

## QuickCITE™ Search Form

Use this form to search within the *QuickCITE* collection to find *QuickCITE* records for cases on the Quicklaw service. This form searches words contained in *QuickCITE* records only, not in the full text of the decisions cited. The *QuickCITE* case citator source allows you to validate the authority of your cases.

To access the *QuickCITE* form, click the **Court Cases** search tab, and then click the **QuickCITE** link listed under **Court Cases** search forms. Construct your search by entering information such as search terms, case name, citations, jurisdiction, and court.

### QuickCITE Case Citator

The *QuickCITE* case citator contains case information such as **parallel citations**, **case history**, **lists of subsequent citing cases**, and the **judicial treatments** in those citing cases.

### QuickCITE permits you to:






1. Determine the prior and subsequent history of a particular case, if the courts have provided this information in an unequivocal manner.
2. Find all instances where a case has been cited by other cases.
3. Determine what sort of judicial treatment the cited case has received from the citing cases.
4. Determine the parallel (or alternate) citations for other law reports that have published the case.

### QuickCITE contains records for:

1. All Supreme Court of Canada cases since 1875
2. All Canadian cases appealed from Canada to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (U.K.) from 1867 to 1959, when such appeals ceased

3. All full-text Canadian court cases published in printed law reports since 1940
4. All decisions reported on Quicklaw in Canadian Judgments (source CJ) since 1993, plus 89,000 decisions that pre-date 1993 (work in progress)
5. Many decisions from more than 40 federal, provincial, and territorial administrative tribunals (parallel citations and judicial treatments only)

### Case Treatment Indicators

1. **Citator Information Icon**  — click this link to view more information about a citation.
2. **Positive Treatment Icon**  — the case has positive history (affirmed, judicial review denied, or leave to appeal refused by a higher court) or positive treatments (followed or followed in a minority opinion of a subsequent court).
3. **Cautionary Treatment Icon**  — the case has been distinguished by a subsequent court.
4. **Negative Treatment Icon**  — the case has negative history (judicial review allowed, reconsideration allowed, reversed, quashed, or varied by a higher court) or negative treatments (not followed or questioned by a subsequent court).
5. **Neutral Treatment Icon/History Treatment Icon**  — the case has neutral treatments (mentioned, explained, or cited in a dissenting opinion); or the case has history (abandoned, abated, leave to appeal granted reconsideration denied, related proceeding, same case, or supplementary reasons by a subsequent court), but the citing court does not comment on the cases.

## QuickCITE™ Search Form

### Definitions of Case Histories

1. **Abandoned** — appeal is withdrawn by one or both parties, or by the court for failure to actively pursue the appeal.
2. **Abated** — issue has become moot, for example, when one of the parties dies.
3. **Affirmed** — appeal is dismissed, whether or not the decision of the court below is expressly affirmed. If the court of the citing case is evenly divided, the appeal is treated as dismissed.
4. **Judicial Review Allowed** — court grants an application for relief from an administrative decision.
5. **Judicial Review Denied** — court refuses an application for relief from an administrative decision.
6. **Leave to Appeal Granted** — citing decision allows leave to appeal.
7. **Leave to Appeal Refused** — citing decision refuses leave to appeal.
8. **Reconsideration Allowed** — court or board grants a request to amend or reverse its original decision.
9. **Reconsideration Denied** — court or board refuses a request to amend or reverse its original decision.
10. **Related Proceeding** — citing decision refers to an earlier proceeding arising out of the same facts and involving the same parties.
11. **Reversed** — appeal is allowed and the decision of the court below reversed, whether or not the matter is sent back for further adjudication.
12. **Supplementary Reasons** — citing decision arises from issues raised in the initial decision, such as costs, sentencing, damages, or further liability. They will often be contained in a corrigendum or an addendum.
13. **Varied** — some alteration is made in the decision of the court below without completely rejecting it. The lower court decision is affirmed or reversed in part only.

14. **Same Case As** — a history relationship exists with a subsequent case.
15. **Quashed** — reviewing court sets aside a decision of a lower court on the basis that the lower court had no jurisdiction to decide the matter before it (also used where a warrant for committal in a criminal case is quashed or vacated).

### Definitions of Case Treatments

1. **Distinguished** — cited case is held to be inapplicable due to a difference in fact or law.
2. **Explained** — citing case adds to, expands upon, or interprets cited case. The cited case is not decisive, but is given some kind of consideration.
3. **Followed** — citing case in a majority or plurality opinion applies a principle of law from the cited case. The judge expressly relies on the cited case as a precedent on which to base a decision.
4. **Followed in Minority Opinion** — citing case, in an opinion other than a majority, plurality, or dissent, applies a principle of law from the cited case.
5. **Cited in Dissenting Opinion** — case is cited in a dissenting opinion.
6. **Mentioned** — citing case provides no more information about the cited case than what is available in the cited case itself.
7. **Not Followed** — citing case overrules or refuses to apply the cited case for some reason other than it was distinguishable.
8. **Questioned** — citing case criticizes the conclusion or reasoning of the cited case, without refusing to follow it. Alternatively, legislation in force at the time the cited case was decided has been amended to the extent that the cited case might have been decided differently under the amended legislation.