TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
IN DER KULTURHAUPTSTADT EUROPAS
CHEMNITZ

PROFESSUR
PRÄDIKTIVE VERHALTENSANALYSE

Navigating the AI-Driven Metadata Landscape: A Human Centered Approach

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Questionnaire

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT CHEMNITZ
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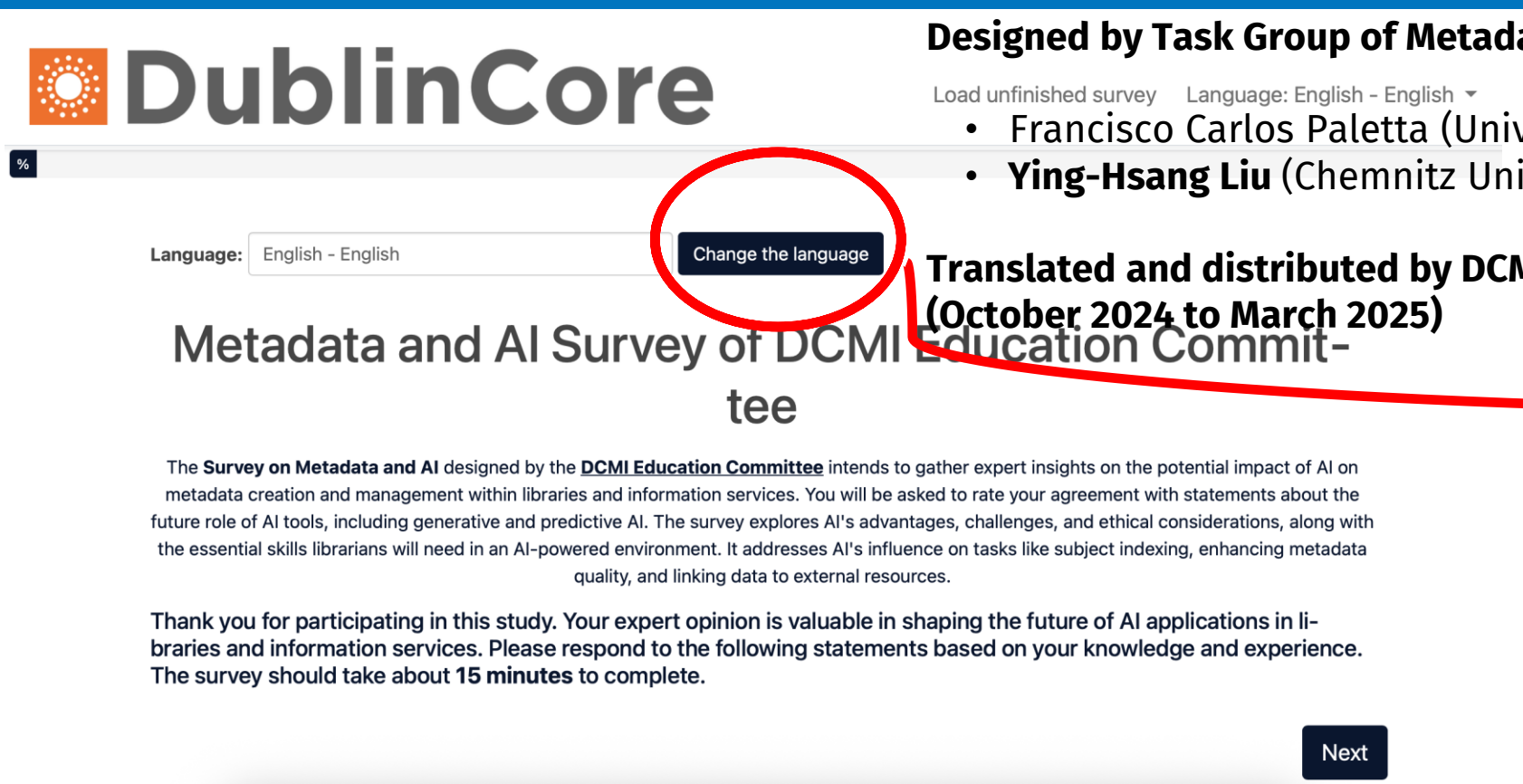
DublinCore

Designed by Task Group of Metadata and AI

- Francisco Carlos Paletta (University of São Paulo) - Chair
- **Ying-Hsang Liu** (Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany) - Co-Chair

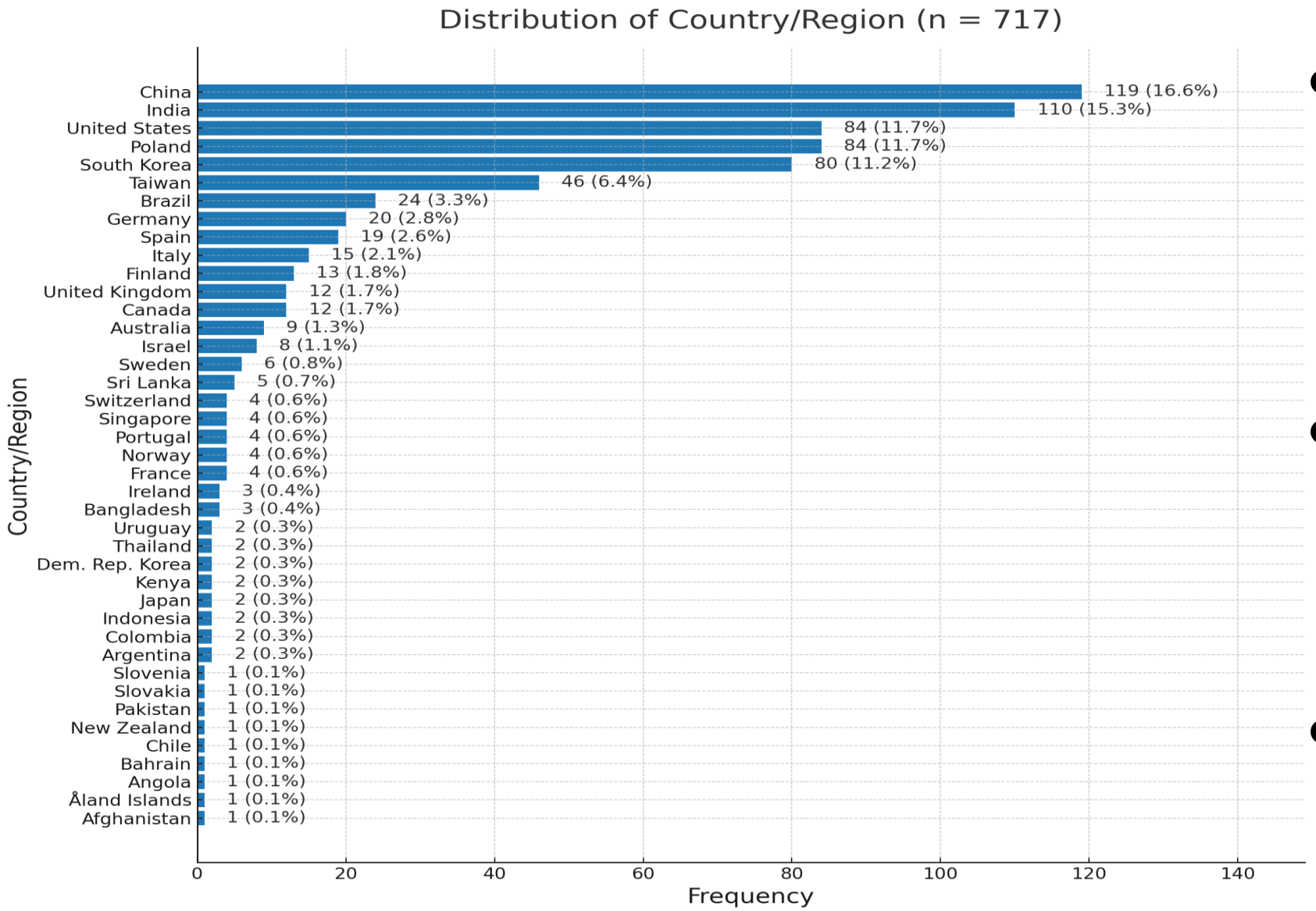


Translated and distributed by DCMI Education Committee Members (October 2024 to March 2025)

