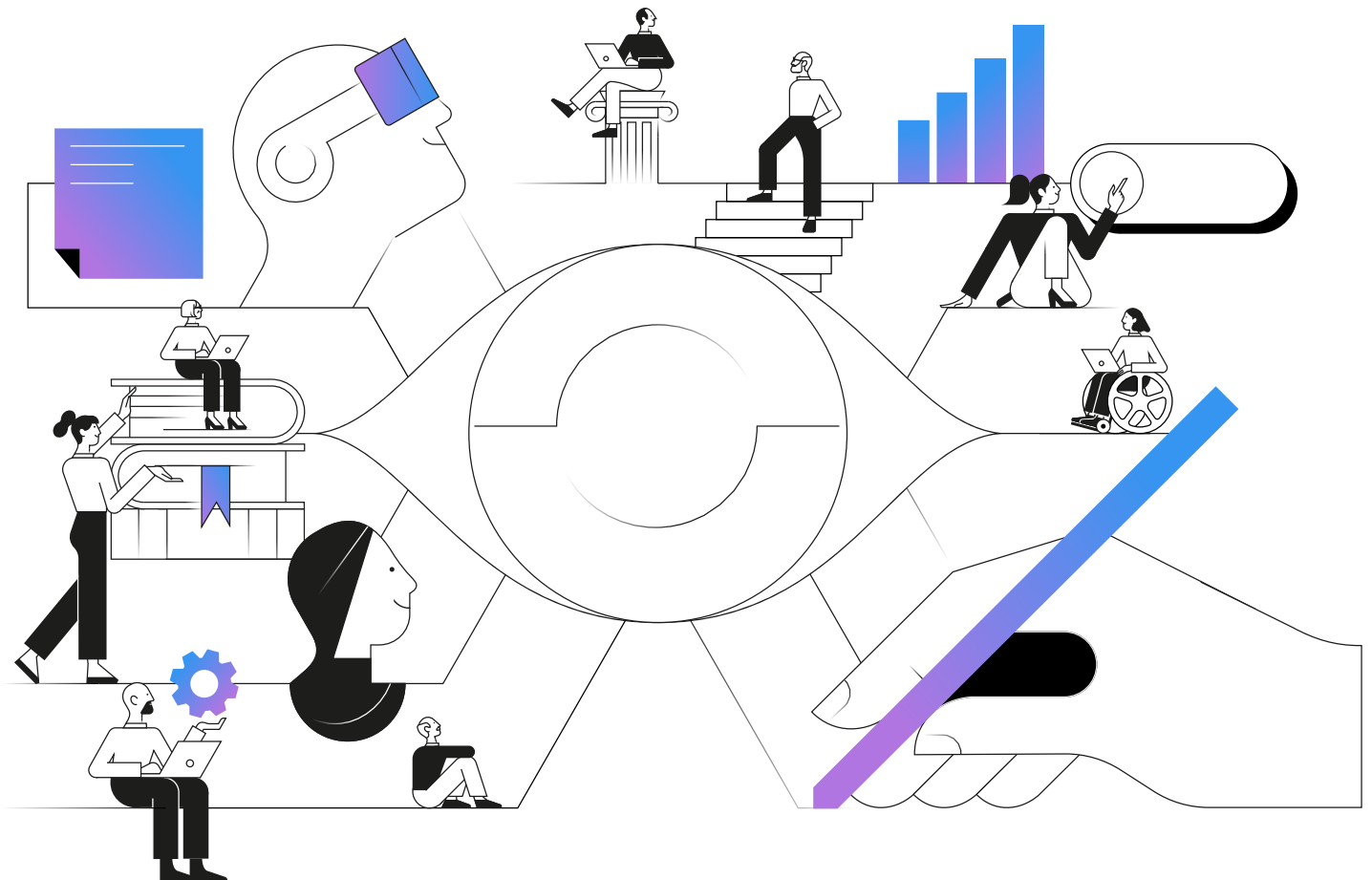


Pulse of the Library 2025



Foreword

Librarians have always been at the forefront of knowledge dissemination and community engagement but in 2025 they are navigating particularly rapid technological advancements, in unprecedented times for policy and funding.



Oren Beit-Arie

Senior Vice President,
Strategy & Innovation,
Academia & Government,
Clarivate

Our second Pulse of the Library report serves as an essential resource for the global library and information services community in understanding the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.

We draw on insights from over 2,000 librarians across 109 countries and regions, offering a unique and up-to-date perspective on the evolving landscape of libraries worldwide.

