

# Cluster development in equestrianism; an example from North West of Iceland



Ingibjörg Sigurðardóttir

Holar University College

Runólfur Smári Steinþórsson

University of Iceland



HÁSKÓLI ÍSLANDS

# The presentation

- The research
  - Purpose and aims
  - Research methods
- The study area – North West of Iceland
  - The geographical area
  - The image - horses and equestrianism
- Cluster development
  - Development of equestrianism
  - Distribution of existing horse businesses in the NW
  - Productivity and competitiveness
  - Further research
- Conclusion

# The study

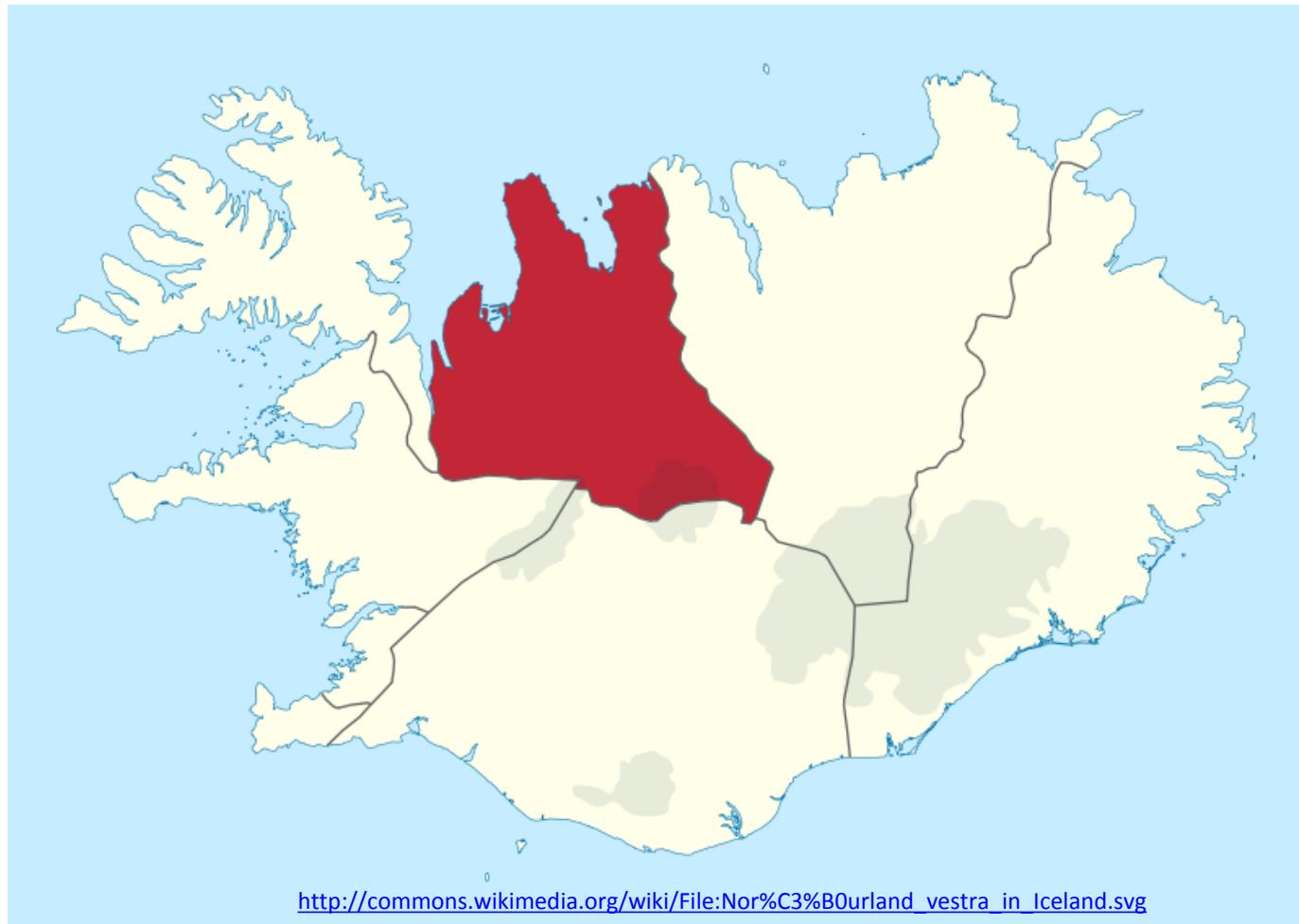
- **The purpose**
  - To analyse cluster development in relation to horse based businesses in North West of Iceland
    - An emphasis on equestrian tourism
- **Research question**
  - Is there a cluster in equestrianism emerging in North West of Iceland?
  - What are the relations of that cluster to the development of equestrian tourism