Available in 15 languages

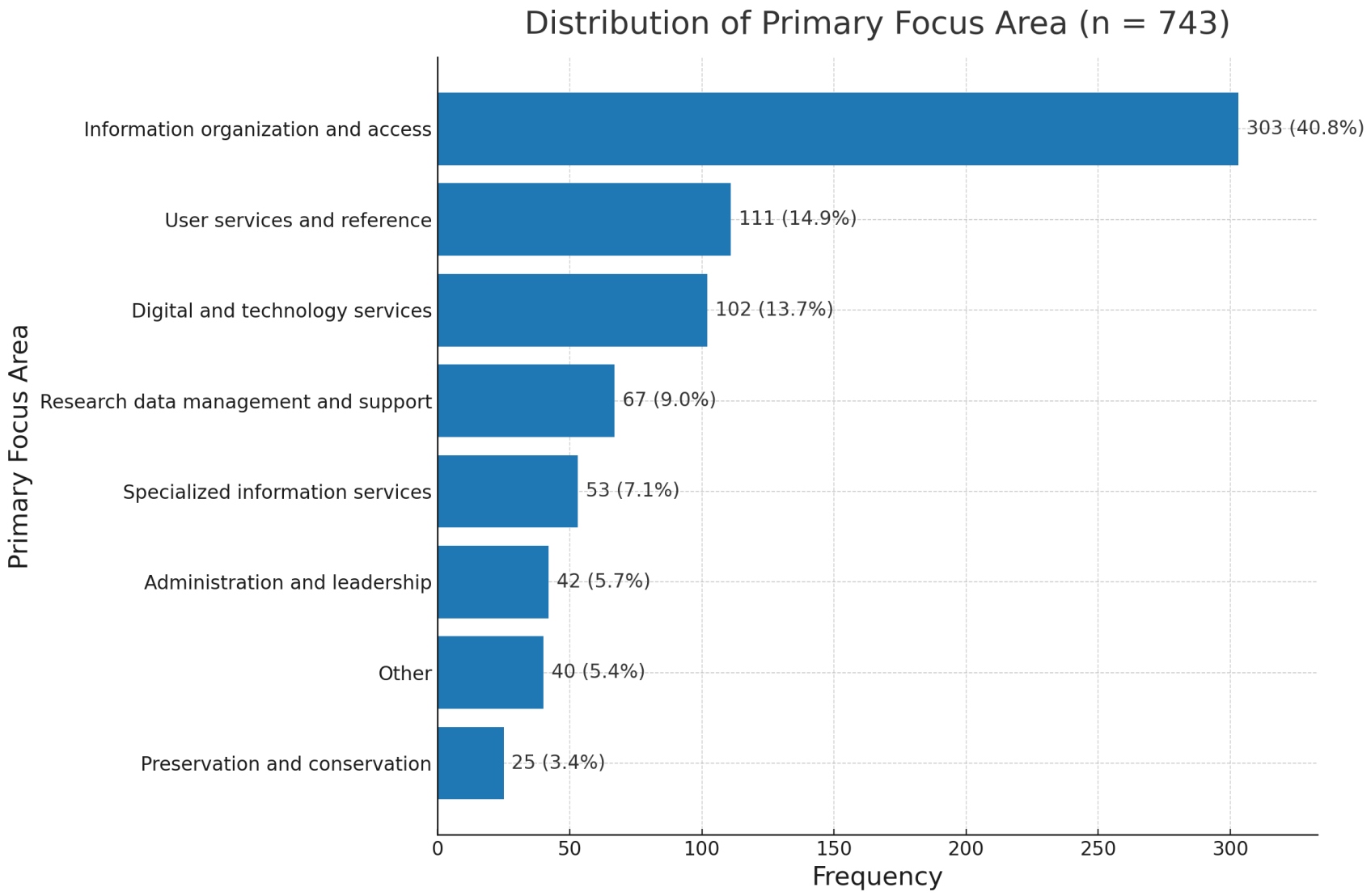
- Question items derived from literature, committee consultation and expert reviewing
- Four question groups:
  - **A.** Metadata Tasks and AI Applications
  - **B.** Potential Benefits, Challenges, and Concerns of Implementing AI in Metadata
  - **C.** Future Impact of AI on Metadata Creation and Management
  - **D.** Respondent Characteristics

Distribution of Country



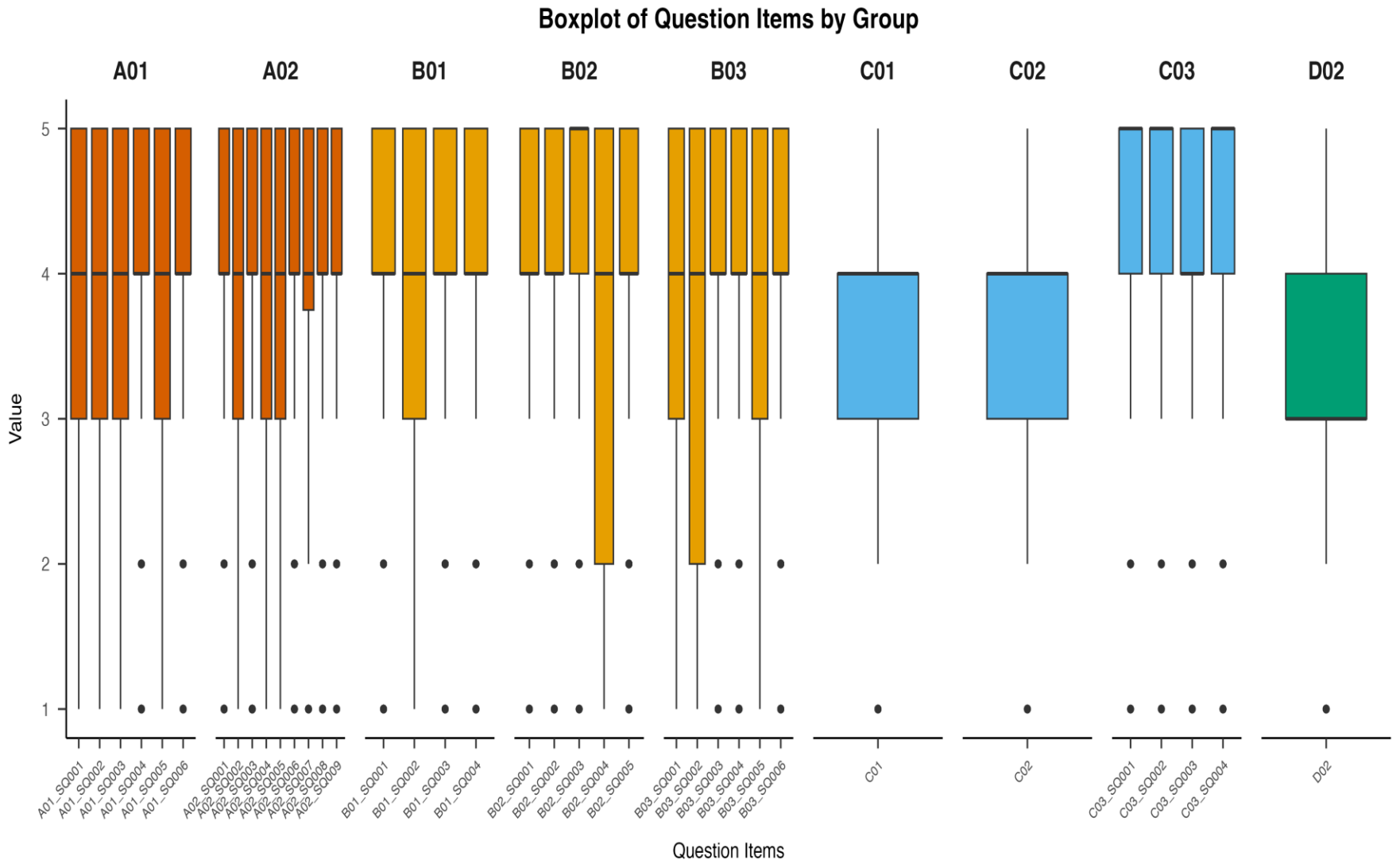
- The top five countries—**China, India, United States, Poland,** and **South Korea**—together comprise a large portion of the total distribution
- Other countries like Taiwan, Brazil, Spain, Germany, and Italy also contribute notable numbers, but to a lesser extent
- A broad and diverse global spread