The report points to a thoughtful and steady increase in AI adoption within libraries. Increasingly, libraries are moving beyond exploration and into implementation, with early adopters forging ahead and reporting greater optimism, particularly those in the later stages of use.

The data point to growing maturity in approaches to AI: librarians who have invested in developing AI skills report greater confidence in their ability to use these tools, and this confidence is linked with higher levels of implementation.

However, librarians also report budget constraints, privacy concerns and the need for significant upskilling as some of the challenges they face when it comes to increasing their confidence and harnessing AI's potential.

The report underscores the importance of offering AI literacy and professional development. Librarians recognize that learning doesn't happen by itself. Structured training programs and a focus on ethical and responsible AI use are essential for building confidence and competence in AI. Libraries that invest in literacy – either through time or resources – will be better positioned to leverage AI, streamlining workflows and reducing inefficiencies, leaving more time for important strategic and creative tasks.

I would like to extend a special thanks to all the librarians who shared their knowledge and contributed to this report; their firsthand experiences have been instrumental in shaping our understanding of the current landscape. All the data has been shared back with the library community under a Creative Commons license, to inform others' understanding in turn.

We hope that the findings of this report provide valuable insights and recommendations for libraries across the world.

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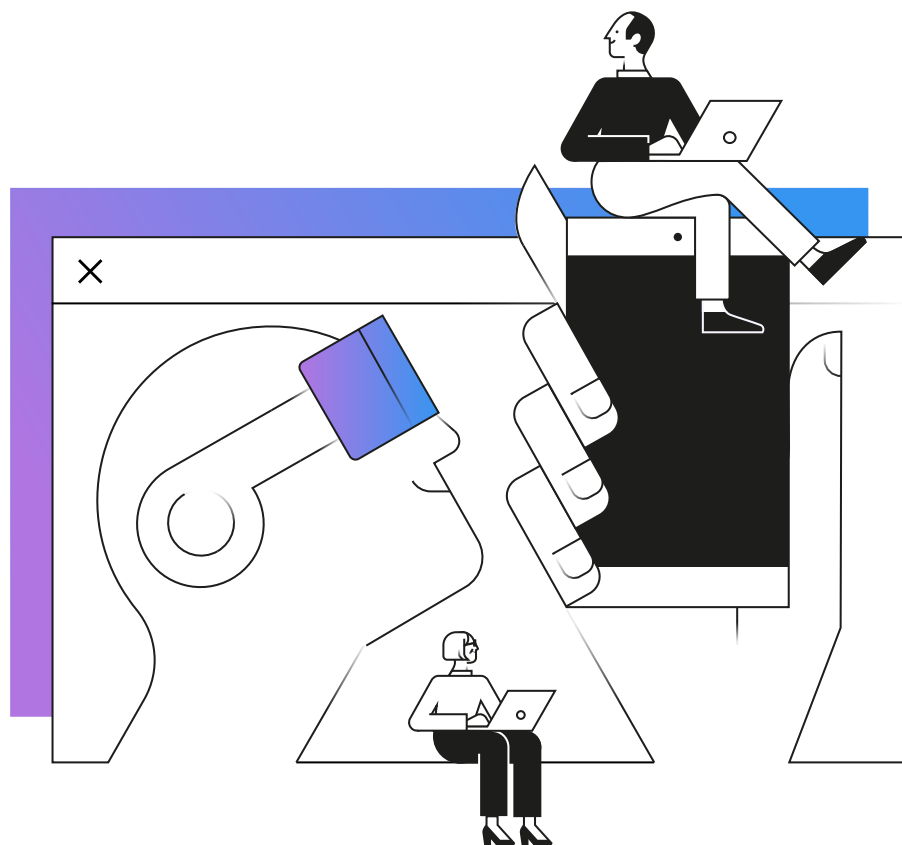
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Executive summary

The 2025 Pulse of the Library report draws on insights from more than 2,000 librarians from 109 countries and regions, representing academic, public and national libraries. Building on the first report in 2024, it offers an up-to-date view on how libraries are adapting to rapid change, in particular considering AI, open science and evolving mission priorities.

2K+

**librarians responded,
representing academic,
national and public
libraries worldwide.**



What's changed since 2024?

A thoughtful and steady increase in the adoption of AI

More libraries (67%) are exploring or implementing AI in 2025 (vs 63% in 2024). The majority are at the earliest evaluation stages (35%). Confidence in understanding of AI remains steady. There is wide variation between academic libraries and public libraries (where 54% of public libraries have no plans or are not pursuing AI).

