Many OECD countries have adopted national strategies to foster innovation and improve its economic impact. Even countries that have refrained from active industrial policy last years now seek new ways to improve the environment for innovation with the aim to boost. Strengthening innovation is regarded as a challenging policy goal. As it places a premium on higher level skills and may involve significant adjustment, it can be perceived as conflicting with social goals, including income distribution and employment creation. Indeed policies to strengthen innovation cannot be conceived and implemented in isolation. Primary goals of active labour unions in Canada - Obtain economic benefits and improved treatment for their members through job security - Change to pay, benefits and govt policies & practices. Two Types: 1) Business Unionism - Focuses on economics and welfare issues, Ex. Pay & benefit, job security and working conditions. 2) Social Unionism - Focuses on influencing the social and economic policies of govt - Ex. speaking out on proposed legislative forms. International Unions - Labour unions with head office in other countries that charter branches in both Canada and other countries. National Unions - Labour unions that charter branches in Canada only. Local Unions - Small number of employees that belong to labour union purely local in geographical scope. OECD's dissemination platform for all published content - books, serials and statistics. Measuring Well-being and Progress in Countries at Different Stages of Development: Towards a More Universal Conceptual Framework (with OECD Development Centre). Measuring and Assessing Job Quality: The OECD Job Quality Framework (with OECD Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs). Forecasting GDP during and after the Great Recession: A contest between small-scale bridge and large-scale dynamic factor models (with OECD Economics Directorate). Decoupling of wages from productivity: Macro-level facts (with OECD Economics Directorate). Which policies increase value for money in healt across OECD countries. Overall, we find the share of jobs at risk of automation to be, on average across OECD countries, 9%. However, these numbers may be limited in informing us about the potential impact. As a final result, we find heterogeneities across OECD countries. For instance, while the share of automatable jobs is 6% in Korea, the corresponding rate is 12% in Austria.