



The Daily

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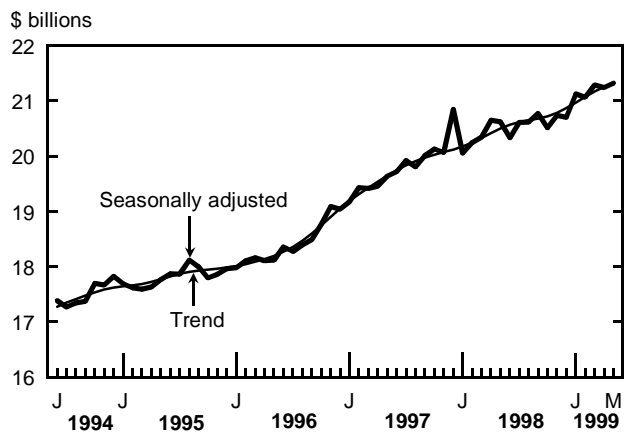
Retail trade

May 1999

In May, sluggish sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers dampened an otherwise strong month for retailers. Total retail sales reached \$21.3 billion, up 0.4% from April. This followed a 0.2% decline in April. Excluding sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales advanced 1.4% in May.

Sales by retailers have been increasing since the fall of 1998 after slowing down in the summer and spring of that year. Before the spring of 1998, increased retail sales were generally seen in 1997 and 1996. Rising employment in the last half of 1998 and an overall strong housing market, fuelled by low interest rates and increasing consumer confidence, may have helped to push up retail sales since the fall of 1998.

Auto sales dampened total retail sales in May



In May, consumer spending increased significantly in all sectors, with the exception of the automotive sector (-1.6%). Furniture stores reported robust sales (+4.8%), leading all sectors. General merchandise stores (+2.0%), retail stores classified as "other" (+1.7%), clothing stores (+1.4%), food stores (+1.0%) and drug stores (+0.6%) all posted strong sales advances. The "other" category includes stores such as liquor, sporting goods, hardware and book stores.

Second straight monthly decline for motor and recreational vehicle dealers

Lower sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers pushed down sales in the automotive sector by 1.6% in May. Sales by these dealers fell 2.4% in May and 1.4% in April, following five consecutive monthly gains. Sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers have grown at the same pace or below the rest of retail trade since the beginning of 1997. In contrast, sales advances by motor and recreational vehicle dealers outpaced those of all other retailers from 1993 to 1996.

Furniture stores bounced back

Sales in furniture stores jumped 4.8% in May following a 2.6% decline in April. May's significant increase originated not only from widespread strength in furniture stores but also from weak sales in April for household appliances and electronic stores. Despite the sales reduction in April, furniture stores continued to show increasing sales since the spring of 1996.

The remaining sectors posted increasing sales

Retail sales in general merchandise stores rose 2.0% in May following a 0.2% increase in both April and March. After flattening out in the spring and summer of 1998, sales in general merchandise stores have gained momentum since the fall of 1998. Prior to the spring of 1998, sales in general merchandise stores had generally been increasing since the beginning of 1996.

Retail stores classified as "other" experienced rising sales in May (+1.7%). Retailers in this sector have been showing generally increasing sales since the fall of 1996.

Higher sales in other clothing stores (+1.8%), women's clothing stores (+1.5%) and shoe stores (+0.9%) pushed up retail sales in the clothing sector by 1.4%. Since the beginning of 1999, retail sales in clothing stores have been advancing more than 1.0% each month except in April (-0.1%). Previously, sales in clothing stores had remained essentially flat during the last three quarters of 1998 following a year of general increases.

In May, increases in supermarkets and grocery stores (+1.0%) and other food stores (+1.3%) resulted in a 1.0% sales advance for the food sector. Sales in food stores have been increasing in 1999 after

experiencing a period of flat sales that started in the spring of 1998.

May's increase in drug store sales (+0.6%) was not enough to offset the 0.9% decline in April. Before April, drug stores posted three consecutive monthly sales gains after experiencing general declines in the second half of 1998.