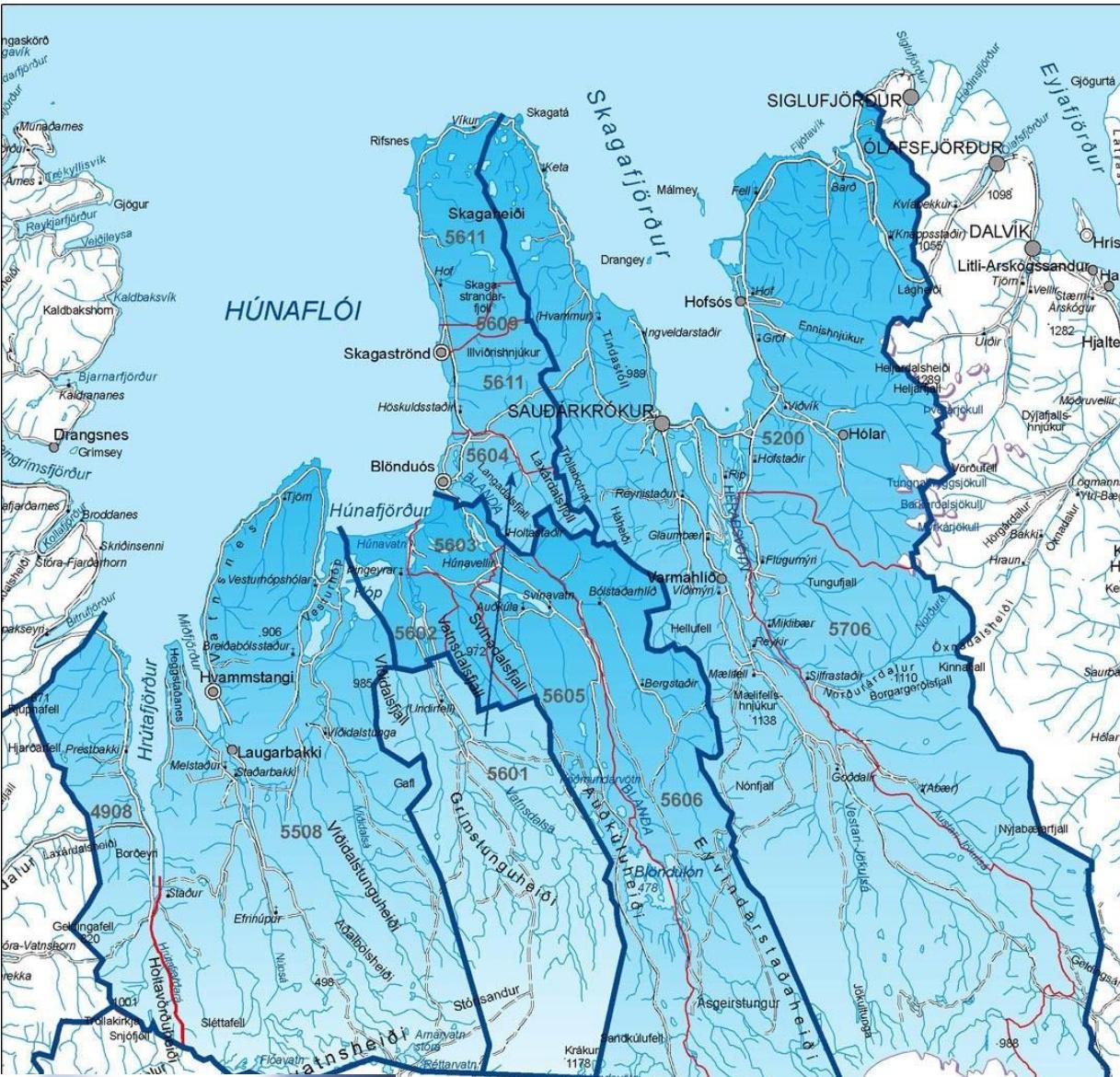


# Methods

- 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 operators which participated in an attempt to develop a 'horse based business cluster initiative' in the NW area
  - With horse based business operators, in terms of cluster development in general

