## Cluster development and innovation in equestrian tourism in North West of Iceland





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## The presentation

- The research
  - Purpose and aims
  - Research methods
  - Theoretical background
- The study area North West of Iceland
  - The geographical area
  - The image horses and equestrianism
- Cluster development
  - The development of equestrianism
  - The horse industry in NW Iceland cluster mapping
  - Operators view and experience: business development, competition vs. collaboration, resource utilization, flow of knowledge, specialisation and innovation
- Conclusion

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## The study

### • The purpose

- To analyze regional cluster development in relation to horse based businesses in North West of Iceland
  - An emphasis on innovation in equestrian tourism

### Research questions

- Can a growing horse related activity in North West of Iceland be seen as a manifestation of an emerging cluster in the equestrian field in the area?
- If so, how is the competition and cooperation within the cluster affecting resource utilization, knowledge transfer and innovation?

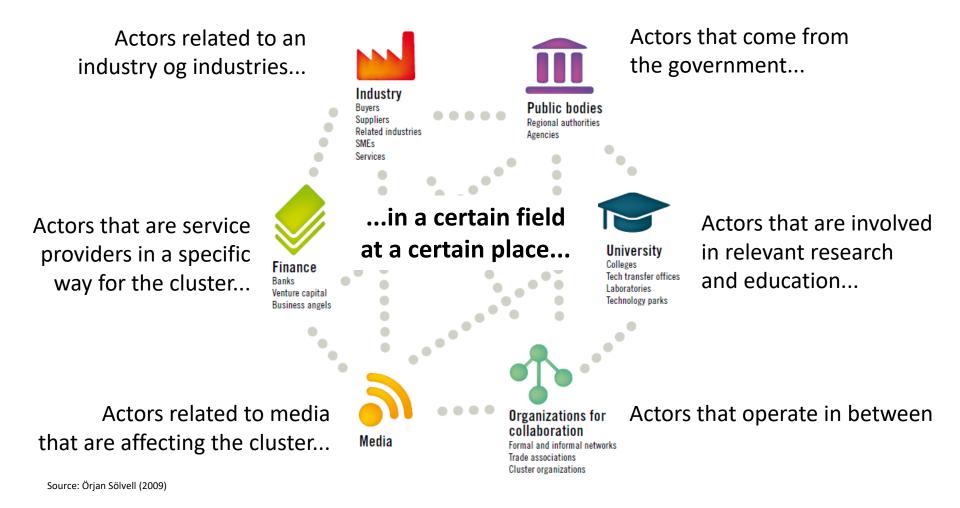




## Methods

- Analysis of secondary data on:
  - The development of equestrianism in the NW area
  - The distribution of horse based businesses and support system in terms of; co-location, development of relations etc.
  - The characteristic of the horse industry in the area and it's competitive environment; number and profile of businesses, size, growth, exports, rivalry, cooperation etc.
- Open ended interviews
  - With horse based business operators / 2014 23:14

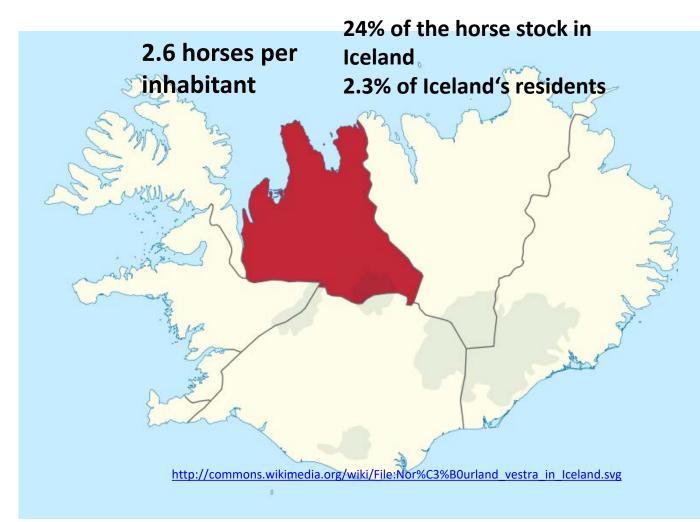
## What is a cluster?

