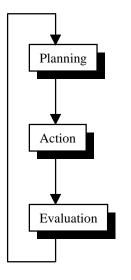
Cost Accounting and the Detroit Scenario of SimCity Classic

Using Cost Accounting to improve decisions when playing the computer simulation game, SimCity Classic.

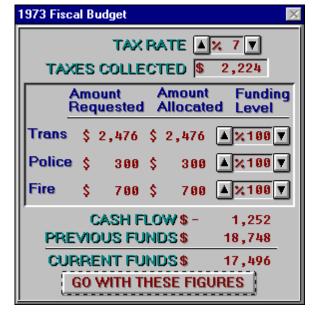
Richard Chambers

Cost Accounting in SimCity



- Accounting systems provide information for five broad purposes
 - formulating overall strategies and long range plans
 - resource allocation decisions such as product and customer emphasis
 - cost planning and cost control
 - performance measurement
 - meeting external regulatory and legal reporting obligations
- Cost accounting measures and reports information concerning acquisition or consumption of resources.





Tax Revenue Dependencies

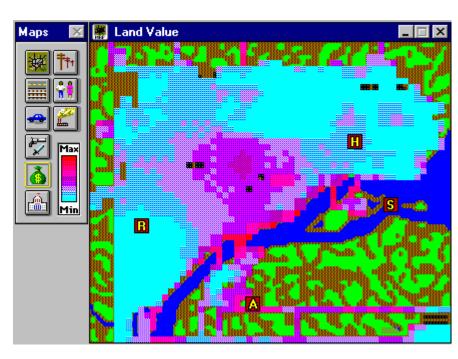
Tax Revenue = Population x Land Value x Tax Rate x Scaling Factor

<u>Tax Rate</u> <u>Effect</u> 0% - 6% Fast growth in all zones. Diminished Tax Revenues. <u>Tax Rate</u> 7% - 9%

Effect Slows growth in all zones. Steady Tax Revenues. <u>Tax Rate</u> 10% - 20%

All zones decline. High initial Tax Revenues diminishes thereafter.

Effect



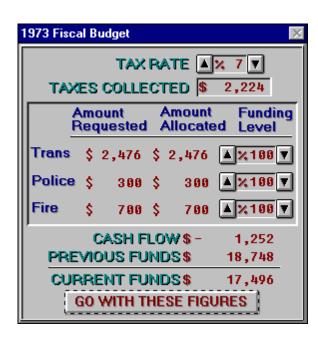
Increases Land Value

Water front Trees and Parks Proximity to city center

Decreases Land Value

Crime Pollution Trip Distance





Yearly City Budget

Yearly Costs and Cost Centers

Police \$100 per year per station Fire \$100 per year per station Trans Varies depending on type

> Road - \$1 per year per tile Bridge - \$4 per year per tile Rail - \$2 per year per tile

Tunnel - \$10 per year per tile

Additional Budget for Civic Improvements

New Zones \$100 (Industrial, Residential, Commercial)

Police/Fire \$500 (per station)

Transportation Varies depending on type

Road - \$10 per tile Bridge - \$50 per tile Rail - \$20 per tile

Tunnel - \$100 per tile

Utilities Power lines on land - \$5 per tile

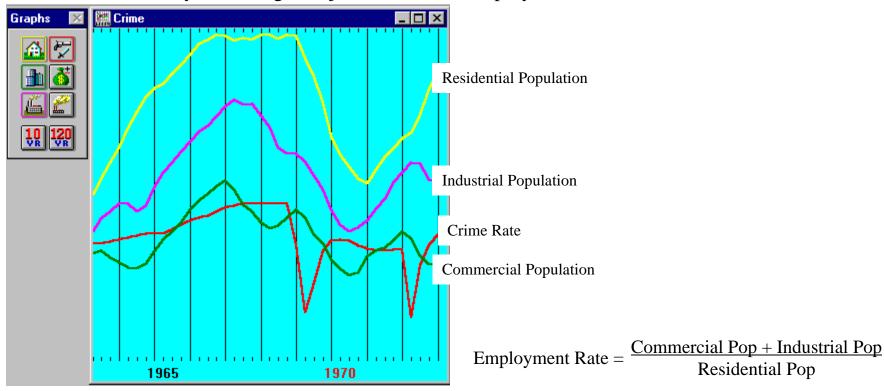
Power lines on water - \$25 per tile

Power station: Coal - \$3,000; powers 30 zones

Power station: Nuclear - \$5,000; powers 150 zones

Overview of the Detroit Scenario

- Scenario Description: Detroit, Michigan circa 1972
 - Due to changes in external consumer demand, the city industrial base is in decline
 - crime is on the increase
 - the city is experiencing a negative cash flow
 - the city is starting a major downturn in employment



Tax Revenue = Population x Land Value x Tax Rate x Scaling Factor

Strategic and Operational Objectives

Strategic Objectives

- Improve cash flow
- Improve tax revenue
- Reduce crime
- Move city economy from industrial based to commercial based

Operational Objectives

- Positive cash flow by Jan 1976 (3 years)
- Cut Transportation Dept budget by 25% by Jan 1974 (1 year)
 - Remove unnecessary rail and road capacity to reduce costs
- Rezone waterfront areas from Industrial to Commercial and Residential to improve land value and increase tax revenues
- Increase number of Police stations from 3 to 6 for adequite coverage and city wide crime suppression
- Reduce taxes to improve growth: goal is 6% by Jan 1977 (4 years)
- Improve land values through out the city by rezoning and using parks to improve land values