# North West of Iceland - the research area





<http://www.horse.is/index.php?pid=265>

<http://www.huni.is/index.php?pid=75&imgid=701>

- # The three regions:
- West-  
Húnavatnssýsla
  - East-  
Húnavatnssýsla
  - Skagafjörður



<http://polychromepictures.de/sample-date/>



<http://visitskagafjordur.is/category/mvo/display/5129>

# 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 atmosphere
- Operators little emphasis on profit
- Horse round ups

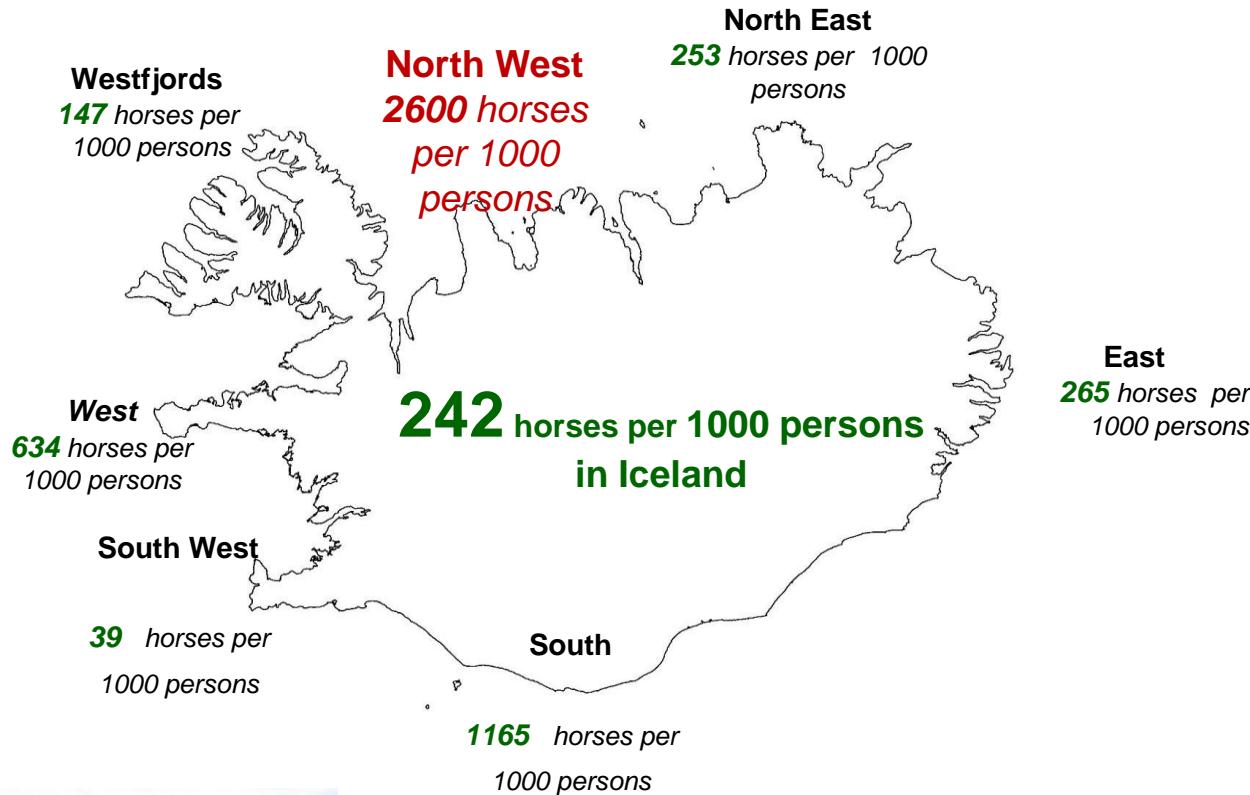
(Sigurðardóttir, 2011a; Sigurðardóttir, 2011b)

# Horses and inhabitants in the North West

- A common participation in equestrian associations
  - About 15% of residents are members of the six equestrian associations operating in the area
  - 3,25% of Icelanders are members of similar equestrian associations
- 18.497 horses
  - About 24% of the Icelandic horse stock
  - 2,3% of the population in Iceland