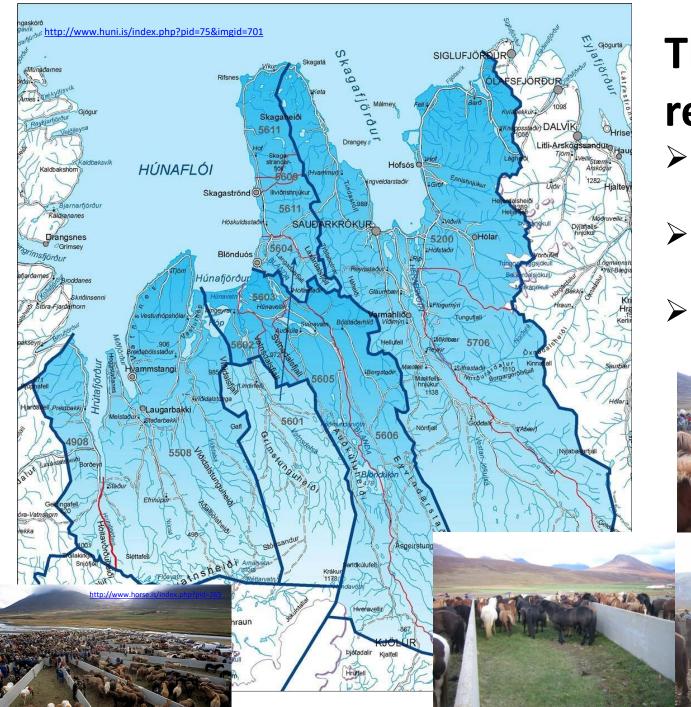


## Dynamic clusters contribute to...

- Clusters have an impact on productivity and prosperity...
  - Improve access to factors of production...
  - Make communication and trade easier...
  - Contribute to knowledge dissemination...
  - Help in benchmarking and positioning...
- Cluster affect ways of thinking and innovation...
  - Fosters interdependence and increase opportunities...
  - Furthers cooperation in knowledge sharing...
  - Enables joint efforts of experimentation...
  - Contributes to development and birth of new companies...

## North West of Iceland - the study area





# The three regions:

> West-

Húnavatnssýsla

► East-

Húnavatnssýsla

➢ Skagafjörður



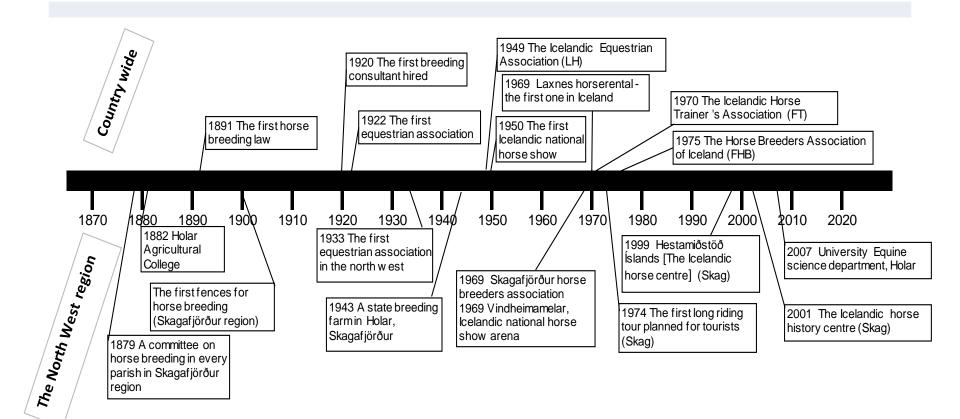
## The image - findings from a pilot study

- Long history of breeding and horsemanship
- A huge number of horses
- Common participation in horsemanship
- Various horse related activities
- "The Mecca of the Icelandic horsemanship"

- Easy access to horse related education
- Beautiful nature
- Good riding trails
- Relaxed atmophere
- Operator's little emphasis on profit
- Horse round ups

(Sigurðardóttir, 2011a; Sigurðardóttir, 2011b) /07 / 2014 23:14

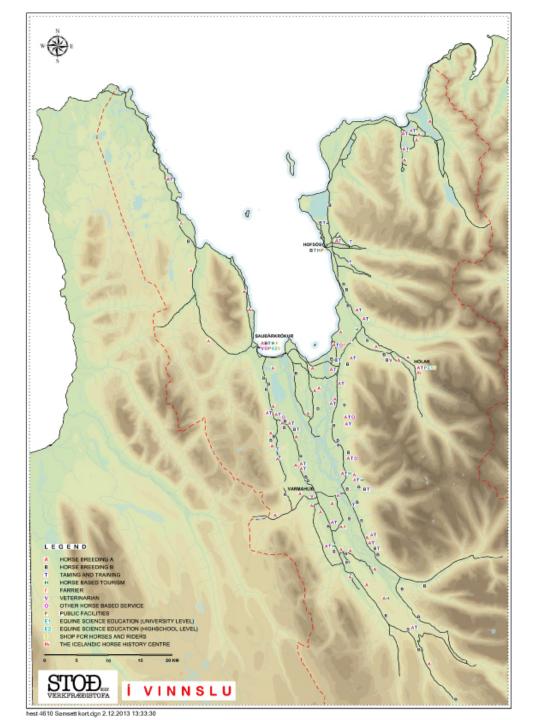
### Development of equestrianism 1870-2014 - a long standing development



#### Distribution of horse based businesses in Skagafjordur region







## The horse industry in NW Iceland

#### Number of businesses

- Breeding 212
  - In the last 6 years at least one horse from the farm has reached 7,5 in average as a breeding horse
- Training 60
  - At least one man-year
- Horse tourism 16
- Farriers 4
- Veterinarians 3

#### **Other business operation**

 Meet and blood production, tack repairing, riding instruction, goods for horses and riders, pasture and hay, transport.....

