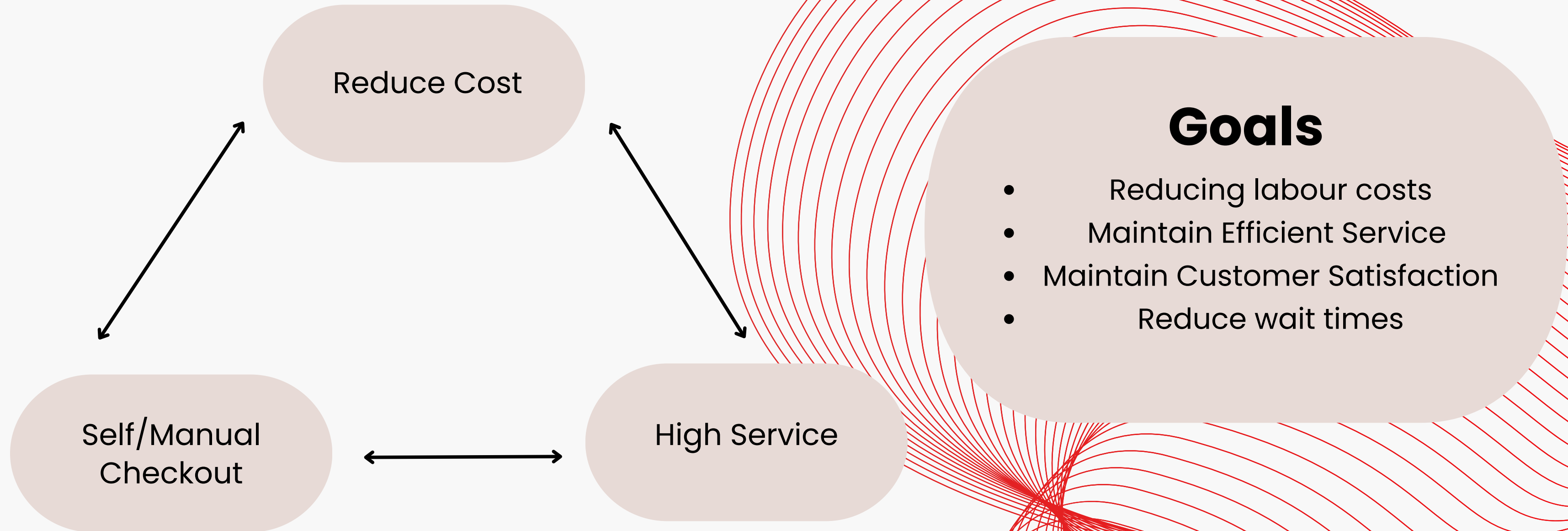


Employee Scheduling Problem





Introduction



Literature Review

The Coles logo, consisting of the word "coles" in white lowercase letters on a red square background.

Pros

- Looked into different mathematical models for employee scheduling
- Insights on constraints
- Minimising customer wait times
- Decreasing Labour Costs
- Improved efficiency