Distribution of Primary Focus Area



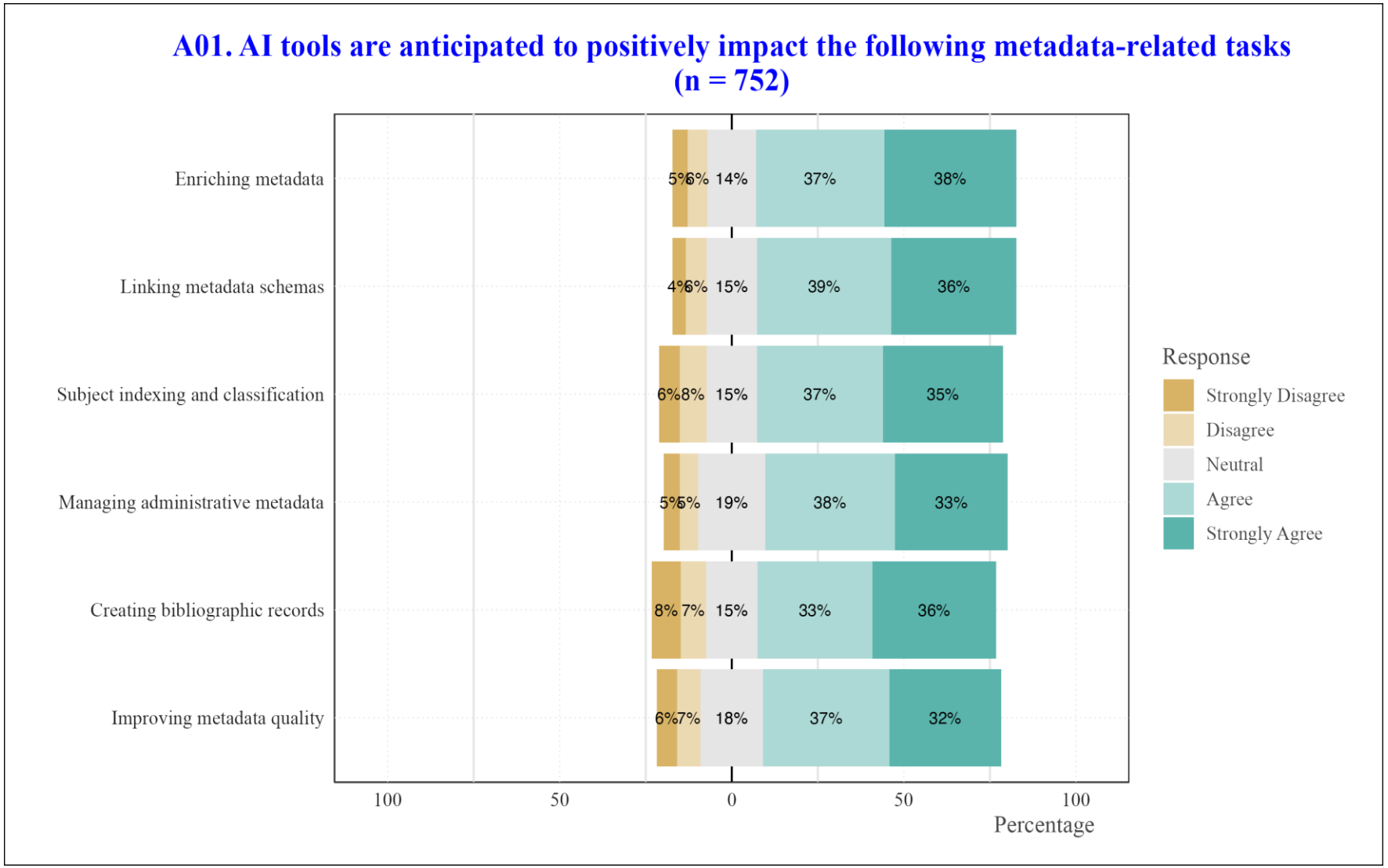
- The largest focus area is **Information Organization and Access**, which constitutes 40.8% of the total
- **User Services and Reference** accounts for 14.9%, and **Digital and Technology Services** comprises 13.7%
- Other: Engagement with AI, workflows and concerns about its impact on data integrity and employment within the sector

Distribution of Responses to Question Items (n=752)



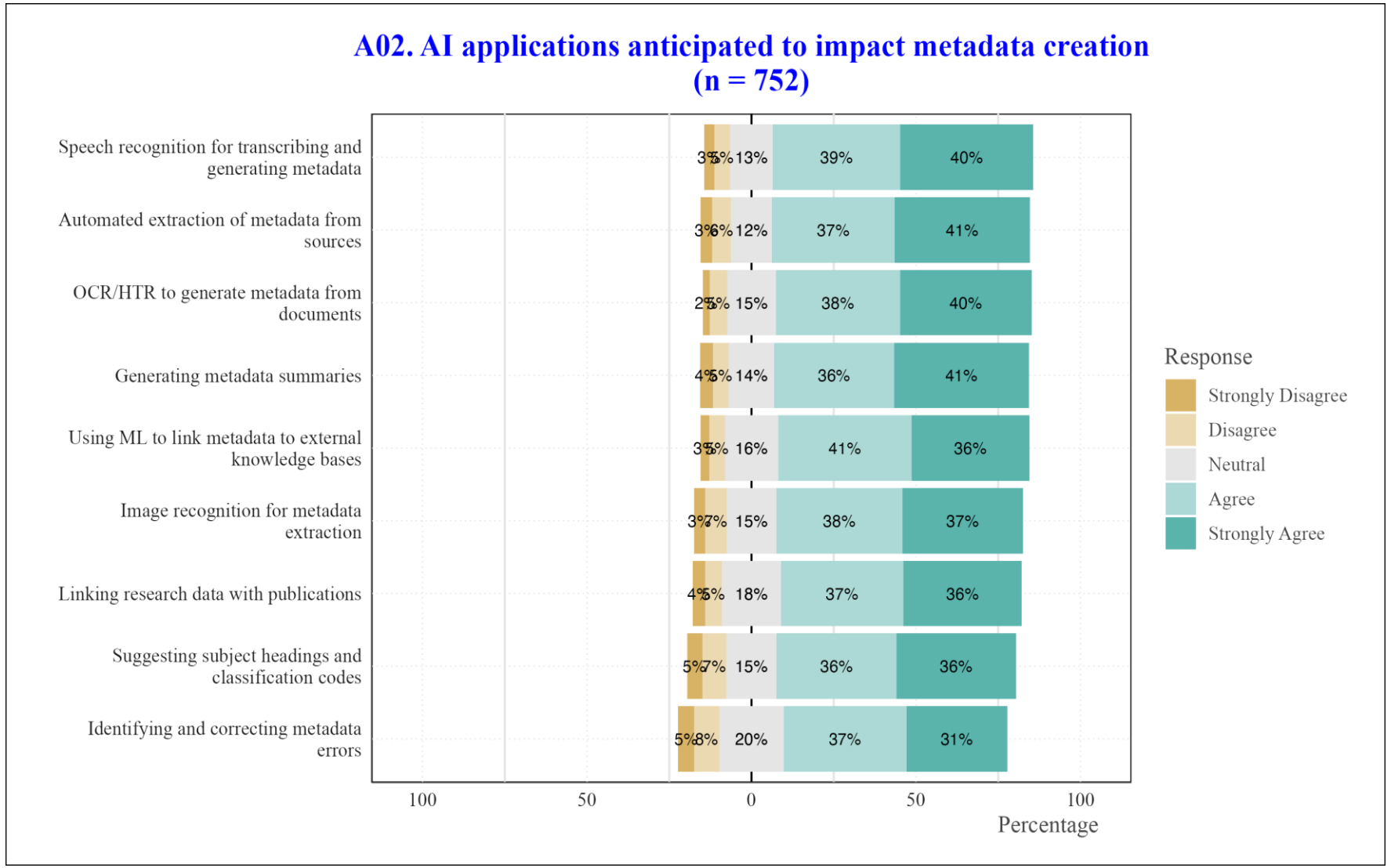
- **Group A** (A01: Impact on metadata tasks, A02: AI applications) generally positive responses
- **Group B**: B01: Benefits similar to Group A; B02: Challenges and B03: Concerns show greater variability
- **Group C**: High variability in C01 and C02 Beliefs about predictive AI and generative AI respectively; C03 Competencies generally positive
- **D02**: Confidence, a wide range of responses