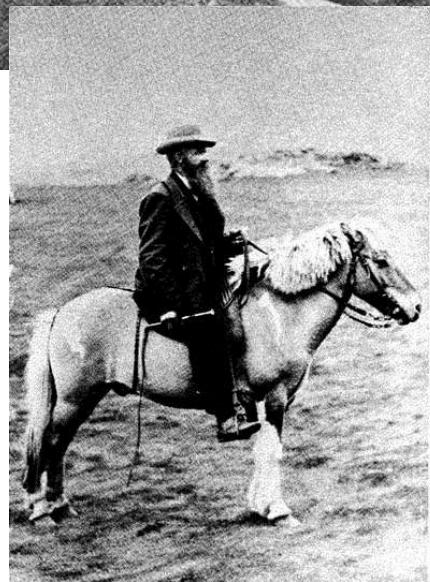
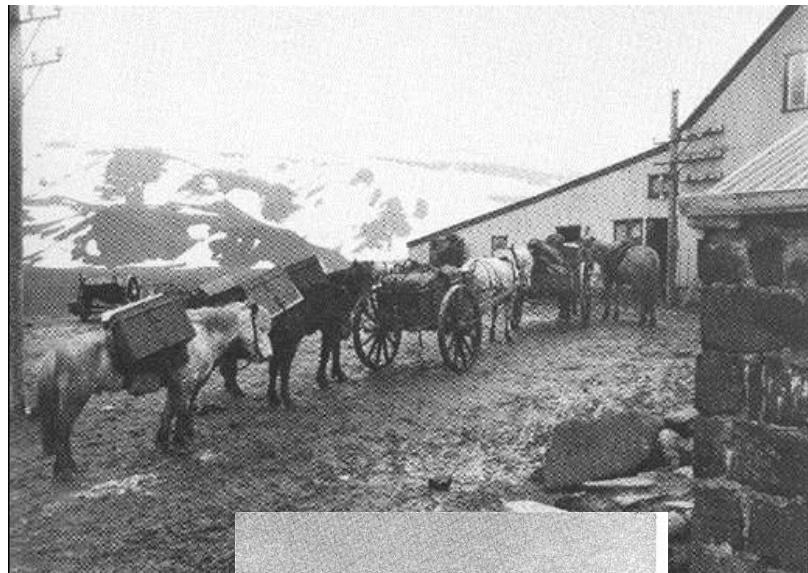
# Number of horses per 1000 persons