Atlantic Canada led sales advances

Retail sales in Atlantic Canada bounced back in May (+4.2%) following a 2.7% decline in April. All sectors contributed to this increase. Retailers in Atlantic Canada have been enjoying a period of strong sales since the fall of 1998, after reporting stagnant sales during most of that year.

Consumers in Ontario increased spending in retail stores by 0.8% during May. Except for the automotive sector, retail sales advanced in all sectors. Sales in Ontario have generally been increasing since mid-1996.

In Quebec, consumers spent about the same amount in May as in April. Lower sales in the automotive sector completely offset advances in the remaining retail sectors. Despite slowing down in the past two months, retail sales in Quebec have generally been increasing since the spring of 1996 with pauses in the summers of 1997 and 1998.

Western retailers posted weaker sales

Retail sales in British Columbia declined 1.0% in May following a 1.5% gain in April. Lower sales in the automotive sector were mostly responsible

for this decline. Overall, retailers in British Columbia have experienced weak sales increases since November 1998. For most of 1998, sales had generally been declining.

Retail sales in the Prairie provinces also declined in May (-0.6%). Sales increases in furniture stores and general merchandise stores were insufficient to offset the significant declines in the automotive sector and clothing stores. Retail sales in the Prairie provinces have generally been flat since the beginning of 1998 after a period of increases that started in early 1996.

Related indicators for June

Housing starts increased 5.0% in June following two consecutive monthly declines. Starts have generally been increasing since the fall of 1998. Employment remained unchanged in June, the fifth month of essentially stable levels.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299 and 2397-2420.

The May 1999 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005-XPB, \$21/\$206; 63-005-XIB, \$16/155) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3549; 1-877-421-3067; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-3541; gratpau@statcan.ca), Retail Trade Section, Distributive Trades Division. □

Retail sales

	May 1998	Feb. 1999 ^r	March 1999 ^r	April 1999 ^r	May 1999 ^p	April to May 1999	May 1998 to May 1999
	seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions				% change		
Food	4,820	4,856	4,890	4,885	4,934	1.0	2.4
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,460	4,496	4,522	4,527	4,571	1.0	2.5
All other food stores	360	360	368	359	363	1.3	0.9
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,092	1,113	1,116	1,106	1,112	0.6	1.8
Clothing	1,167	1,188	1,202	1,201	1,218	1.4	4.3
Shoe stores	149	137	141	142	144	0.9	-3.4
Men's clothing stores	131	128	130	128	127	-0.2	-2.8
Women's clothing stores	373	375	374	371	377	1.5	1.2
Other clothing stores	515	547	556	560	570	1.8	10.7
Furniture	1,033	1,094	1,095	1,066	1,118	4.8	8.2
Household furniture and appliance stores	838	887	888	858	907	5.7	8.3
Household furnishings stores	195	206	207	208	211	1.1	7.7
Automotive	7,954	8,085	8,220	8,213	8,084	-1.6	1.6
Motor and recreational vehicle dealers	5,426	5,602	5,674	5,594	5,458	-2.4	0.6
Gasoline service stations	1,329	1,286	1,318	1,389	1,391	0.2	4.7
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,199	1,197	1,228	1,230	1,234	0.4	3.0
General merchandise stores	2,334	2,436	2,440	2,446	2,494	2.0	6.8
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	2,218	2,294	2,325	2,320	2,359	1.7	6.3
Other semi-durable goods stores	685	682	713	700	709	1.3	3.5
Other durable goods stores	563	596	602	589	592	0.5	5.1
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	970	1,015	1,010	1,031	1,059	2.7	9.1
Total, retail sales	20,620	21,065	21,288	21,237	21,319	0.4	3.4
Total excluding motor and recreational vehicle dealers	15,194	15,463	15,615	15,643	15,861	1.4	4.4
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	324	336	352	336	348	3.6	7.5
Prince Edward Island	88	89	93	90	93	2.8	6.0
Nova Scotia	634	660	659	632	662	4.7	4.3
New Brunswick	504	513	521	523	545	4.1	8.0
Quebec	4,727	4,955	5,022	4,991	4,993	0.0	5.6
Ontario	7,810	7,976	8,079	8,089	8,153	0.8	4.4
Manitoba	723	746	752	743	730	-1.8	0.9
Saskatchewan	630	623	629	635	636	0.1	0.9
Alberta	2,341	2,355	2,364	2,343	2,332	-0.4	-0.3
British Columbia	2,772	2,738	2,745	2,786	2,757	-1.0	-0.5
Yukon	25	28	27	27	28	1.3	9.4
Northwest Territories	..	31	31	28	30	6.9	..
Nunavut	..	14	15	15	15	-1.6	..