Cons

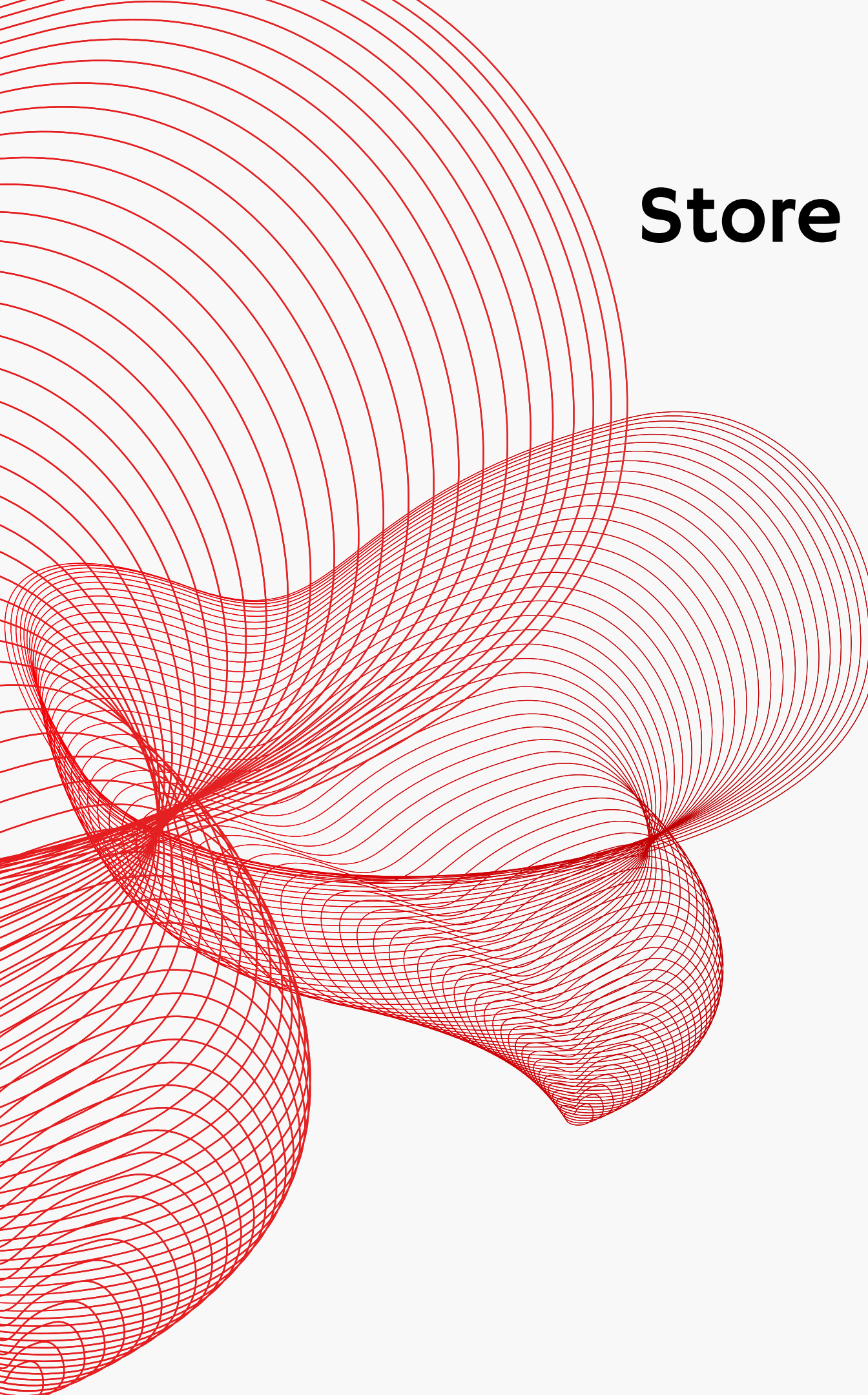
- Lack similarity to real-life scenarios in Australia
- Employee dissatisfaction
- Employee turnover
- Sick leave
- Impacts of self-checkout machines

Cole's Collingwood Store Optimization Problem



Step 1:

Using a binary integer model to optimise the employment schedule to minimise labour costs by considering self-checkout machines, penalties for not meeting shift demand, and worker request ratio while restricting the employee's continued working days and shift fairness while meeting the customer flow request.

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, composed of numerous thin, overlapping red lines that form a complex, organic, and somewhat abstract shape, resembling a stylized flower or a series of concentric, overlapping loops.