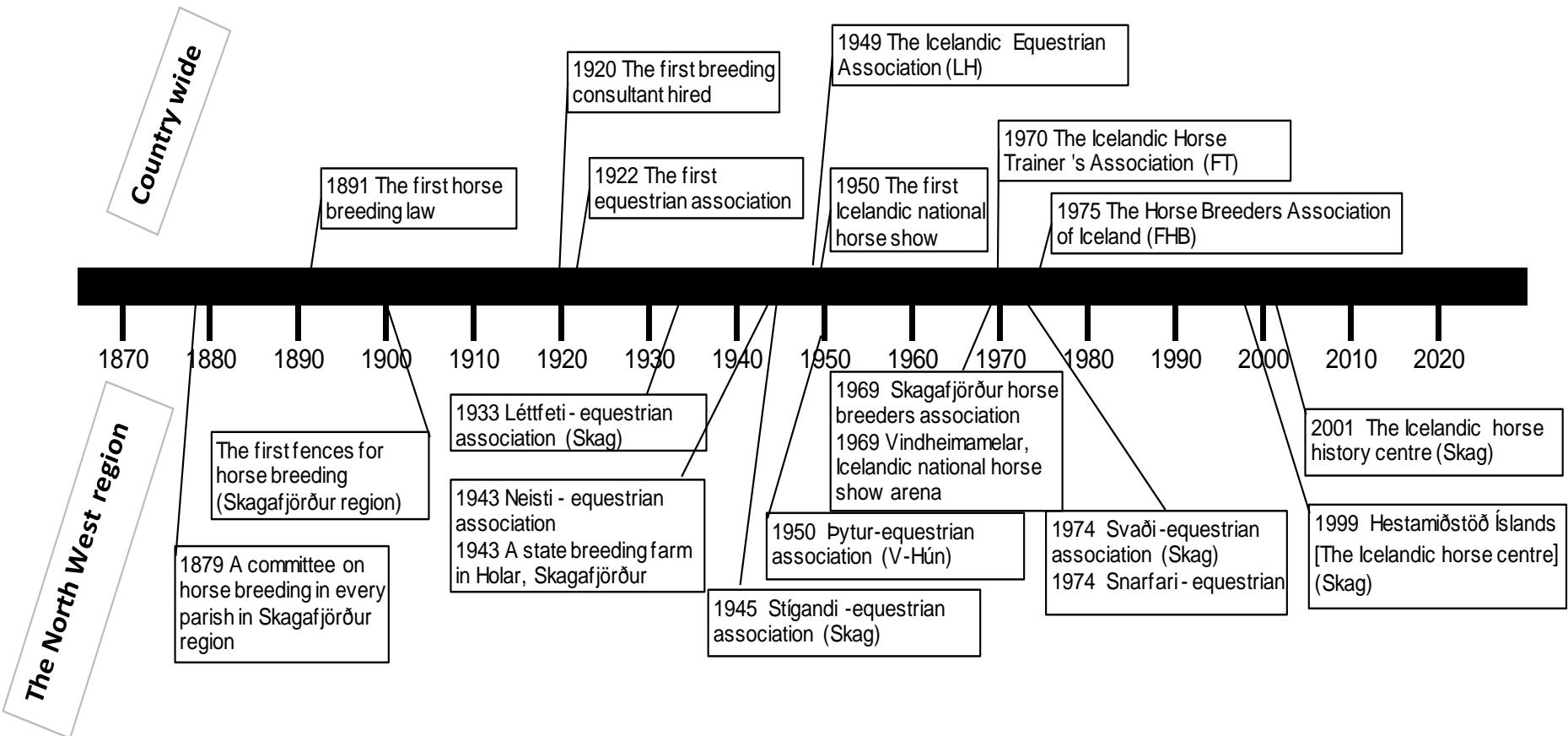
Iceland	242
(Sigurðardóttir, 2011)	
Sweden	31
Belgium	29
Denmark	28
Ireland	19
Great Britain	17

(Liljenstolpe, 2009)

