
Toronto's ICT Sector: Global Production Networks or Outsourcing & US Continentalism

*Patrick J. Galvin and
David A. Wolfe*

Innovation Policy Lab
Munk School of Global Affairs, U. of Toronto,

Presentation to the Annual Meeting of the
Creating Digital Opportunity Research Partnership
Delta City Centre Hotel
Ottawa, April 30, 2015

Overview of Presentation

- Key Definitions
- Major Research Questions
- Economic Overview of Toronto
- Highlights of the Toronto ICT Sector
- Major Findings of our Research
- Next Steps

Key Definitions

- Global Production Networks
 - “entities that create a situation of interdependency among firms, “each set of which has unique innovational capabilities in some stages of production but not in others.” (Breznitz and Murphree, 2011)

Major Research Questions

- What does the evidence gathered to date reveal about the extent to which Toronto's ICT sector is integrated into global production networks?
- What are the key drivers determining the competitiveness of ICT firms located in the Toronto region?

Economic Overview of Toronto

- Largest city in Canada
 - 6 million in the GTA – more than 8 in the GGH
- Most diversified economy
 - Transition from manufacturing to knowledge-based economy and cultural/creative industries
 - Strongest financial services sector in Canada
- Scores high on creative occupations & number of Bohemians (Florida)
- Greatest challenge is coordinating across large number of jurisdictions in region
 - New developments with Toronto Region BOT, CivicAction Alliance, Western GTA Alliance, etc.

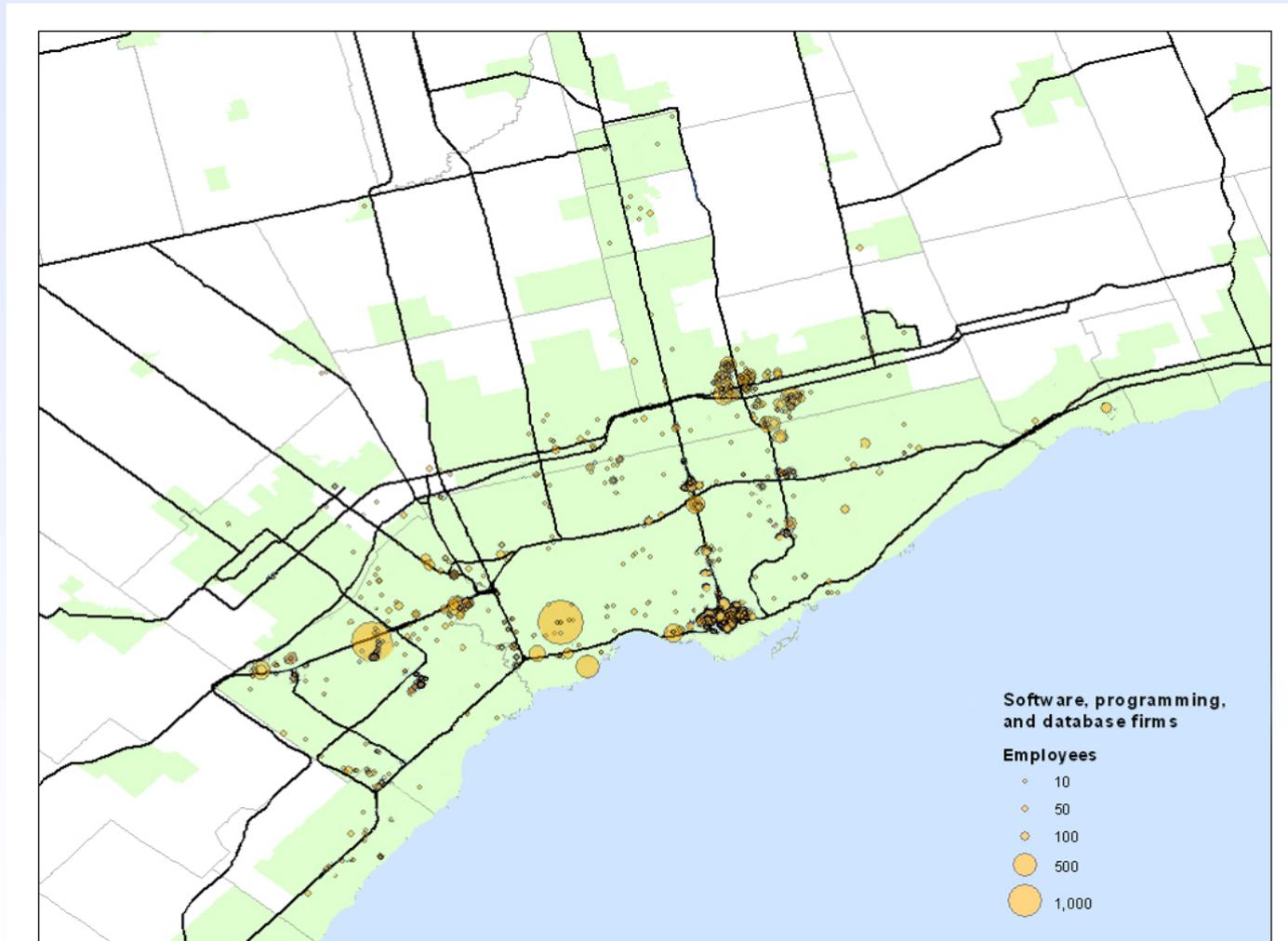
Key Economic Challenges in the Toronto Region

