Book Review: Implementing and assessing use-driven acquisitions: a practical guide for librarians. Steven Carrico, Michelle Leonard, Erin Gallagher; with contributions from Trey Shelton. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2016, Series: Practical Guides for Librarians; 23, 160 pp.

By: Christine Fischer

Fischer, C. (2017) Implementing and assessing use-driven acquisitions: a practical guide for librarians (Review). *Technical Services Quarterly*, *31*(1), 117-118.

This is an Accepted Manuscript of an article published by Taylor & Francis in Technical Services Quarterly on 12/12/16, available online: <u>http://www.tandfonline.com/10.1080/07317131.2017.1238229</u>

***© Taylor & Francis. Reprinted with permission. No further reproduction is authorized without written permission from Taylor & Francis. This version of the document is not the version of record. Figures and/or pictures may be missing from this format of the document. ***

Abstract:

With a changing publishing environment, flat or reduced collections budgets, lack of space for physical collections, and the convenience of conducting research with electronic resources, many libraries are looking at ways to provide access to titles without committing to a purchase unless there is guaranteed use of an item. *Implementing and Assessing Use-Driven Acquisitions: A Practical Guide for Librarians*, from the series *Practical Guides for Librarians*, is a detailed survey of available purchasing models for use-driven acquisitions (UDA), which the authors define as "any method of collection development in which content is loaned, purchased, or accessed based on actual need instead of anticipated need" (p. 156). They provide a clear overview of the options offered by publishers and other providers with a detailed explanation of each model described.

Keywords: book review | use-drive acquisitions | libraries

Article:

With a changing publishing environment, flat or reduced collections budgets, lack of space for physical collections, and the convenience of conducting research with electronic resources, many libraries are looking at ways to provide access to titles without committing to a purchase unless there is guaranteed use of an item. *Implementing and Assessing Use-Driven Acquisitions: A Practical Guide for Librarians*, from the series *Practical Guides for Librarians*, is a detailed survey of available purchasing models for use-driven acquisitions (UDA), which the authors define as "any method of collection development in which content is loaned, purchased, or accessed based on actual need instead of anticipated need" (p. 156). They provide a clear

overview of the options offered by publishers and other providers with a detailed explanation of each model described.

As a starting point for the reader, the authors provide a plan for researching UDA models and developing a management strategy to implement a program within a library. The authors offer various means for developing a budget to incorporate UDA plans along with suggestions for relevant questions to ask when communicating with vendors.

The second part of the book begins with a thorough review of e-book demand-driven acquisitions (DDA) plans, also known as patron-driven acquisitions (PDA) plans, with helpful discussion regarding setting up profiles with the vendor. Next is a chapter on implementing an evidence-based acquisitions (EBA) plan. The differences between the two models are clearly presented in bulleted lists of reasons a library would want to implement either plan. Libraries with cooperative acquisition models can find information on shared and consortial plans.

Although UDA plans more typically focus on e-books, other options are available, including PDA of physical materials. Interlibrary loan workflows can be modified to allow for a purchase on demand (PoD) program, which results in a book being purchased and added to the collection rather than simply borrowed. Finally, streaming video may be licensed through PDA or EBA plans. The value in promoting streaming video platforms to users, and especially faculty, is noted.

A valuable component of the chapters is academic library case studies that offer details about specific libraries and their experiences with UDA models. The case studies offer demographic details about the 13 universities and one college showcased, specifics about their UDA plans, and details about each library's experience with such areas as budget planning, workflows, and evaluation. This reviewer was interviewed for a case study included in the text. Five vendor spotlights offer the provider perspective. Although no case studies from public or special libraries are included, Chapter 10 covers PDA in both those settings.

Figures and tables highlight critical information and offer data in graphics that help the reader process what is offered in the text. Chapters end with key points that summarize the information provided. Cited references are provided, and titles for further reading are included in most chapters. Two appendices provide the survey questions from the UDA Library Survey and the PDA Public Library Survey, and links to the University of Florida George A. Smathers Libraries' institutional repository offer the reader access to the survey results—including free text responses. The book also includes a glossary and an index.

This title offers a practical approach to considering the suitability of UDA as a means of providing collections resources to patrons without an initial outright purchase, which gives flexibility in selection that includes the user in the process. It would be a valuable resource to libraries considering broadening their purchasing options and would provide graduate students in library and information science programs a current perspective of acquisitions and publishing.