

THE SECURITY STAFF SCHEDULING PROBLEM WITH GOAL PROGRAMMING APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The proper operation of security personnel is one of the major problems in public institutions. By assigning the security personnel to the most appropriate duty areas, security service can be provided in the best conceivable way. From this point of view, the problem of assigning the most appropriate security personnel to determined places is handled in this study. As a place of application, a big scale university campus where the 158 security personnel serve 24 hours with a total of 10 points is considered. A monthly schedule is obtained for this group by solving the identified problem by a goal programming model which is solved by ILOG CPLEX Studio IDE Optimization tool. As a result of solving this proposed model is shown that the intended goals are achieved, and better results are obtained from the existing schedule.

Keywords: Staff Scheduling, Personnel Assignment, Goal Programming, Personnel Scheduling

1. INTRODUCTION

Scheduling problems have become one of the most studied types of problems in recent years by researchers. Personnel scheduling problems, a specific type of scheduling problems, are confronted as one of the most studied scheduling problems when they are examined to date. Organizations need to focus on many parameters to reach top-level goals such as satisfaction at the top level, maximization of profit and system efficiency and cost minimization. Considering the significant effect of the staff employed in the production of goods and services, achieving the distribution of a fair work among the employees, the importance of staff scheduling which serves to increase the motivation and performance by ensuring that they work in safety in works suited to the sufficiency, desire and needs of the employees arises. Staff scheduling plays an important role on production and service industries. Staff Scheduling is a widely studying area which is a process that plays an important role in manufacturing and service industries. In this study, a monthly schedule is proposed for personnel involved in security at a university, using the goal programming method. 158 security personnel serve 24 hours with a total of 10 points in a university campus.

2. STAFF SCHEDULING

Arrangement of work plans and assignment of staff planning and staff scheduling in order to meet the demand for resources that vary according to time. These problems occur in service industries, such as call center operators, hospital nurses, police officers, transportation personnel (aircraft crews, bus drivers) and so on. It is very important topic for personnel scheduling. These environments are often prolonged and unsteady, and staff requirements fluctuate over time. Schedules typically include equipment requirements, trade union rules, etc. It is the subject of various restrictions dictated by. The problems that arise tend to be combinatorially difficult. Staff scheduling problem's structure can be divided into several categories. General solution method is with integer programming. This method contains a large class of personnel scheduling problem solutions. Besides, there is a special class of integer programming problems, namely cyclical personnel problems. This problem can be used in terms of class and a combinatorial viewpoint. Apart from these, crew and operator scheduling problems have a different model structure.

3. GOAL PROGRAMMING

In goal programming; minimization or maximization of objective measures cannot be done directly. Rather, deviations between the goals are sought to minimize. The objective function is constructed only from deviant variables [1-3]. Since both positive and negative deviations cannot occur at the same time, at least one or both variable deviations must be zero. After the determination of the unwanted variables, the deviation goal programming formulation was made. It is desirable that only one of these variables be deducted by the decision maker [4-8].

4. APPLICATION

The problem of assigning the most appropriate security personnel to the designated locations has been addressed in this study. As a place of application, a large-scale university campus with 158 security personnel serving 24 hours is evaluated with a total of 10 points. The number of personnel required in each region and each shift is given below.

Personnel requirements for each shift are as follows: 32 personnel - shift 1, 20 personnel - shift 2, 10 personnel - shift 3. There are 10 areas for the staff for being ready.

For this group, a monthly program is obtained by solving the problem defined by a goal programming model.

CONSTRAINTS

Constraint 1: Number of personnel needed for each shift every day.

Constraint 2: A staff working any day at night should not work in the morning and evening shifts the next day.

Constraint 3: A person working on any day of the evening should not work the next morning in the morning.

Constraint 4: Every staff member should not work more than 6 days.

Constraint 5: Every staff member should not work on his/her the day off.

These constraints are for the number of night shifts each staff should work at least according to their seniority level.

Constraint 6: Every staff member should be assigned one shift per day. To overcome the excesses.

Constraint 7: In the Evening Shift, the staff cannot be operated more than 9 days.

Parameters

i: Personnel index, $i=1,2,\dots,e$ (1)

j: Day index, $j=1,2,\dots,m$ (2)

k: Shift index $k=1,2,\dots,n$ (3)

l: Area index $l=1,2,\dots,v$ (4)

e: Number of Personnel $e=158$ (5)

m: Number of Day $m=30$ (6)

n: Number of Shifts $n=3$ (7)

v: Number of area $v=10$ (8)

MATHEMATICAL MODEL

Decision Variables

$$X_{ijkl} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{If personnel } i \text{ is assigned to day } j \text{ on shift } k \text{ to the area } l \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$$h_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{If the personnel } i \text{ is on leave in day } j \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

CONSTRAINTS:

Constraint 1: The constraint that indicating the number of personnel assigned to each shift:

a. Number of personnel needed for shift 1.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{70} X_{ij1l} = 32 \quad j=1,2,\dots,m \quad k=1,2,3 \quad l=1,2,\dots,10 \quad (11)$$

b. Number of personnel needed for shift 2.

