

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 combinatorically 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	01	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	02	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	03	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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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