Store Basic Information & Assumption

The Coles logo, consisting of the word "coles" in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font, set against a solid red square background.

coles

- 7 a.m. to 11 p.m., Monday through Sunday.
- 4 shifts per day
 - Shift 1: 7 to 11 am
 - Shift 2: 11 to 15 pm
 - shift 3 from 15 to 19 pm
 - shift 4 from 19 to 23 pm,
- The average weekly population visitation per Coles store in Victoria: 16014
- Operation time
 - "usually not busy,"
 - "usually not too busy"
 - "usually as busy as it gets"
 - "usually as busy as it gets"

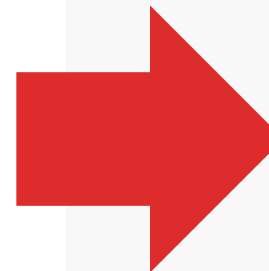
Store Basic Information & Assumption



Time/Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
7 am - 8 am							
8 am - 9 am							
9 am - 10 am							
10 am - 11 am							
11 am - 12 pm							
12 pm - 13pm							
13 pm - 14 pm							
14 pm - 15 pm							
15 pm - 16 pm							
16 pm - 17 pm							
17 pm - 18 pm							
18 pm - 19 pm							
19 pm - 20 pm							
20 pm - 21 pm							
21 pm - 22 pm							
22 pm - 23 pm							

Google Maps Popular Times

- Usually not busy
- Usually not too busy
- Usually a little busy
- Usually as busy as it gets



	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
7 am - 11 am	2	1	2	2	2	1	3
11 am - 15 pm	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
15 pm - 19 pm	4	4	3	3	3	3	4
19 pm - 23 pm	3	3	3	3	3	2	3

- Minimum number of staff at cashier checkouts
 - 0 (Yellow)
 - 1 (Light Green)
 - 2 (Dark Green)
 - 3 (Red)
- Number of staff Monitor self-checkout machine: 1
- **10 employees in total**
- Three typical employee types in the store
 - Full- Time
 - Part-Time
 - Casual

Step 2: Define the **Decision** Variables

The Coles logo, consisting of the word "coles" in white lowercase letters on a red square background.

$$X_{ijkl} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{Staff } i \text{ is allocated to the Working Section } j \text{ on the Day } k \text{ during Shift } l \\ 0, & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Where,

i: Employee Type

i = 1, 2, 3 → Full-time employee

i = 4, 5, 6, 7 → Part-time employee

i = 8, 9, 10 → Casual employee

j: Working Section

j = 1 → Employee monitoring self-checkout machines

j = 2 → Employee at manual check-out cashiers

k: Day in the Week

k = 1 → Monday

k = 2 → Tuesday

k = 3 → Wednesday

k = 4 → Thursday

k = 5 → Friday

k = 6 → Saturday

k = 7 → Sunday

l: Shifts in a Day

l = 1 → 7 am - 11 am

l = 2 → 11 am - 15 pm

l = 3 → 15 pm - 19 pm

l = 4 → 19 pm - 23 pm

$$P_{1kl} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{Number of staff allocated to Day } k \text{ Shift } l \text{ does not meet the target} \\ 0, & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$P_{2kl} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{If the ratio } \frac{\text{Full-time Employee}}{\text{Part-time} + \text{Casual Employee}} \text{ in Day } k < 1:3 \\ 0, & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Step 3: Identify the Objective **Function**



Time / Weekday	Pay Rate	Monday - Friday		Saturday (135% for casual, 125% for others)	Sunday (195%)
7: 00 - 18: 00 (100%)	1	Full Time (\$ / hour)	22.68	28.35	44.226
		Part-Time (\$ / hour)	20.55	25.6875	40.0725
		Casual (\$ / hour)	24.4	30.5	47.58
After-Hour Wage					
18: 00 - 23: 00 (125%)	1.25	Full Time (\$ / hour)		28.35	44.226
		Part Time (\$ / hour)		25.6875	40.0725
		Casual (\$ / hour)		30.5	47.58

[illegible]