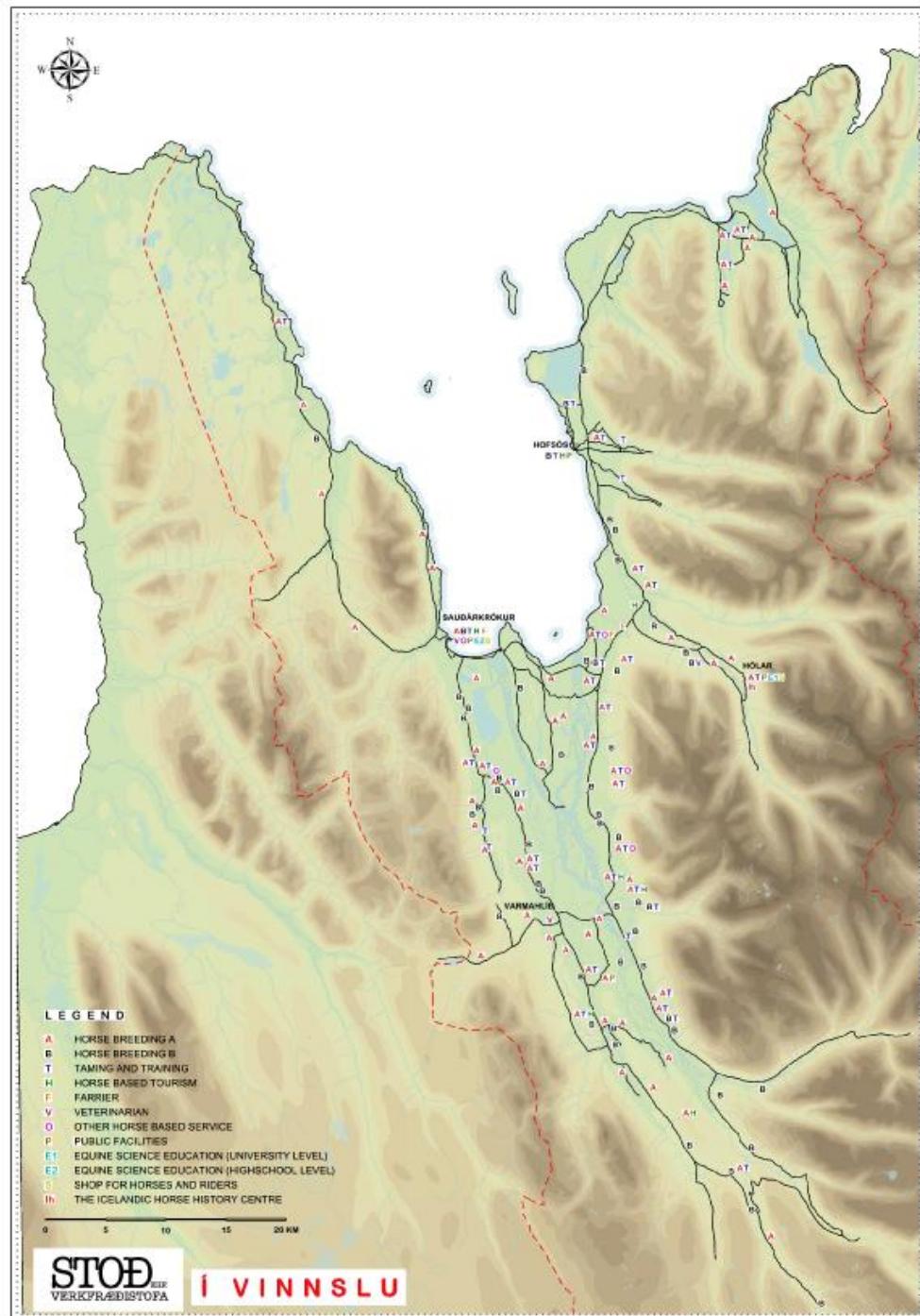
# The horse in labour and transport



# Development of equestrianism 1870-2013



# The distribution of horse based businesses in Skagafjordur region (a draft)



# The North West - Competitiveness

- A leading actor in breeding the Icelandic horse
  - Two out of three main tribes of horses originate in the NW
  - A strong horse related image and long history of equestrianism
- Education in equine science up to university level
- An increasing competition within the horse industry
- Price horses in 1990, from the NW area:
  - 38% of first price stallions (all from Skag.)
  - 23% of price mares (all Skag.)
- Price horses in 2013, from the NW area
  - 13,7% of first price stallions (10% from Skag, 3,7% from Hún)
  - 18,5% of first price mares (10,4% from Skag, 8,1% from Hún)
- *Is the competitive advantages of the NW, in horse breeding and selling declinding?*

# Conclusion

- Horse based business clusters initiatives have so far not been successful – Why?
- A long standing development of equestrianism in the North West area
- Indications of existing resources for a possible cluster development
- A more in-depth research is crucial



# The next steps

- Finish the cluster mapping
- Define main actors of the cluster
- Analyse opportunities and hindrances in the cluster environment
- Analyse the competitive environment and competitiveness of the NW area
- Execute open ended interview with actors in a ‘horse business cluster initiative’ and operators of horse based businesses