$$\sum_{i=71}^{110} X_{ij2l} = 20 \quad j=1,2,\dots,m \quad k=1,2,3 \quad l=1,2,\dots,10 \quad (12)$$

c. Number of personnel needed for shift 3.

$$\sum_{i=111}^{158} X_{ij3l} = 10 \quad j=1,2,\dots,m \quad k=1,2,3 \quad l=1,2,\dots,10 \quad (13)$$

Constraint 2: The constraint that indicating if a staff working any day at night should not work in the morning and evening shifts the next day:

$$X_{ij3} + X_{i(j+1)1} + X_{i(j+1)2} \leq 1 \quad i=1,2,3,\dots,l \quad j=1,2,\dots,29 \quad l=1,2,\dots,10 \quad (14)$$

Constraint 3: The constraint that indicating if a person working on any day of the evening should not work the next morning in the morning:

$$X_{ij2l} + X_{i(j+1)1l} \leq 1 \quad i=1,2,3,\dots,l \quad j=1,2,\dots,29 \quad l=1,2,\dots,10 \quad (15)$$

Constraint 4: The constraint that indicating every staff member should not work more than 6 days:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{24} h_{ij} + h_{i(j+1)} + h_{i(j+2)} + h_{i(j+3)} + h_{i(j+4)} + h_{i(j+5)} + h_{i(j+6)} \geq 1 \quad i=1,2,\dots,l \quad (16)$$

Constraint 5: The constraint that indicating every staff member should not work on his/her the day off:

$$\sum_{k=1}^3 X_{ijkl} + h_{ij} = 1 \quad i=1,2,3,\dots,l \quad j=1,2,\dots,m \quad l=1,2,\dots,10 \quad (17)$$

Constraint 6: The constraint that indicating every staff member should be assigned one shift per day. To overcome the excesses:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n X_{ijkl} \leq 1 \quad i=1,2,3,\dots,l \quad j=1,2,\dots,m \quad l=1,2,\dots,10 \quad (18)$$

Constraint 7: The constraint that indicating in the Evening Shift, the staff cannot be operated more than 9 days:

$$X_{ij3l} + X_{i(j+1)3l} + X_{i(j+2)3l} + X_{i(j+3)3l} + X_{i(j+4)3l} + X_{i(j+5)3l} + X_{i(j+6)3l} + X_{i(j+7)3l} + X_{i(j+8)3l} \leq 9 \quad i=1,2,3,\dots,l \quad j=1,2,\dots,21 \quad (19)$$

GOAL CONSTRAINTS

The total number of shifts assigned to each staff should be as equal as possible.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{158} X_{ijkl} - d1_i^+ + d1_i^- = 1 \quad j=1,2,3,\dots,30 \quad k=1,2,3 \quad l=1,2,\dots,10 \quad (20)$$

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION

$$\min Z = \sum_{i=1}^{158} (d1_i^+ + d1_i^-) \quad (21)$$

The proposed model, ILOG CPLEX Studio IDE is written in the program and is solved with the CPLEX solvent.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, work schedules of the security personnel of a university are planned. Scheduling includes one month of staff work. Before this work is done, once the current work scheduling is done by hand, the benefit of working is revealed once more. In Table 1, final schedule of the job is given.

Table.1 The final schedule

Area	Day	Days																														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Area 1	Shift 1	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131
Area 2	Shift 1	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	
Area 3	Shift 1	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	
Area 4	Shift 1	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	
Area 5	Shift 1	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	
Area 6	Shift 1	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	
Area 7	Shift 1	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	
Area 8	Shift 1	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	
Area 9	Shift 1	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	
Area 10	Shift 1	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	
Area 11	Shift 1	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	
Area 12	Shift 1	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	
Area 13	Shift 1	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	
Area 14	Shift 1	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	
Area 15	Shift 1	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	
Area 16	Shift 1	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	
Area 17	Shift 1	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	
Area 18	Shift 1	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	
Area 19	Shift 1	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	
Area 20	Shift 1	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	
Area 21	Shift 1	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	
Area 22	Shift 1	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	
Area 23	Shift 1	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	
Area 24	Shift 1	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	
Area 25	Shift 1	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	
Area 26	Shift 1	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	
Area 27	Shift 1	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	
Area 28	Shift 1	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	
Area 29	Shift 1	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	
Area 30	Shift 1	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	

Given the large number of employees and the number of areas that need to be found, the large size of the problem makes scheduling very difficult to do manually. Moreover, the manual execution of this process subverts a risk to the justice of the job distribution. With these mathematical models used, both preparation of the charts is shortened, and quality charts are obtained. In the mathematical model developed in the study, the wishes of the employees were fulfilled. Goal programming model has been used to achieve the goals that need to be realized and the demands of the staff with the least deviation.

The assignment of employees to designated jobs has been a concern for many years in the service sector. In the service sector, more attention has been paid to staff appointments in recent years due to increased service lines, the importance given to customer satisfaction and the expectation of balanced work by employees. The models established in the following studies can be used not only in the university environment but also in many other sectors. In this study, wider schedules can be made by increasing all kinds of points such as the number of points of duty, number of staffs, staffs' desires and so on. Meta-heuristic methods can be used depending on the size of the models to be used.

6. REFERENCES

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