Objective Function & Decision Variables

coles

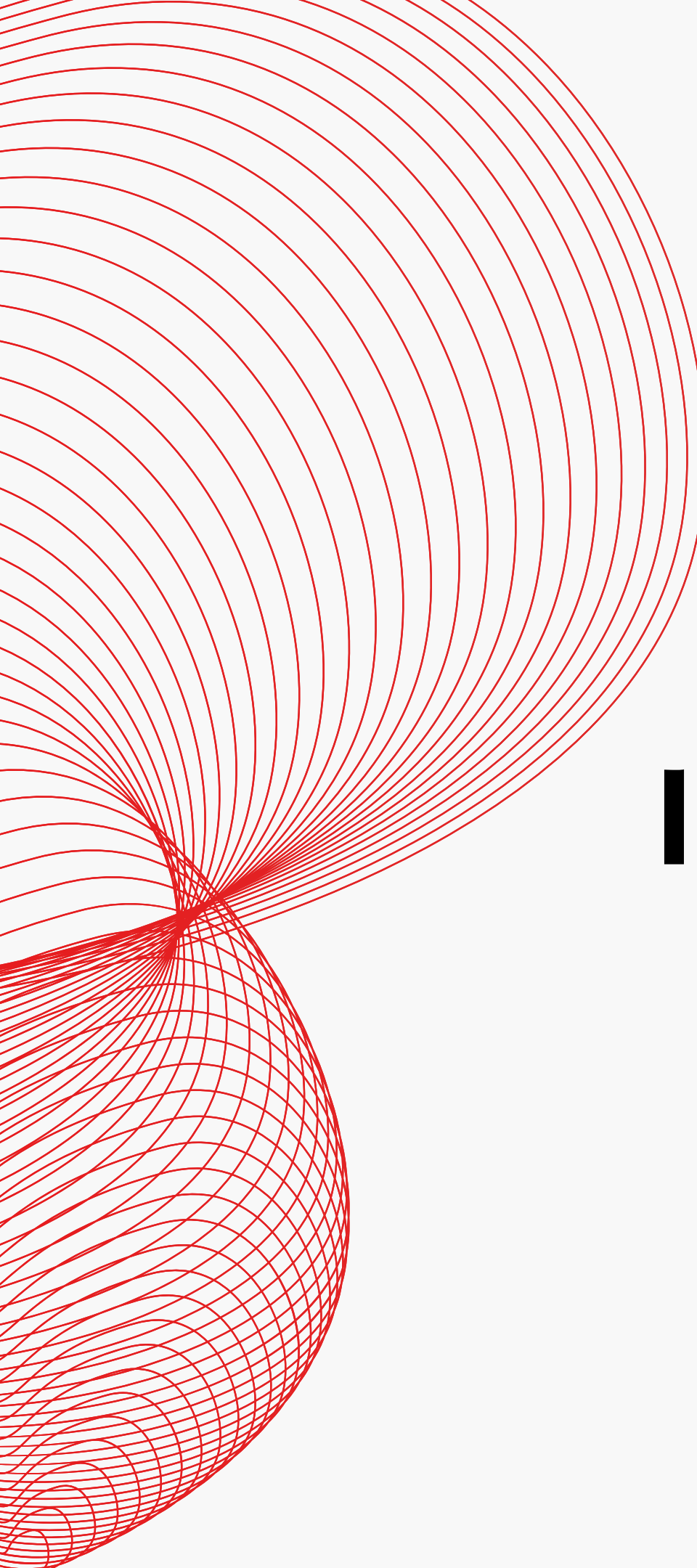
$$\text{Minimise the Total Cost or } Z = \sum_{i=1}^{10} \sum_{j=1}^2 \sum_{k=1}^7 \sum_{l=1}^4 \cdot X_{ijkl} S_{ijkl} + D_{kl} \sum_{k=1}^7 \sum_{l=1}^4 \cdot P_{1kl} + R_{kl} \sum_{k=1}^7 \sum_{l=1}^4 \cdot P_{2kl}$$

Where,

S_{ijkl} = The Salary of Staff i assigned to Working Section j on Day k during the Shift l

D_{kl} = The penalty cost for not enough of staff on Day k during the shift l (i.e., \$999 per shift)

R_{kl} = The penalty cost for not satisfying the 1:3 ratio of full-time to part-time (casual) allocation on Day k (i.e., \$999 per shift)

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, composed of numerous thin red lines that form a series of overlapping, concentric, and intersecting loops, creating a complex, organic shape.