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

.. Figures not available.

Retail sales

	May 1998	April 1999 ^r	May 1999 ^p	May 1998 to May 1999
	unadjusted			
	\$ millions			% change
Food	5,107	4,871	5,060	-0.9
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,726	4,520	4,686	-0.8
All other food stores	382	351	374	-2.0
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,086	1,092	1,094	0.7
Clothing	1,211	1,123	1,240	2.4
Shoe stores	173	143	167	-3.5
Men's clothing stores	132	115	126	-4.6
Women's clothing stores	410	363	404	-1.6
Other clothing stores	494	501	543	9.7
Furniture	962	968	1,041	8.2
Household furniture and appliance stores	769	775	832	8.2
Household furnishings stores	193	193	209	8.4
Automotive	9,263	9,038	9,269	0.1
Motor and recreational vehicle dealers	6,570	6,457	6,467	-1.6
Gasoline service stations	1,366	1,345	1,445	5.7
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,327	1,236	1,357	2.3
General merchandise stores	2,296	2,267	2,450	6.7
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	2,371	2,121	2,486	4.9
Other semi-durable goods stores	781	630	803	2.8
Other durable goods stores	569	533	591	3.9
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,020	958	1,091	7.0
Total, retail sales	22,296	21,481	22,639	1.5
Total excluding motor and recreational vehicle dealers	15,726	15,023	16,173	2.8
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	351	336	371	5.7
Prince Edward Island	94	85	99	5.4
Nova Scotia	673	643	694	3.0
New Brunswick	543	524	578	6.4
Quebec	5,330	5,255	5,493	3.0
Ontario	8,376	8,067	8,604	2.7
Manitoba	775	749	763	-1.5
Saskatchewan	662	634	654	-1.2
Alberta	2,507	2,352	2,464	-1.7
British Columbia	2,913	2,767	2,844	-2.4
Yukon	27	26	30	9.3
Northwest Territories	..	28	31	..
Nunavut	..	15	15	..

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

.. Figures not available.

Crime statistics

1998

The crime rate, based on crimes reported by police, fell for the seventh consecutive year in 1998. The 4.1% drop resulted in the lowest rate in almost 20 years. Most crimes declined in 1998, including homicide, attempted murder, sexual assault, robbery, break and enter, motor vehicle theft and impaired driving. Among the few crimes showing an increase were drug offences (+6.0%) and prostitution (+1.7%).

Since peaking in 1991, the national crime rate has declined 21.7%. However, this rate is still almost double that of 30 years ago. Of the 2.5 million incidents reported in 1998, 12% were violent crimes, 56% were property crimes, and the remaining 32% were other *Criminal Code* offences.

Most provinces and territories followed the national trend, with the largest declines seen in Yukon, Prince Edward Island and Ontario. Only the Northwest Territories, Newfoundland, and Saskatchewan reported an increase.

The highest crime rates were found in the territories and in the Western provinces. Saskatchewan, where crime rates have been rising since 1994, now has the highest rate among the provinces, followed by British Columbia. Newfoundland continues to have the lowest crime rate.

Violent crime declining since 1992

The rate for violent crimes was down 1.5% in 1998, the sixth consecutive annual decline. Police reported slightly less than 300,000 violent crimes, the majority of which (62%) were common assault, the least serious assault category.

The largest declines in violent crime were in Yukon, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Manitoba. Saskatchewan and Quebec reported the largest increases. Among the provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported the highest violent crime rates, while Quebec and Prince Edward Island recorded the lowest rates.