A01: Anticipated Impact on Metadata Tasks



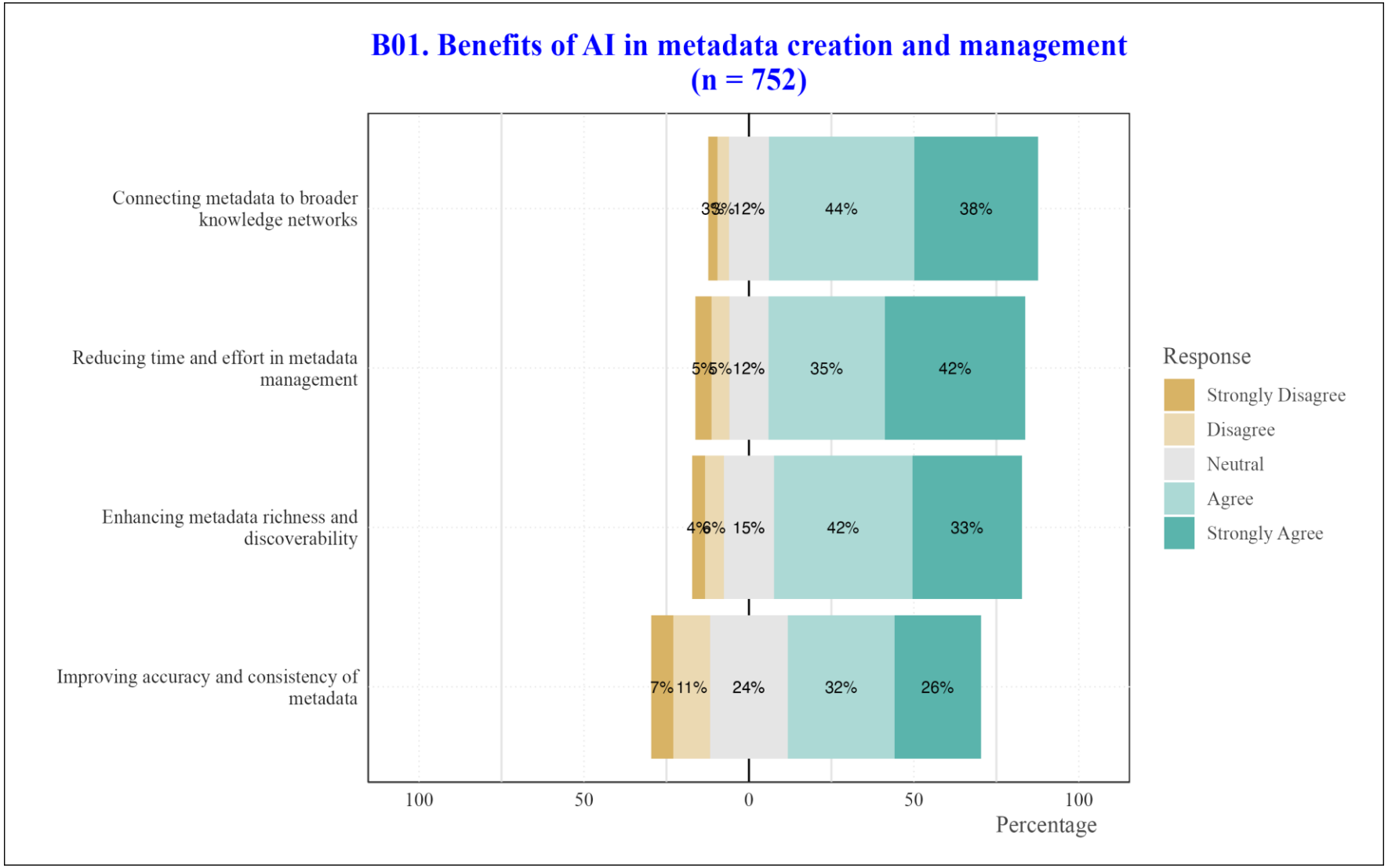
- Positive Impact: Most participants believe AI tools will positively impact metadata-related tasks
- High Agreement: Tasks like "Enriching metadata" and "Linking metadata schemas" have high agreement
- Overall Confidence: There is overall confidence in the benefits of AI for managing and improving metadata tasks

A02: Anticipated Impact on AI Applications



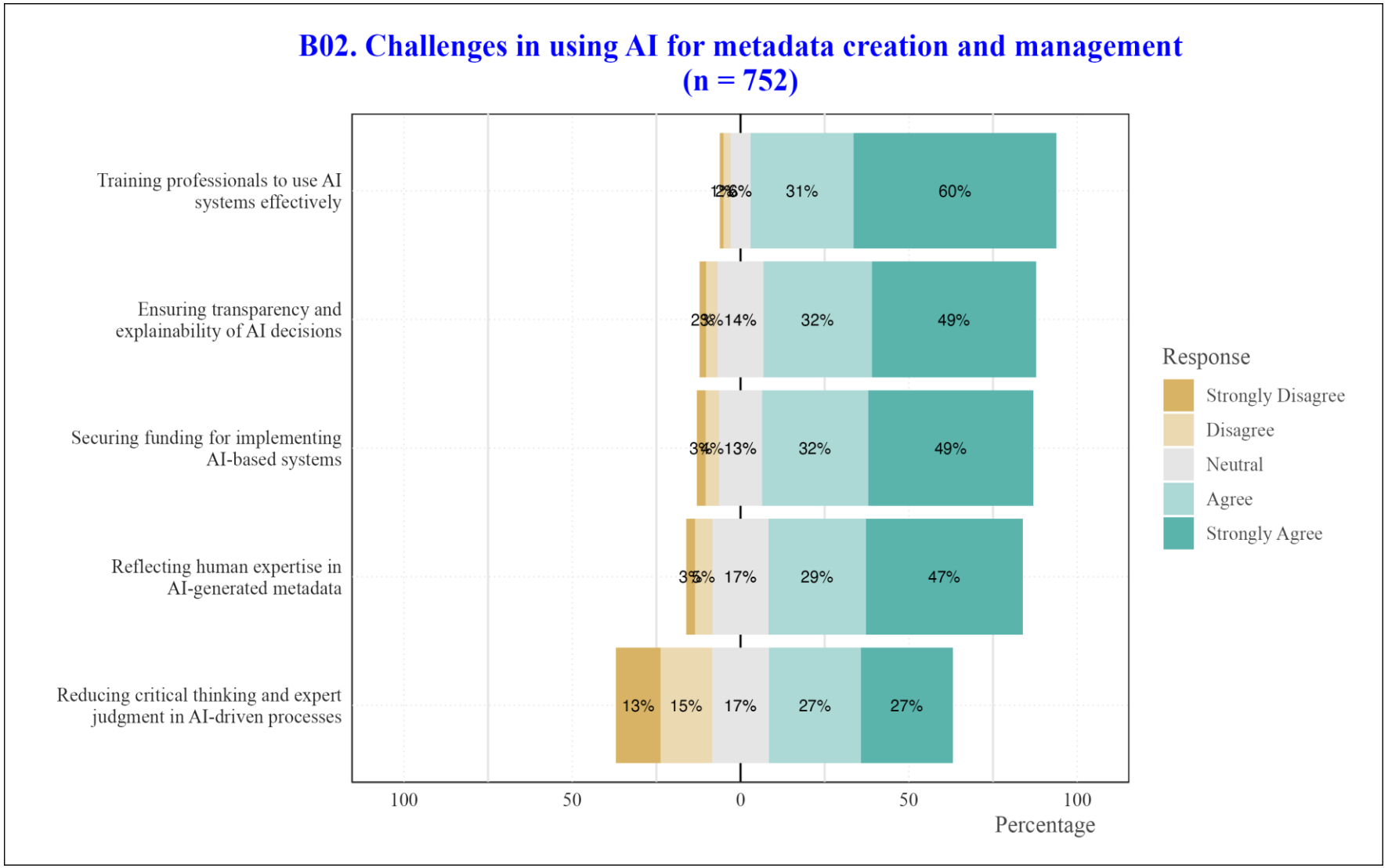
- Strong Confidence in AI: Participants have high confidence in AI's positive impact on metadata creation, such as speech recognition and metadata extraction
- Broad Support for AI Applications: There is strong support for various AI applications, including transcription, metadata extraction, and linking metadata to external knowledge bases