Step 4: Identify the Constraints

Constraint I : Working Hours of Full-time Employee

A full-time staff must work at least 38 hours per week and no more than 40 hours per week.

$$38 \leq \sum_{j=1}^2 \sum_{k=1}^7 \sum_{l=1}^4 X_{ijkl} \cdot 4 \leq 40, \text{ For } i \in 1, 2, 3;$$

Constraint 2 : Working Hours of Part-time Employee

A part-time staff may work a minimum of four hours per week and no more than 38 hours per week.

$$4 \leq \sum_{j=1}^2 \sum_{k=1}^7 \sum_{l=1}^4 X_{ijkl} \cdot 4 \leq 38, \text{ For } i \in 4, 5, 6, 7;$$

Constraint 3 : Working Hours of Casual Employee

A casual staff can work up to 38 hours per week with no restrictions on the minimum number of hours they can work.

$$0 \leq \sum_{j=1}^2 \sum_{k=1}^7 \sum_{l=1}^4 X_{ijkl} \cdot 4 \leq 38, \text{ For } i \in 8, 9, 10;$$

Constraint 4 : Consecutive Working Days within One Week

All employees cannot work more than 5 consecutive days per week.

$$X_{ik1} + X_{ik2} + X_{ik3} + X_{ik4} - (M \times Y_{ik}) \leq 0$$

$$Y_{ik} - (X_{ik1} + X_{ik2} + X_{ik3} + X_{ik4}) \leq 0$$

For Staff $i \in 1, 2, \dots, 10$; Day $k \in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$;

$$\sum_{k=1}^6 Y_{ik} \leq 5$$

$$\sum_{k=2}^7 Y_{ik} \leq 5$$

For Staff $i \in 1, 2, \dots, 10$;

M is set as an arbitrarily large number set as 9999.

Y_{ik} is set as a binary variable indicating whether this employee is working on this day.

Constraint 5 : Service Quality Requirements

The Coles logo, consisting of the word "coles" in white lowercase letters on a red square background.

At least one full-time employee should be allocated during each shift.

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^2 X_{ijkl} \geq 1$$

For $k \in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$, $l \in 1, 2, 3, 4$;

Constraint 6 : Service Quality Requirements



There must be at least 2 employees in each shift, regardless of whether they are working in self-checkout areas or manual check-out cashiers.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} \sum_{j=1}^2 X_{ijkl} \geq 2$$

For $k \in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$, $l \in 1, 2, 3, 4$;

Constraint 7 : Minimum Number of Employees in each Role

The Coles logo, consisting of the word "coles" in white lowercase letters on a red square background.

For four peak shift time periods (Shift 3 on Monday, Shift 3 on Tuesday, Shift 2 and 3 on Sunday), there must be at least one employee at self-checkout and one employee at manual cashier check-out areas.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_{i1kl} \geq 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_{i2kl} \geq 1$$

For $k \in 1, l \in 3$; For $k \in 2, l \in 3$; For $k \in 7, l \in 2, 3$;



Constraint 8 : Customer Demand Penalty Cost

The penalty cost if the number of staff on Day k during the shift l is fewer than the minimum requirement of employees (i.e. \$999 per shift).