All major categories of violent crime remained stable or decreased in 1998. The homicide rate, which includes first- and second-degree murder, manslaughter and infanticide, dropped 6.2%, reaching its lowest level since 1968. The 555 homicides were 31 fewer than in 1997. The homicide rate has generally been declining since the mid-1970s. The rate of attempted murder also dropped in 1998 (-15.5%), continuing to follow the trend for homicide.

Note to readers

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) collects crime data from police forces according to a nationally approved set of rules and definitions. However, many factors could influence official crime statistics. These include reporting by the public to the police, reporting by police to the CCJS and the impact of new initiatives such as changes in legislation, policies or enforcement practices.

Many factors point to the conclusion that crime rates have declined in recent years in most of Canada and in many other industrialized countries. First, the recent declines have been seen in most provinces and in the vast majority of Canada's metropolitan areas. Second, declines have been seen in serious crimes such as homicide and robbery, which are less prone to non-reporting. Third, victimization surveys, which measure the public's experiences as victims of crime regardless of whether the incidents were reported to police, have confirmed these recent declines. Fourth, similar trends are being seen in most other industrialized parts of the world, including the United States.

There are no simple reasons why crime is down, but there are many possible explanations. One common explanation is changing demographics. Canada's population is ageing. The population aged 55 and over, an age group characterized by very low involvement in crime, is increasing every year. Furthermore, the proportion of young people aged 15 to 24, those most prone to criminal activity, has been declining for many years. This reduction has coincided with the decline in crime rates seen since the early 1990s. However, while this age group began to decline in 1978, the crime rate was still increasing until 1991.

All this seems to indicate that there are other factors to explain the decreasing crime rate. Some of these factors may be the unemployment rate, changing family structures, education levels and drug use.

Using CMAs to report urban crime

Crime data for major urban areas are presented in this report according to census metropolitan areas (CMAs). CMAs are used to improve the comparability of crime rates among major cities by ensuring that a comparable mix of urban, suburban and rural areas are included for each metropolitan area. Usually more than one police service is responsible for enforcing the law within the boundaries of a CMA.

The rate of sexual assault declined for the fifth straight year, down 6.6% from 1997. Of the just over 25,000 incidents of sexual assault reported by police in 1998, the vast majority (97%) were classified as level I, the category of least physical injury to the victim. The rate of assault remained stable, as it has since 1995. The robbery rate decreased for the second straight year (-3.1%).

Rates of violent crime declined in 15 of the 25 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in 1998. The largest declines were in Halifax, Québec and Winnipeg, while the largest increases were in Windsor, Kitchener and Montréal.

Thunder Bay and Regina continued to report the highest rates of violent crime, while the lowest were reported in Sherbrooke and Québec. Homicide rates were highest in Regina and Halifax and lowest in Trois-Rivières and Saint John.

Selected criminal incidents reported by police

	1998		1997 to 1998
	Number	Rate ¹	% change in rate ¹
Violent crime - total	295,369	975	-1.5
Homicide	555	1.8	-6.2
Attempted murder	738	2.4	-15.5
Assault (levels 1, 2, 3)	223,260	737	-0.6
Other assault	12,090	40	1.4
Sexual assault (levels 1,2,3)	25,493	84	-6.6
Other sexual offences	3,459	11	-6.2
Abduction	822	2.7	-17.4
Robbery	28,952	96	-3.1
Property crime - total	1,375,881	4,541	-6.7
Break and enter	350,176	1,156	-7.1
Motor vehicle theft	165,799	547	-7.3
Theft over \$5,000	23,834	79	-1.8
Theft \$5,000 and under	712,764	2,352	-6.9
Possession of stolen goods	28,733	95	-4.5
Fraud	94,575	312	-3.4
Other Criminal Code - total	783,631	2,586	-0.3
Mischief	325,884	1,076	-5.6
Bail violation	72,451	239	2.0
Disturbing the peace	64,995	215	11.5
Offensive weapons	16,735	55	2.9
Prostitution	5,985	20	1.7
Arson	12,952	43	1.0
Other	284,629	939	2.9
Total Criminal Code (excluding traffic)	2,454,881	8,102	-4.1

¹ Rates are based on 100,000 population.

