The authoryear-ibid style

This citation style is a variant of the authoryear style. Immediately repeated citations are replaced by the abbreviation ‘ibidem’ unless the citation is the first one on the current page or double page spread (depending on the setting of the pagetracker package option). This style is intended for citations given in footnotes.

Additional package options

The ibidpage option

The scholarly abbreviation ibidem is sometimes taken to mean both ‘same author + same title’ and ‘same author + same title + same page’ in traditional citation schemes. By default, this is not the case with this style because it may lead to ambiguous citations. With ibidpage=true a page range postnote will be suppressed in an ibidem citation if the last citation was to the same page range. With ibidpage=false the postnote is not omitted. Citations to different page ranges than the previous always produce the page ranges with either setting. The default setting is ibidpage=false.

Consider the following example citations

\cite[378]{sigfridsson}
\cite[378]{sigfridsson}
\cite[12]{worman}
\cite[13]{worman}

If ibidpage is set to true, the citations come out as

Sigfridsson and Ryde 1998, p. 378
ibid.
Worman 2002, p. 12
ibid., p. 13

The result for ibidpage=false is

Sigfridsson and Ryde 1998, p. 378
ibid., p. 378
Worman 2002, p. 12
ibid., p. 13

The dashed option

By default, this style replaces recurrent authors/editors in the bibliography by a dash so that items by the same author or editor are visually grouped. This feature is controlled by the package option dashed. Setting dashed=false in the preamble will disable this feature. The default setting is dashed=true.
The \texttt{mergedate} option

Since this style prints the date label after the author/editor in the bibliography, there are effectively two dates in the bibliography: the full date specification (e.g., “2001”, “June 2006”, “5th Jan. 2008”, whose format is controlled by the \texttt{date} option) and the date label (e.g., “2006a”, whose format is controlled with the \texttt{labeldate} option), as found in citations. The \texttt{mergedate} option controls whether or not date specifications are merged with the date label. This option is best explained by example. Note that it only affects the bibliography. Citations use the date label only.

\texttt{mergedate=false} strictly separates the date specification (following \texttt{date}) from the date label (following \texttt{labeldate}). The year will always be printed twice:

\begin{verbatim}
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{mergedate=minimum} omits the date whenever the full date and the date label have exactly the same precision (date-time granularity).

\begin{verbatim}
Doe, John (2000). \textit{Book 1}. Location: Publisher.
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{mergedate=basic} is similar in concept but more economical. It will also omit the date if it differs from the date label only by \texttt{extradate}.

\begin{verbatim}
Doe, John (2000). \textit{Book 1}. Location: Publisher.
Doe, John (2003b). \textit{Book 3}. Location: Publisher.
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{mergedate=compact} merges all date specifications with the date labels. The
merged date is printed in date format, not labeldate, even if it is printed in the position of the date label. The issue field is still treated specially:


mergedate=maximum strives for maximum compactness. Like mergedate=compact this option merges the date into the date label. Even the issue field is merged with the date label:


mergedate=true is an alias for mergedate=compact. This is the default setting.

Hints

If you want terms such as ibidem to be printed in italics, redefine \mkibid as follows:

\renewcommand*{\mkibid}{\emph}

\footcite examples

This is just filler text\footnote{Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin 1994} This is just filler text\footnote{Ibid.}
References