$$P_{1kl} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{Number of staff allocated to Day } k \text{ Shift } l \text{ does not meet the target} \\ 0, & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Formula		LHS	Inequality	RHS
=SUM(D33:D52)+D53*D25	Monday	2	>=	2
=SUM(E33:E52)+E53*E25		3	>=	3
=SUM(F33:F52)+F53*F25		4	>=	4
=SUM(G33:G52)+G53*G25		3	>=	3
=SUM(H33:H52)+H53*H25	Tuesday	2	>=	1
=SUM(I33:I52)+I53*I25		3	>=	3
=SUM(J33:J52)+J53*J25		4	>=	4
=SUM(K33:K52)+K53*K25		3	>=	3
=SUM(L33:L52)+L53*L25	Wednesday	2	>=	2
=SUM(M33:M52)+M53*M25		3	>=	3
=SUM(N33:N52)+N53*N25		3	>=	3
=SUM(O33:O52)+O53*O25		3	>=	3
=SUM(P33:P52)+P53*P25	Thursday	2	>=	2
=SUM(Q33:Q52)+Q53*Q25		3	>=	3
=SUM(R33:R52)+R53*R25		3	>=	3
=SUM(S33:S52)+S53*S25		3	>=	3
=SUM(T33:T52)+T53*T25	Friday	2	>=	2
=SUM(U33:U52)+U53*U25		3	>=	3
=SUM(V33:V52)+V53*V25		3	>=	3
=SUM(W33:W52)+W53*W25		3	>=	3
=SUM(X33:X52)+X53*X25	Saturday	2	>=	1
=SUM(Y33:Y52)+Y53*Y25		3	>=	3
=SUM(Z33:Z52)+Z53*Z25		4	>=	3
=SUM(AA33:AA52)+AA53*AA25		2	>=	2
=SUM(AB33:AB52)+AB53*AB25	Sunday	3	>=	3
=SUM(AC33:AC52)+AC53*AC25		4	>=	4
=SUM(AD33:AD52)+AD53*AD25		4	>=	4
=SUM(AE33:AE52)+AE53*AE25		3	>=	3

Constraint 9 : Employee Ratio Penalty Cost



There is a \$999 penalty if the ratio of full-time to part-time plus casual is lower than 1: 3, because the unbalanced employee ratio will affect the service quality.

$$P_{2kl} \begin{cases} 1, & \text{If the ratio } \frac{\text{Full - time Employee}}{\text{Part - time + Casual Employee}} \text{ in Day } k < 1:3 \\ 0, & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Formula	LHS	Inequality	RHS
=3*SUM(D33:G38)-SUM(D39:G52)+D54*D26	4	>=	0
=3*SUM(H33:K38)-SUM(H39:K52)+H54*H26	4	>=	0
=3*SUM(L33:O38)-SUM(L39:O52)+L54*L26	5	>=	0
=3*SUM(P33:S38)-SUM(P39:S52)+P54*P26	13	>=	0
=3*SUM(T33:W38)-SUM(T39:W52)+T54*T26	5	>=	0
=3*SUM(X33:AA38)-SUM(X39:AA52)+X54*X26	5	>=	0
=3*SUM(AB33:AE38)-SUM(AB39:AE52)+AB54*AB26	2	>=	0

Constraint 10 : Non-Negativity

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The variables in this model should not have negative values.

$$X_{ijkl} \geq 0, \quad \text{For all } i, j, k, l$$

$$Y_{ik} \geq 0, \quad \text{For all } i, k$$

Constraint II : Binary Integrity

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All of the variables in this model are binary variables that their values are either 0 or 1.

$$X_{ijkl} = 0 \text{ or } 1, \quad \text{For all } i, j, k, l$$

$$Y_{ik} = 0 \text{ or } 1, \quad \text{For all } i, k$$

$$P_{1kl} = 0 \text{ or } 1, \quad \text{For all } k, l$$

$$P_{2kl} = 0 \text{ or } 1, \quad \text{For all } k, l$$



Discussions & Conclusion

Strength & Limitation

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Strength

- Considers self-checkout department
- Maintenance of quality service
- Ensuring Efficient Operation in Scheduling

Limitation

- Does not consider the public holiday
- Staff preferences failed to consider
- Failed to consider break time for Part-time / Casual employees
- Simultaneous Assignment of Employees to Multiple Positions