# References

- Dalin, G. (2009). *Equine Research, Collaboration and Knowledge Transfer*. Presentation from the EU Equus 2009. Assessed 28<sup>th</sup> of June 2012 at <http://www.equus2009.eu/Presentations.html>
- Delgado, M., Porter, M.E. & Stern, S. (2010). Clusters and entrepreneurship. *Journal of Economic Geography*, 10(4), pp. 495-518.
- Elgåker, H., & Wilton, B.L. (2008). Horse farms as a factor for development and innovation in the urban-rural fringe with examples from Europe and Northern America. Proceedings from 10th Annual Conference, Nordic-Scottish University for Rural and Regional Development. Copenhagen: University of Copenhagen.
- Enright, M.J. (2003). Regional clusters: What we know and what we should know, in J. Bröcker, D. Dohse & R. Soltwedel (Eds.) *Innovation Clusters and Interregional Competition*, pp. 99-129 (Berlin: Springer).
- Félag hrossabænda (n.d.). Um FHB. Assessed 19th of Nón. 2013 á <http://www.fhb.is/sidur.aspx?articleid=43>
- Garkovich, L., Brown, K. & Zimmerman, J.N. (2009). "We're not horsing around" Conceptualizing the Kentucky Horse Industry as an Economic Cluster. *Journal of Community Development Society*, 39(3), pp.94-113
- Gestsson, M.Ó. (1979). *HESTAMENN, 2. Bindi*. Akureyri: Mattiás Ó. Gestsson.
- Gestsson, S. (1987). *Í morgunljómanum. Saga L.H. í 35 ár*. Reykjavík: Landsamband hestamannafélaga.
- Gunnarsson, Á. (1998). *Glymja járn við jörðu. Átakasaga hrossaræktarmannsins Sveins Guðmundssonar*. Reykjavík: Bókaútgáfan Skjaldborg.
- Hansen, A. (1988). *Svaðastaðahrossin, uppruni og saga*, 1. *Bindi*. Reykjavík: Ísafold.
- Ingimarsson, I. (1995). *Stígandi 50 ára. Frá Vallabökum til Vindheimamela*. Í Sigríður Sigurðardóttir, ritsjórn. Skagafirði: Hestamannafélagið Stígandi.
- Landssamband hestamannafélaga (n.d.). *Aðildarfélög*. Assessed 19th of Nón. 2013 á <http://www.lhestar.is/is/felogin>
- Liljenstolpe, C. (2009). Horses in Europe. (Ed. Cecilia Lönnell). SE: Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU).
- Magnússon, S.A. (1978). *FÁKAR, Íslenski hesturinn í bliðu og stríðu*. Reykjavík: Bókaforlagið Saga.
- Morgunblaðið (1999). Hestamiðstöð Íslands formlega stofnuð. 10. Des
- Ollenburg, C. (2005). Research Note, Worldwide Structure of the Equestrian Tourism Sector. *Journal of Ecotourism*, 4(1), 1-9. Doi:10.1080/14724040508668437.
- Parker, G. & Beedell, J. (2010). Land-based Economic Clusters and their Sustainability: The Case of the Horseracing Industry. *Local Economy*, 25(3), pp. 220-233.
- Porter, M.E. (2000). Location, competition and economic development: Local clusters in a global economy. *Economic Development Quarterly*, 14(1), pp. 15-35.
- Reiðhöllin Svaðastaðir (n.d.). *Reiðhöllin Svaðastaðir*. Assessed 20<sup>th</sup> of Nón. 2013 á [http://www.svadastadir.is/page/um\\_reidhollina](http://www.svadastadir.is/page/um_reidhollina)
- Sigurdardóttir, I. (2011). Hestamennska sem atvinnugrein á Norðurlandi vestra [Horsemanship as an industry in northwest Iceland]. *Conference proceedings from Fræðaþing landbúnaðarins 2011*. In Kristinsdóttir, A. (ed.). 8(1),84-90.
- Sigurðardóttir, I. (2004). *Hrossarækt á Hólum í Hjaltadal*. Glærusýning
- Sigurðardóttir, I. (2011). Economic importance of the horse industry in North West Iceland: a case in point. In Terziyska, I, Trifonova, J. & Vasileva, M. (eds.), *Economics, Management and Tourism, Second International Conference for PhD Candidates*. p. 113-117.
- Sigurðardóttir, I., & Helgadóttir, G. (2006). Upplifun og þjónusta: Íslenskir gestir í hestaleigum [e. Experience and service: Icelandic customers in domestic horse rentals]. *Landabréfið*, 22(1), 37-47.
- Sigurðardóttir, S. (1995). *Stígandi 50 ára. Frá Vallabökum til Vindheimamela*. Skagafirði: Hestamannafélagið Stígandi.
- The Henley Center (2004). A report of research on the horse industry in Great Britain. London: Defra Publications.
- Torfason, J. (2010). *Gísli á Hofi vakir enn*. Hofi: Bókaútgáfán á Hofi.
- Worldfengur (2013). The stud book of the Icelandic horse. Assessed from <http://www.worldfengur.com/>

# Thank you...

Further information:  
[inga@holar.is](mailto:inga@holar.is)  
[rsmari@hi.is](mailto:rsmari@hi.is)



HÁSKÓLI ÍSLANDS

Ingibjörg Sigurðardóttir & Runólfur Smári Steinþórsson

28/09/2013 10:51