B01: Perceived Benefits



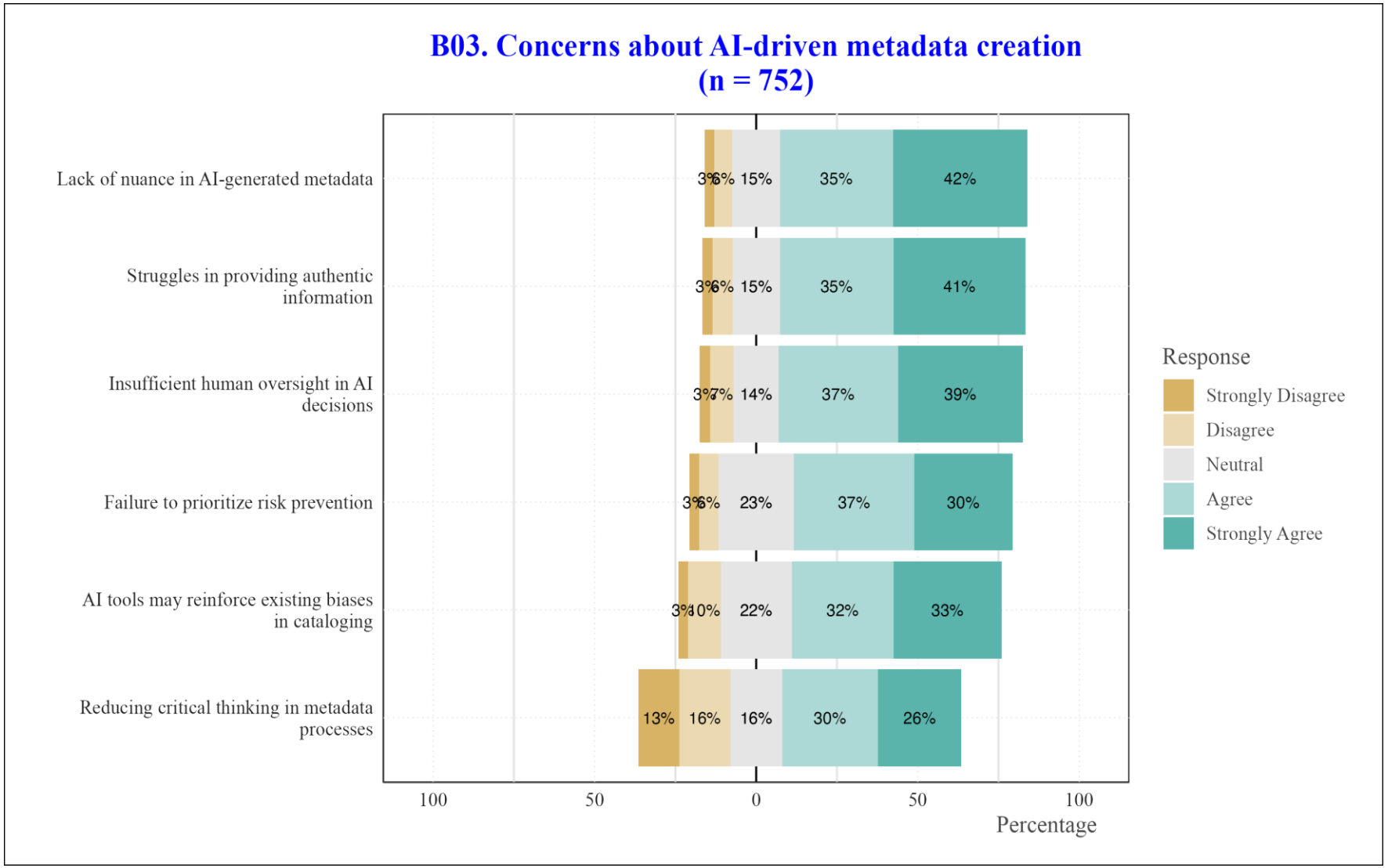
- High agreement on connecting metadata, reducing effort and enhancing metadata richness and discoverability
- Improving accuracy: While still positive, there's a slightly lower consensus on AI's impact on improving accuracy and consistency of metadata

B02: Challenges



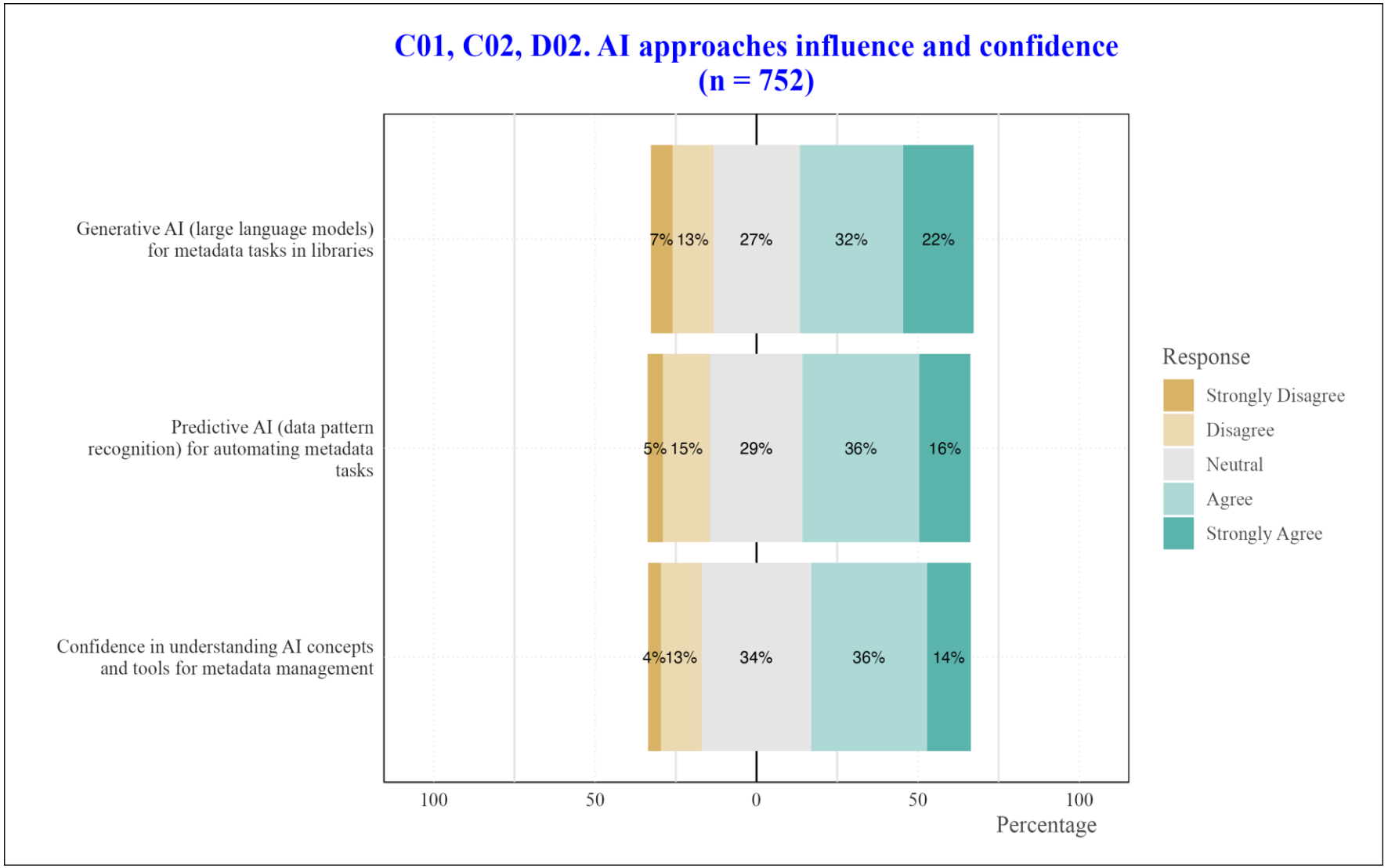
- Major challenges: training professionals, need for transparency, funding issues and integrating human expertise
- Reflect a cautious approach to integrating AI, emphasising the need to strike a balance
- AI enhances efficiency and accuracy while still valuing human critical thinking and expertise

