## Proforma

## Small Go-Kart Facility

The following proforma was patterned after a small Michigan facility with ten go-karts. The days of the month that count as weekend days are Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The rides per hour might be a little optimistic at eight per ride, but it would be very feasible with only ten karts and a $41 / 2$ to 5 minute ride The more karts you run, the longer the ride cycle, because it takes longer to get twenty go-karts in the pits than it does for ten go-karts. In addition, two seat go-karts take longer to load than single seaters.

## Table 1:

The percent of maximum density is an estimate of the amount of time you will be running at full capacity, i.e. one hour of running ten go-karts, two hours of running five go-karts, or five hours of running two go-karts would equal $10 \%$ of a ten hour day. All these factors are multiplied together to find your rides per month or year. In addition, there are several other factors which should be considered. How much does it rain? How much do I charge? Is there any competition and how much are they charging?

## Table 2:

Annual revenue is adjusted to consider the factors of price resistance and weather. Every area has a weather factor, even if it does not rain: too hot, too cold, or too sunny. The price of a ride is very important consideration that will affect your gross and net income. Every area has a given price level that is too high, but you will not know it until it begins to affect the business adversely. At that high point, gross revenue will actually decrease and you might lose customers as a result of pricing. People want to have a lot of fun without going broke.

## Additional Notes:

1. No rent or land costs have been considered. (Table 3)
2. Weather has been considered at $10 \%$ and $15 \%$ loss. However, sales figures are more greatly affected if bad weather comes on weekends rather than weekdays. Go-karts can be operated in the rain, and rainy day business averages $40 \%$ of a dry day's revenue as long as the temperature is warm. (Table 2)
3. In a 180 day season Total Blue Sky Operation, ten karts x twelve hours per day x eight rides per hour x 180 days $=172,800$ rides x $\$ 4.00$ per ride= $\$ 691,200.00$. This assumes absolutely perfect conditions which does not happen. (Table 1)
4. Labor figures do not include wages for a full-time working owner or manager, who would also serve as mechanic, if needed. (Table 4)
5. Net before taxes assumes the park was built for cash with no allowances for depreciation, interest or any other money related cost. (Table 5)

## Table 1: Yearly Revenue Estimates for a Go-Kart Operation

| Month | Type of Day | Days Per Month | \# Karts | Hours of Operation | Rides Per Hour | \% Max <br> Density | Total Rides per month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April | Weekday | 17 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 816 |
|  | Weekend | 13 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 40 | 4160 |
| May | Weekday | 17 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 1224 |
|  | Weekend | 13 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 50 | 6240 |
| June | Weekday | 17 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 30 | 4080 |
|  | Weekend | 13 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 75 | 10920 |
| July | Weekday | 17 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 30 | 4896 |
|  | Weekend | 13 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 75 | 10920 |
| August | Weekday | 17 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 30 | 4896 |
|  | Weekend | 13 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 75 | 10920 |
| September | Weekday | 17 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 1224 |
|  | Weekend | 13 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 50 | 5220 |


| October | Weekday | 17 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 816 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekend | 13 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 40 | 4160 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | 70492 |

Multiply days per month x hours of operation x rides per hour $\mathrm{x} \%$ of max density $=$ total rides per month
Table 2: Revenue Factored by Price Resistance and Weather

| Total <br> Rides | $\mathbf{x}$ | Price Resistance <br> Factor | $\mathbf{x}$ | Weather <br> Reduction Factor | $\mathbf{x}$ | Price per Ride | Yearly Gross |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 70492 | $0 \%$ | $10 \%$ |  | $\$ 4.00$ | $253,771.20$ |  |  |
| 70492 | $0 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $\$ 4.50$ | $285,492.60$ |  |  |  |
| 70492 | $5 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $\$ 5.00$ | $301,353.30$ |  |  |  |
| 70492 | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $\$ 5.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ | $314,041.86$ |  |  |
| 70492 | $0 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $\$ 4.50$ | $239,672.80$ |  |  |  |
| 70492 | $0 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $\$ 5.00$ | $269,631.90$ |  |  |  |
| 70492 | $5 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $\$ 5.50$ | $284,611.45$ |  |  |  |
| 70492 | $10 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $29,595.09$ |  |  |  |  |

## Table 1:Yearly Revenue Estimates

## Yearly Fixed Cost Breakdown:

Electricity
Telephone
Liability Insurance
Fire Insurance 700
Business Supplies (Tickets etc)
Track Repairs
\$6,000
1,000
12,000

2570
2000

## Estimated Yearly Expenses Versus Revenues at Various Prices Expenses Gross Revenue

|  | $\underline{\$ 253,771.20}$ |  | $\underline{\mathbf{3 1 4 , 0 4 1 . 8 6}}$ | $\underline{\$ 239,672.80}$ | $\underline{\$ 296,595.09}$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gas, Oil, and Parts @ \$0.25 per ride | $15,860.70$ |  | $14,227.63$ |  | $14,979.55$ | $13,481.60$ |
| Labor @ 15\% of Gross (see aditional note 4) | $38,065.68$ |  | $47,106.27$ |  | $35,950.92$ | $44,489.26$ |
| Advertising @ 5\% of Gross | $7,930.35$ |  | $11,419.71$ | $7,489.78$ | $10,785.28$ |  |
| Fixed Costs (See chart above) | $24,270.00$ | $24,270.00$ | $24,270.00$ | $24,270.00$ |  |  |
| Net Before Taxes ( See additional note 5) | $\mathbf{\$ 1 6 7 , 6 4 4 . 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 2 1 6 , 9 7 1 . 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 6 , 9 8 2 . 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 3 , 5 6 8 . 9 5}$ |  |  |