Fewer incidents involved firearms

Robberies committed with a firearm have decreased steadily since 1991, including a 3.5% drop in 1998. Robberies with a firearm accounted for 18% of all robberies in 1998, down from 25% ten years ago, and 37% 20 years ago.

Data from a sample of 94 police services, including Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver, indicate that the presence of firearms in violent crime has declined steadily over the last five years, from 6.5% of all violent incidents in 1994 to 4.8% in 1998.

Property crime down for seventh consecutive year

The property crime rate fell 6.7% in 1998, continuing the general decline since 1991. Property crimes dropped in all provinces and territories except Newfoundland. All major categories of property crime decreased in 1998.

Break-ins accounted for about one-quarter of the 1.4 million police-reported incidents involving property in 1998. The rate of residential break-ins dropped for the second straight year, down 6.4% from 1997. Business break-ins fell 9.2%.

After growing steadily for more than a decade, the rate of motor vehicle theft declined for the second consecutive year (-7.3%). However, the rate still remains almost 60% higher than a decade earlier. Police reported just over 165,000 stolen vehicles in 1998, an average of about 450 per day. The theft of trucks, minivans and sport-utility vehicles decreased for the first time in 15 years.

Property crime rates dropped in 21 of the 25 CMAs, with the largest decreases in Toronto and London. The largest increases were reported in St. John's and Halifax.

The latest drop in Toronto gives it the lowest property crime rate of all 25 CMAs, followed by Saint John. Regina, which reported the highest rates of both break and enter and motor vehicle theft, continued to show the highest property crime rate, followed by Vancouver.

Impaired driving continues to decline

The rate of persons charged with impaired driving has been declining since the early 1980s. This trend continued in 1998, with a further 3.3% drop. Of the approximately 70,000 persons charged with this offence, 103 were charged with impaired driving causing death, six fewer than in 1997. This number has generally been declining since 1989 when 183 people were charged with impaired driving causing death.

Youth crime continues to decrease

Almost 107,000 youths aged 12 to 17 were charged by police in 1998. The youth crime rate, as measured by the number of youths charged per 100,000 youths, has been dropping since 1991, including a 4.0% decrease in 1998.

Youth crime continues to be more property-oriented than crimes committed by adults. Violent crimes accounted for 20% of youth crime compared with 29% of all crimes committed by adults.

The rate for youths charged with violent crimes fell marginally (-0.6%) for the third year in a row, following drops of 2.4% in 1997 and 0.9% in 1996. Despite these recent declines, the 1998 youth violent crime rate was still 77% higher than a decade ago.

Among violent crimes, the rate of youths charged dropped for robbery (-6.3%) and sexual assault (-4.2%), while it increased for homicide (+3.2%) and assault (+0.9%). There were 56 youths charged with homicide, two more than in 1997 and slightly higher than the average of 51 seen over the past decade.

Over the past decade, the violent crime rate of female youths has increased twice as fast as for male youths. In 1998, the rate of male youths charged with violent crime decreased slightly (-0.9%) while that for female youths remained unchanged. The rate of female youths charged with violent crime is still much lower (474 per 100,000 population) than that for male youths (1,310).

The youth crime rate is generally measured using the number of youths charged by police. With the

increasing use of diversion for many first-time, non-violent offenders, it is important to also examine the trend in youths not formally charged by police. While not all police services provide these statistics, those that do so show that the number of youths not formally charged has also been declining in recent years.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2198-2200 and tables 00140103 and 00150202.

Juristat: Canadian crime statistics, 1998, vol. 19, no. 9 (85-002-XPE, \$10/93; 85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Crime rates by province and territory