B03: Concerns



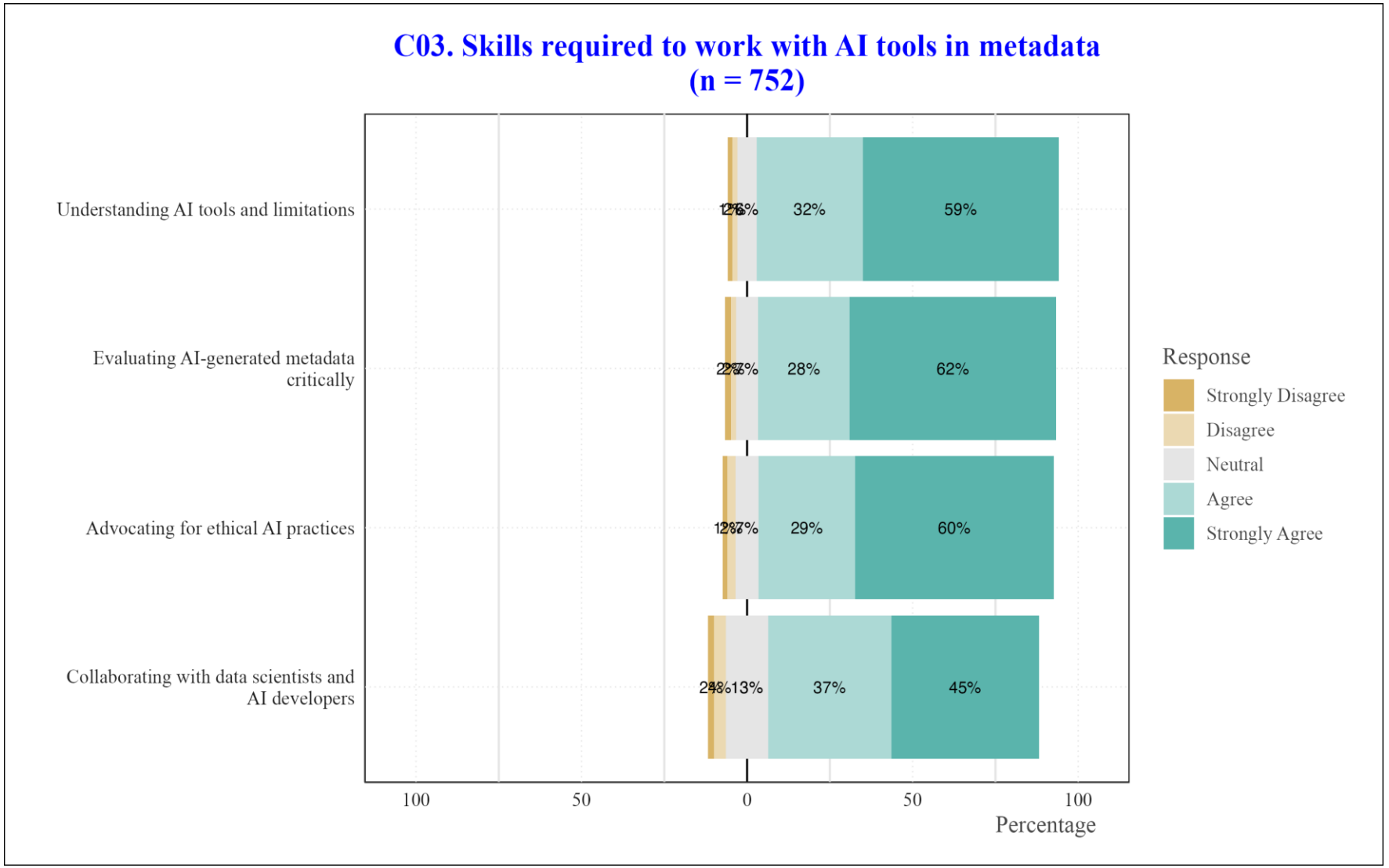
- Human Oversight: Crucial to maintain the quality and accuracy of AI-generated metadata
- Bias and Nuance: AI tools reinforcing existing biases and lacking the subtlety and nuance of human-generated metadata
- Training and Transparency: Effective training for professionals; ensuring transparency and explainability of AI decisions

Anticipated AI Impact and Confidence



- A strong positive sentiment towards the use of both generative and predictive AI for metadata tasks; about 20% with concerns or skepticism about their effectiveness
- Half of the participants believe they have a good grasp of how AI works and can effectively use AI tools in their metadata tasks

C03: Competency and skills



- A strong agreement on the key skills of understanding AI tools, critically evaluating AI outputs, advocating for ethical practices, and collaborating effectively with AI developers

CFA (Confirmatory Factor Analysis)

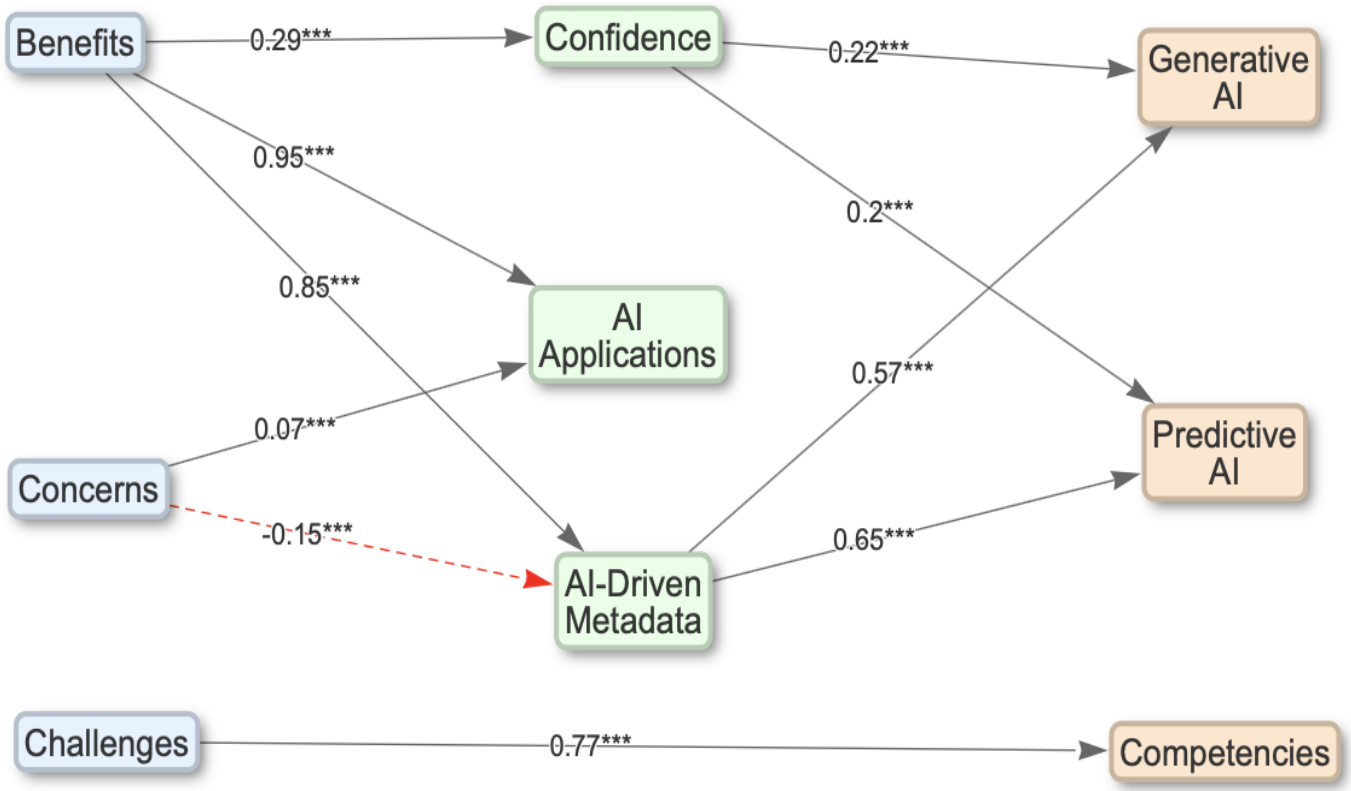
Model	χ^2	*df*	χ^2/df	*p*	CFI	TLI	RMSEA [90% CI]	SRMR
1-factor	6,068.87	77	78.82	< .001***	.71	.66	.32 [.32, .33]	.23
2-factor (B01 + B02, B03)	2,277.14	76	29.96	< .001***	.90	.87	.20 [.19, .20]	.15
2-factor (B01 + B03, B02)	5,631.03	76	74.09	< .001***	.73	.68	.31 [.30, .32]	.23
2-factor (B02 + B03, B01)	1,628.29	76	21.43	< .001***	.93	.91	.17 [.16, .17]	.13
3-factor	359.21	74	4.85	< .001***	.99	.98	.07 [.06, .08]	.06
Common guidelines[a]	—	—	**< 2 or 3**	**> .05**	**≥ .95**	**≥ .95**	**< .05 [.00, .08]**	**≤ .08**