#### Ingibjörg Sigurðardóttir & Runólfur Smári Steinþórsson

#### Associations

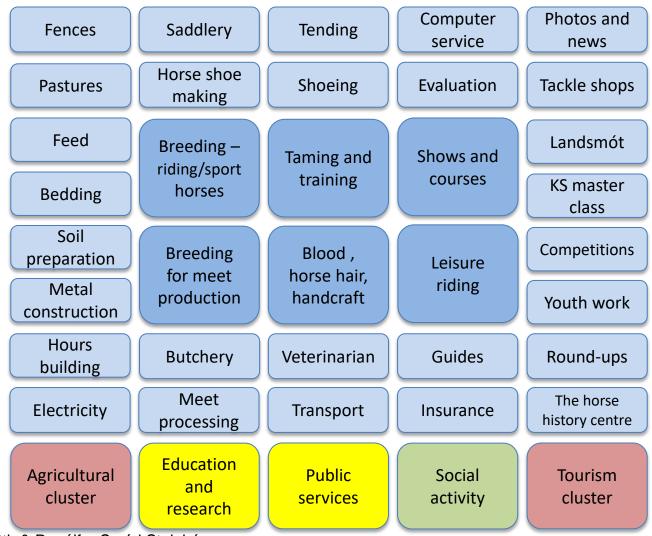
- Associations within LH/FEIF 6
- Horse breeders associations 3
   Education
  - Holar University College

    Equine science and rural tourism
- FNV Secondary school
   Equine program
- Independent riding instructors

Other

- The horse history centre Hólar
- Events; Landsmót, breeding shows, KS Master class, "Hrossablót".....
- Activities for kids

## The cluster of equestrianism in the NW



# *Operators* –> competition vs. collaboration

- A considerable focus on collaboration within the industry
  - However some operators mention that more unity is needed
  - Operators emphasis the importance of collaboration between farms/operators e.g. in breeding and tourism development
    - Tourism operators do e.g. borrow horses from horse farmers for the high tourism season in the summer -> farmers get their horses shoed and trained for the sheep gathering season in the fall...

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## *Operators* –> resource utilization

- The interviews indicate that it has been hard in the recent years to run a business solely focusing on horse breeding and selling
- Variable streams of income are needed
- Operators emphasis better utilization of horses, land, buildings, equipment and labor
  - Tourism is commonly seen as a solution for horse breeders to increase income and utilization of existing resources
- Interviewee 19, e.g. said:
  - The greatest income is when you sell an expensive horse, but then the smaller factors also count, like selling a bit of tourism, riding instruction, horse caring and feeding and so on, it all matters as we get small amounts from different sources 23/07/2014 23:14

## Operators -> flow of knowledge

- Operators seem aware of the importance of knowledge and skills in equestrianism for developing businesses and the industry
  - They did mention:
    - hiring graduates/students from Holar University
    - sending horses to Holar University for training
    - the importance of getting knowledge from local institutions
    - gaining working experience from abroad before starting own businesses

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# *Operators* –> specialisation and innovation

- Specialisation seem to be increasing
  - Operators claim they have started to get farriers to shoe their horses and expert trainers to show breeding horses instead of doing it all by them self
- Discussing competition, interviewee 1 said she has the dream that all operators in the industry have the same vision for the industry to increase collaboration, but she also claimed:
  - I think there is space for everyone, each and everyone only needs to think about how to specialise

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## Conclusions

- A horse based business cluster exists in North West Iceland as there has been/is:
  - A long standing development of equestrianism in the area
  - A variable activity and businesses
  - Increasing competition
  - A favourable environment for equestrian cluster development
  - Horse based activity existing in all levels of the value chain



## Conclusions

- The co-location of businesses within the equestrian industry seem to stimulate resource utilization, knowledge flow, specialization and innovation in the NW of lceland
  - -> Start up of new businesses
  - > Development of existing businesses
- Most companies are small lifestyle businesses

-> might affect their capability of innovation and product development

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# Thank you...

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