

for works of choreography is provided; the compulsory licence for the manufacturing of records is abolished; and a new exhibition right is provided to visual artists whose works are displayed at public exhibitions.

Economic and Regional Development Agreements. A relatively recent development in Canadian arts policy has been to include development projects related to artistic or cultural endeavours in federal-provincial Economic Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs). The Department of Communications signed the first culture and communications sub-agreement with Manitoba in 1984 which provided \$21 million (\$13 million in federal contributions) to strengthen development of the province's communications and cultural enterprises. Similar sub-agreements in support of cultural activities have been concluded with Quebec, where \$40 million (\$20 million in federal contributions) has been allocated to support such cultural infrastructures as the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts and a Film Production Centre; and with Ontario, where \$50 million (\$25 million in federal contributions) has been allocated to support the Royal Ontario Museum, Elgin Winter Garden Theatre, TVOntario and the Tom Thomson Memorial Art Gallery projects.

15.2 The performing arts

Performing arts, including theatre, music, dance and opera, share the collective entertainment market mainly with movies and sporting events. The appearance of television in the 1950s and its rapid growth was first seen as formidable competition for the stage. There was fear that TV entertainment at home would cut deeply into attendance at the performing arts. But, following the period of the appearance of television, instead of a decline of interest, there has been a general upsurge in all the performing arts.

The number of performing arts organizations fluctuates constantly. There are always organizations folding or coming into being. Data on 298 organizations collected by Statistics Canada for 1986 include most of the major professional companies. For this annual survey, the organizations included 180 theatre companies, 64 music organizations, 42 dance companies and 12 opera companies.

During 1986, the 298 companies gave almost 36,000 performances to combined audiences of 12.2 million. The revenues earned amounted to \$120 million.

Grants from all levels of government and donations from the private sector totalled \$118 million.

Government grants accounted for 34% of all revenue for theatre companies, 32% for opera companies, 37% for music organizations and 45% for dance groups. In descending order, the principal contributors were the federal government, provincial governments and municipal or regional governments.

The level of private sector donations, in total, was between that of the provincial and municipal governments for theatre and dance companies while in opera it exceeded each level of government funding and in music it fell between provincial and federal levels.

On the expenditure side, personnel costs accounted for approximately 55% of the average expenses for theatre companies, less than 50% for dance and opera companies and rose to 68% for music groups. Publicity and administration each accounted for between 4% and 11% of total expenses, depending on the discipline. Other production costs, such as sets, costumes, props, technical equipment and tickets, accounted for 18% of theatre, 10% of music, 25% of dance and 22% of opera total average expenses.

Professional theatre is the most prevalent of the performing arts in Canada. In 1986, more professional theatre companies gave more performances before more Canadians than all the professional music, dance and opera companies combined.

Symphony orchestras. Most major Canadian cities now support symphony orchestras. Several, including the Toronto, Montreal and the National Arts Centre orchestras, have achieved international status.

Dance. Three major Canadian dance companies, the National Ballet, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet and Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, have been enthusiastically acclaimed internationally. In recent years, smaller professional groups have emerged, usually called chamber or concert ballet companies and a growing number of leading, innovative modern dance companies, such as the Toronto Dance Theatre, Robert Desrosiers Dance Theatre and the Anna Wyman Dance Theatre provide exciting and diverse programs.

Opera is the most limited of the performing arts in its sphere of influence, but this most lavish of the arts is attracting growing numbers of devotees. The Canadian Opera Company now takes its ensemble productions from East to West.

Regional picture. Activity in the performing arts is characterized by regional differences, influenced by Canadian geography and demography. Distribution of the population determines where