- Regional competitiveness:
 - Loss of traditional manufacturing base
 - Slow recovery from recession – rising unemployment, increase in part-time work
 - Mismatch between jobs and labour demand
 - Sprawl and transportation congestion (OECD report)
 - Strong research base, weak commercialization record
- Fiscal imbalance between needs and resources
- Infrastructure demands and utilization issues

Drivers of Toronto's ICT Sector

- GTA
 - 11,500 firms in the ICT sector in Toronto
 - 605 manufacturing firms & 10,900 service firms
 - More than 161,000 employees in Toronto ICT sector
 - Key firms include headquarters of most major MNCs
 - Bell Canada, Rogers, Celestica, Xerox, HP, AT&T, Motorola, Telus, Microsoft, Semtech
 - 500 firms are active R&D performers – 6,600 researchers
 - IBM Software Solutions Lab – 2500 employees
 - Xerox Research Centre in Sheridan Park-100 scientists
 - Cluster is geographically dispersed
 - From Markham to Oakville
 - Multiple, competing industry associations
 - representing different segments and interests

Location of ICT Firms in Toronto



Key Research Findings

- Global Production Networks versus Global Marketing Focus
- Firms describe themselves as being part of global production networks
- Many firms have offices around the world which reinforces such thinking
- Reality is: Firms producing products or services in Canada but marketing them globally
- One firm: global production network

Outsourcing of Manufacturing

- Manufacturing firms claiming to manufacture in Canada do not
 - Firms have outsourced their manufacturing to either India or China due to cheaper labour costs
 - A few firms have established manufacturing plants in Mexico
 - Firms have also sent their R&D personnel to these countries

Continental Business Focus

- Many service provider firms do little actual business in Canada
- Can be headquartered in Toronto, but majority of revenue is from US markets
- Typical business breakdown is: 95 % business in US; 5% in Canada
- Few firms have 70% in North America, 25% in Europe, 5% Asia

Location of Research & Development

- Majority of service provider firms conduct R&D in Toronto or GTA
- Majority of software firm R&D also done in Toronto or GTA
- R&D includes everything from idea to offer
- For few firms, anything not of high innovation value done outside of Canada in Asia

Perspectives on Talent Development

- Great pool of STEM talent in Toronto
 - Toronto IT sector well positioned from a talent perspective
 - University co-op programs good at producing IT talent
- But IT firms still struggle to find good people
 - What skill sets do they need?
 - Lack of interpersonal skills
 - Lack of business skills
 - What monetary compensation should they offer?
 - Can't fill jobs in certain cities in Canada

Perspectives on Talent Development

II

- Lot of key talent has moved to U.S. or Asia
- R&D talent, engineering talent, programming talent have all left
- As a result of this talent loss, not enough qualified applicants in software engineering, computer engineering, electrical engineering

What anchors these firms in Canada?

- Founders of the firm are Canadian
- Firm's customers outside of Canada like doing business with Canadians.
- Canadians seen as nice, polite, and trustworthy in business
- Over the years the firm has built a human capital skill set that would be difficult to replicate easily in other places

Canada's ICT Future in Global Production Networks

- ICT executives with over three decades of experience have stated they have never seen the Canadian industry as weak as it is today
- Before we think about global production networks, we have to further develop our ICT ecosystem
- Need more companies to start more companies to grow the ecosystem

Canada's ICT Future in Global Production Networks (Cont)

- Need to sustain this growth for a decade in order to develop a healthy Canadian ICT ecosystem
- Key question is:
 - Can we keep the talent here to do this?
- If we fail, no chance to ever start another Research In Motion because the thinking will be that it is never going to happen

Summary of Research Findings

- Little integration of Toronto's ICT sector into global production networks at the present time
- Outsourcing of mfg. & a continental business focus
- Toronto ICT firms have adopted a global marketing focus rather than a global production network focus
- While Toronto has a number of key drivers that contribute to IT competitiveness, a lot of key talent has moved to U.S. or Asia resulting in a shortage of highly skilled workers
- Before we think about global production networks, we have to develop our ICT ecosystem and sustain this growth over a decade.
- Key question is:
 - Can we keep the talent here to do this?

THANK YOU

patrick.galvin@utoronto.ca

david.wolfe@utoronto.ca

Innovation Policy Lab
Munk School of Global Affairs
University of Toronto