[a]Based on Schreiber (2017), Table 3.

Fit indices for factor models: 1-factor, three 2-factor (varied combinations), and 3-factor models. Metrics: χ^2, df, χ^2/df, p, CFI, TLI, RMSEA (90% CI), and SRMR. Results suggest the 3-factor model demonstrates superior fit based on these indices, guided by Schreiber (2017).

- The 3-factor model provides the best fit for the data
- Benefits (B01), challenges (B02), and concerns (B03) related to AI and metadata represent distinct theoretical constructs
- Both challenges and concerns involve difficulties; challenges: opportunities for growth; concerns: potential problems and risks

Structural Equation Modelling (SEM)



Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) of relationships among predictor variables (Benefits, Concerns, Challenges), mediator variables (Metadata Tasks, AI Applications, Confidence, Competencies), and outcome variables (Generative AI, Predictive AI). Path coefficients indicate the strength and significance of these relationships, highlighting key contributors to AI applications and competencies. *** indicates significant relationships.

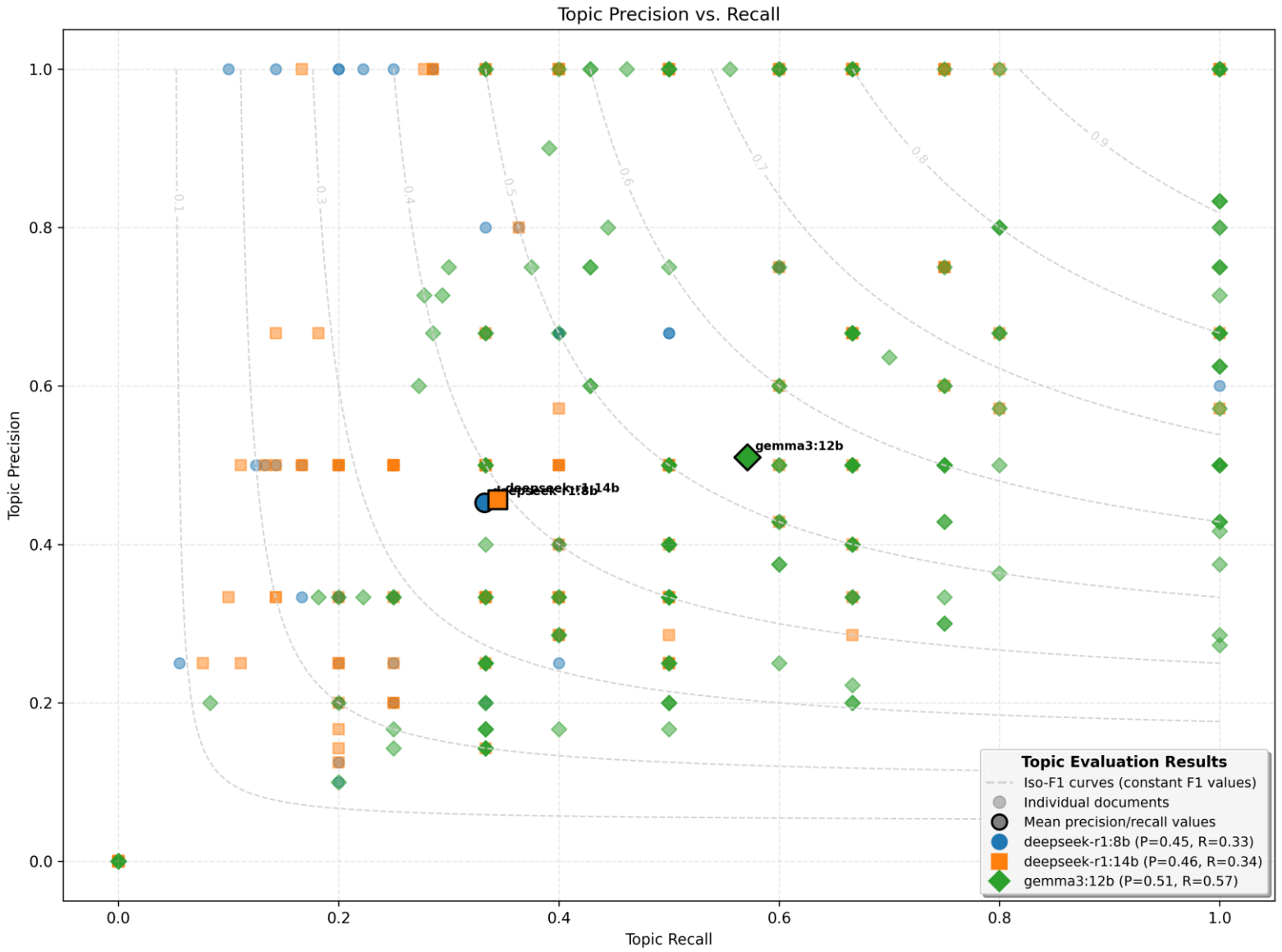
- Benefits strongly drive both Metadata Tasks and AI Applications
- Challenges significantly enhance competencies, suggesting the need for skills development
- AI-Driven Metadata is a key predictor of AI adoption for both Generative AI and Predictive AI
- Confidence is crucial for adopting AI, with a notable effect on both Generative and Predictive AI

Comparison of Nested Models: Significant Paths

Path	All Data	Info-Org/Tech	Non-Info-Org	Significance Differences
Challenges → AI-Driven Metadata	Not significant (0.09, p = 0.41)	Significant (0.42*, p = 0.02)	Not significant (0.08, p = 0.49)	Appears in Info-Org/Tech but not in All Data
Concerns → AI-Driven Metadata	-0.15, p = 0.00	-0.21, p = 0.00	-0.15, p = 0.02	More pronounced negative effect in Info-Org/Tech
Challenges → Ccompetencies	0.72, p = 0.00	0.86, p = 0.01	0.55, p = 0.01	Stronger in Info-Org/Tech than Non-Info-Org
Confidence → Predictive AI	0.30, p = 0.00	0.17, p = 0.00	0.44, p = 0.00	Stronger in Non-Info-Org compared to Info-Org/Tech
Confidence → Generative AI	0.28, p = 0.00	0.30, p = 0.00	0.32, p = 0.00	Slightly stronger in Non-Info-Org