	Total Criminal Code incidents		Violent crime		Property crime	
	1998	1997 to 1998	1998	1997 to 1998	1998	1997 to 1998
	Rate ¹	% change in rate	Rate ¹	% change in rate	Rate ¹	% change in rate
Canada	8,102	-4.1	975	-1.5	4,541	-6.7
Newfoundland	5,803	2.7	893	-7.8	2,666	2.8
Prince Edward Island	6,277	-7.9	729	0.1	2,747	-13.7
Nova Scotia	8,140	-3.6	980	-11.0	4,062	-0.2
New Brunswick	6,196	-1.3	881	1.8	2,813	-8.0
Québec	6,424	-4.8	643	2.6	4,075	-6.1
Ontario	7,020	-5.8	893	-1.4	3,864	-9.2
Manitoba	10,614	-3.5	1,606	-6.7	5,160	-5.6
Saskatchewan	12,403	2.2	1,588	2.9	6,080	-2.3
Alberta	9,043	-1.6	1,084	1.0	4,922	-2.4
British Columbia	12,141	-4.8	1,344	-3.8	7,178	-7.6
Yukon	18,025	-13.3	2,904	-11.1	6,982	-14.2
Northwest Territories	23,266	4.9	5,386	-1.6	6,222	-1.2

¹ Rates are based on 100,000 population

Crime rates for Census Metropolitan Areas

	Total Criminal Code incidents		Violent crime		Property crime	
	1998	1997 to 1998	1998	1997 to 1998	1998	1997 to 1998
	Rate ¹	% change in rate	Rate ¹	% change in rate	Rate ¹	% change in rate
Regina	14,785	2.0	1,649	0.8	8,950	-1.9
Vancouver	12,142	-4.9	1,170	-5.2	8,239	-7.4
Saskatoon	11,777	-1.3	1,407	2.4	6,311	-7.6
Victoria	11,380	-1.3	1,340	-4.1	6,024	-3.9
Thunder Bay	10,379	-7.0	1,740	-3.3	4,858	-9.8
Winnipeg	9,952	-3.2	1,299	-10.8	5,717	-4.3
Halifax	9,628	0.0	996	-12.5	5,929	4.6
Edmonton	8,736	-4.4	996	2.0	4,984	-5.5
London	8,284	-10.3	895	1.8	4,918	-14.3
Windsor	7,892	-5.5	918	7.2	4,236	-10.0
Calgary	7,813	-1.8	849	0.4	5,254	-1.7
Montréal	7,779	-4.8	827	4.9	4,922	-6.8
Ottawa ²	7,672	-7.9	879	-2.6	4,593	-11.0
St. Catharines-Niagara	7,465	-3.4	641	-5.1	4,328	-6.9
St. John's	7,385	5.8	968	-3.6	4,251	6.1
Sudbury	7,102	-6.4	883	-1.9	4,276	-8.0
Saint John	7,080	0.6	1,116	1.5	3,399	-6.9
Hamilton	7,074	-4.5	1,025	-7.3	3,958	-7.5
Kitchener	6,849	3.5	797	6.8	4,295	3.1
Hull ³	6,715	-9.9	701	-6.5	4,089	-9.1
Trois-Rivières	6,374	-6.9	492	1.9	4,103	-5.6
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	6,311	-10.3	571	-5.1	4,309	-11.0
Sherbrooke	5,929	-0.7	411	-1.7	4,023	0.3
Toronto	5,839	-11.0	836	-2.2	3,354	-14.8
Québec	5,348	-8.7	456	-11.4	3,511	-8.3

¹ Rates are based on 100,000 population.

² Ottawa represents the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Hull CMA.

³ Hull represents the Quebec part of the Ottawa-Hull CMA.



OTHER RELEASES

Deliveries of major grains

June 1999

Data on June grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 976-981.

The delivery data are contained in the June issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149),

which will be available in September. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856; graykar@statcan.ca), or Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; andesue@statcan.ca), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction-type plywood, May 1999
Catalogue number 35-001-XIB
(Canada: \$5/\$47).

Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure, 1997
Catalogue number 62-201-XIB
(Canada: \$23).

Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure, 1997
Catalogue number 62-201-XPB
(Canada: \$31; outside Canada: US\$31).

Juristat, Crime statistics in Canada, 1998, vol. 19, no. 9
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE
(Canada: \$8/\$70).

Juristat, Crime statistics in Canada, 1998, vol. 19, no. 9
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE
(Canada: \$10/\$93; outside Canada: US\$10/US\$93).

All prices exclude sales tax.

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; and -XPB or -XPE denote a paper version.

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