Recommendations

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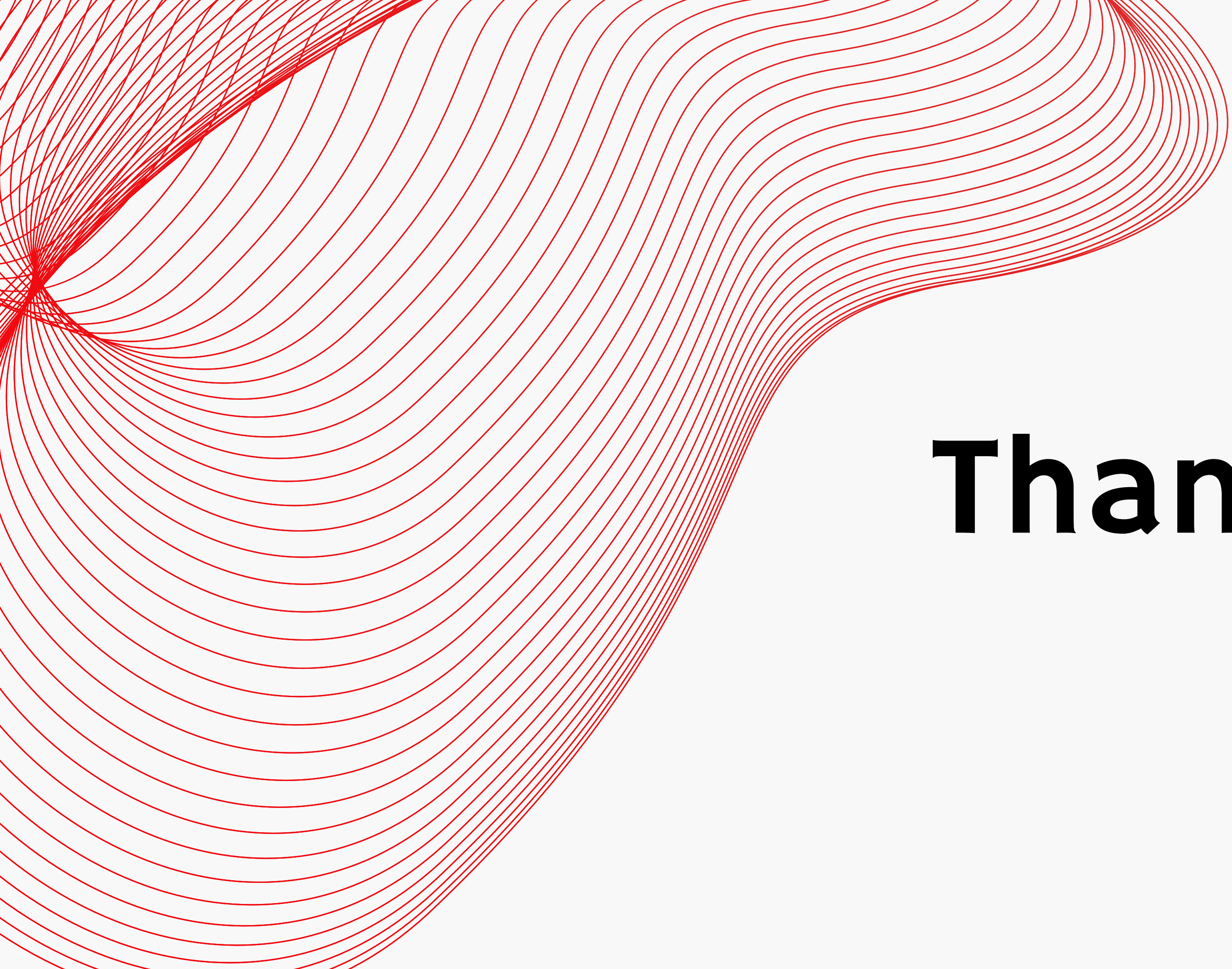
coles

- Increase constraints and consider more comprehensive decision variables
 - Break Time & Employee Preferences
- More accurate data
 - Collect accurate daily customer traffic data
- Recruiting more Employees to Deal with Increasing Customer Demand
 - The recovery of the economy
- Multi-skilled staff development
 - Further reduction of staff costs

Conclusions



- A binary integer programming model with 9 constraints and 2 assumptions
- Minimize staffing costs
- Informative methodologies and considerations

A series of thin, red, wavy lines that originate from a single point on the left and fan out towards the right, creating a sense of motion and depth. The lines are closely spaced and follow a similar curved path, giving the impression of a stylized wave or a series of concentric ripples.

Thank You

A small, solid red circular shape located in the bottom right corner of the image.