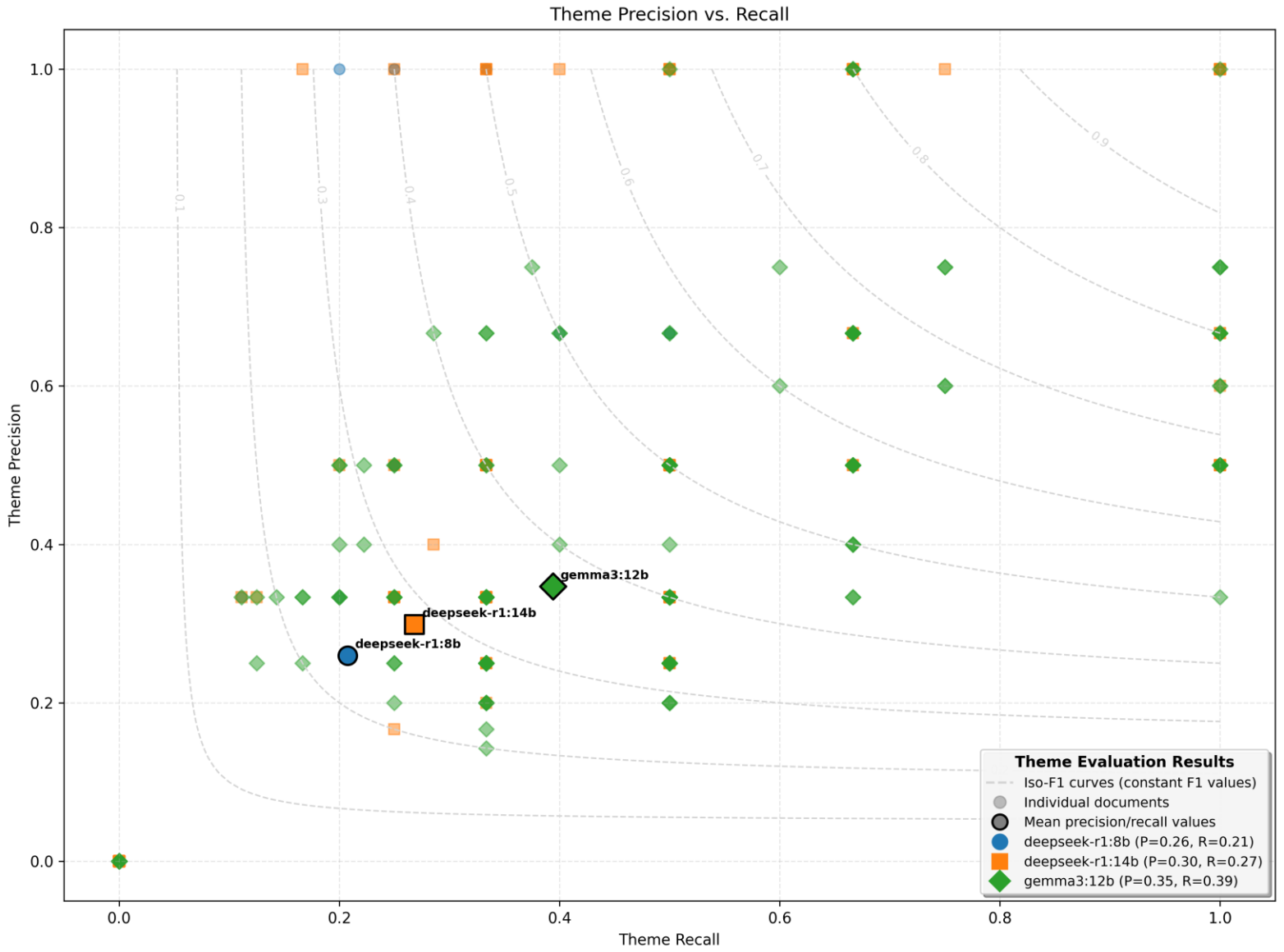
- **Challenges** significantly influence **AI-Driven Metadata** in technical services professionals, but not in the whole group
- **Concerns** have a stronger negative impact on **AI-Driven Metadata** for professionals of technical services
- **Challenges** drive the development of **competencies** and AI-related skills for professionals of technical services
- **Generative/Predictive AI** adoption is consistently linked to **confidence** across all groups

Precision-Recall Plot of Topics by LLMs



- Best Model: **gemma3:12b** achieves the highest precision (P=0.51) and recall (R=0.57), making it the most reliable in identifying relevant topics
- Performance Tiers: gemma3:12b aligns with the higher F1 range (0.8–0.9), while deepseek models fall into a lower tier (0.4–0.5)
- Data Variability: Topic identification varies across documents, showing inconsistencies in model performance (n=197)

Precision-Recall Plot of Themes by LLMs



- Best Performing Model: gemma3:12b leads with the highest precision (P=0.35) and recall (R=0.39)
- Performance Tiers: gemma3:12b aligns closer to higher precision-recall values, while deepseek models remain in a lower range
- Document Variability: Scattered points show theme detection is inconsistent across different documents (n=197)

Key Competencies for Information Professionals

- **AI Fundamentals & Ethics**
  - Understanding AI tools, algorithms, and limitations.
  - Emphasis on AI ethics, bias detection, and climate concerns
  - Advocating for responsible AI practices
- **Technical & Data Skills**
  - Need for programming, scripting, and library management skills
  - Core data handling: data mining, indexing, quality assessment, cleaning
  - Data management & interoperability: **Standards** and system integration
- **Evaluation & Quality Assurance**

  Assessing AI-generated metadata for accuracy and bias

  Ensuring human verification for quality control

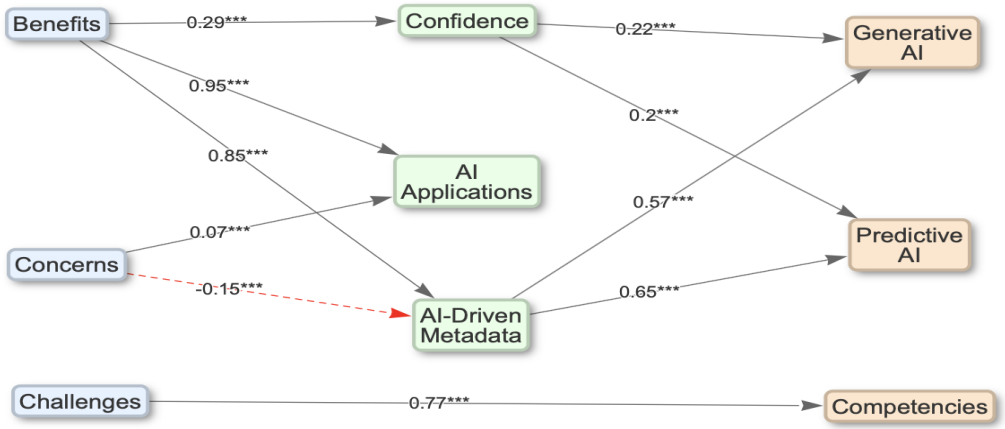
Metadata Task and AI-Related Tools

Metadata Task	AI and Related Tools
Metadata Creation & Generation	ChatGPT, AI MD-editor, OCR, AI for metadata from spreadsheets, images, voice, Small language models
Metadata Extraction	Grobid, OCR + NLTK, ABBYY FineReader, Transkribus, AI-powered NLP
Metadata Summarization	ChatGPT, Library Robot
Metadata Classification & Tagging	Google Cloud Vision, Clarifai, AI for subject indexing & classification
Metadata Standardization & Enrichment	DeepL, Google Translate, AI for schema reconciliation, spell-checking
Metadata Interoperability & Linking	Semantic retrieval discovery systems, Linked data environment, Annif tool
Metadata Quality Control	AI-driven quality checks, deduplication, disambiguation, Primo by Ex Libris, Tableau + AI plugins
Library Management Systems	OCLC's AI metadata tools, Alma primo, Automated scripts & workflows

Summary

- **Opportunities & Benefits**
  - Enhances metadata richness and discoverability
  - Reduces manual effort and expands human capabilities

- **Challenges & Concerns**
  - Robust professional training and adequate funding
  - Transparent AI decision-making and mitigation of potential biases
  - Integration with human expertise is critical for quality and accuracy



- **Key Skills for Information Professionals**
  - AI fundamentals and ethics
  - Technical competencies and evaluation techniques
- **Confidence in using AI** is essential to drive its successful adoption


thank
you