Librarians who are implementing AI report more optimism, and this increases along with the stage of implementation, so that those in the later stages of implementation are significantly more likely to show greater optimism towards the benefits of AI.

The link between upskilling, greater AI confidence and implementation

Librarians understand that AI will require significant upskilling or reskilling of teams. However, structured professional development opportunities remain limited.

Greater institutional focus on AI literacy correlates with higher confidence among librarians in using and understanding AI, with formal training or onboarding programs yielding the most confidence.

There is also a statistically significant relationship between the focus of a library to support AI literacy development and the implementation phase of AI.

When AI literacy is part of the formal training or onboarding program, librarians have dedicated time/ resources, or have managers actively encouraging development, they are more likely to be in the moderate or active implementation phases (28.0%, 23.3% and 24.2% respectively). Respondents who say there is little to no institutional focus on AI literacy were significantly less likely to be implementing AI.

Perception gaps across roles and the need for thoughtful change management

There is a gap in perception between senior and junior roles and differences in priorities. Those with senior library roles are more likely to prioritize library efficiencies as a primary objective of AI technologies, especially when compared to librarians. 43% of senior librarians ranked their confidence in AI terminology as 4 or 5, compared to 36% for junior librarians.

Pace of adoption varies regionally

Asia and Europe are advancing support for AI with formal skills development. We also see some evidence that libraries in Mainland China have more advanced AI implementations underway (65% of respondents are in at least early implementation); however, this is based on a small sample. Meanwhile, U.S. libraries are behind in adoption and confidence, with the lowest optimism about AI's potential benefits (7% optimistic, compared with 27-31% in Asia, Mainland China and Rest of World).

Long-term objectives remain stable

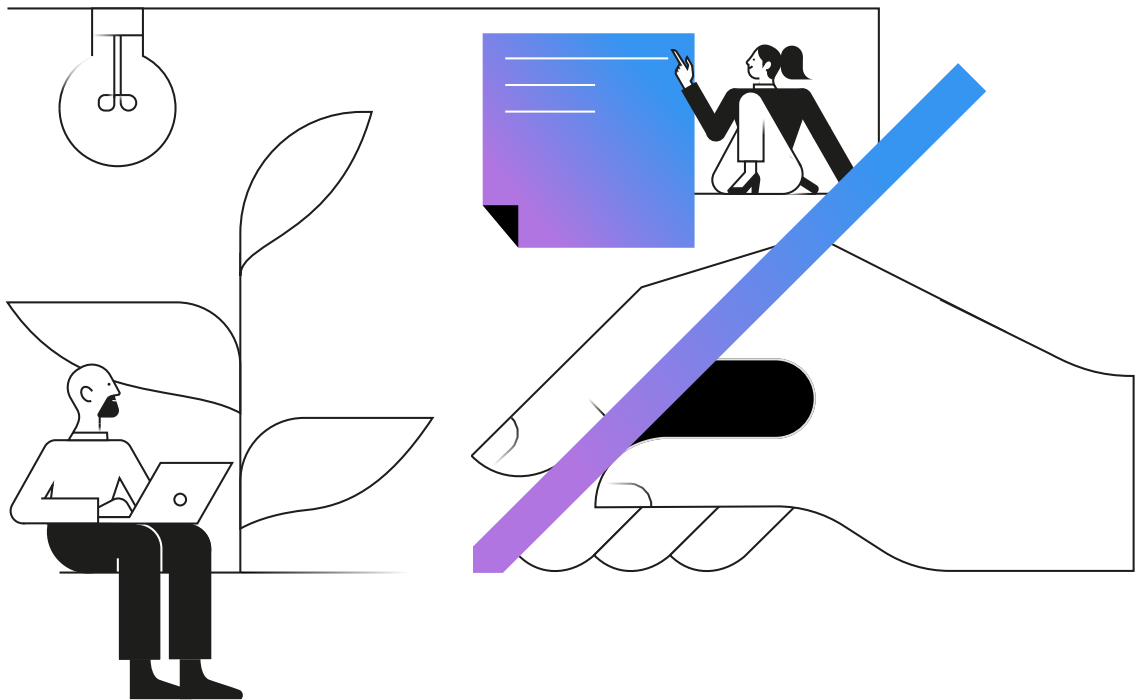
Library missions show consistency year on year, with few shifts from 2024. For academic libraries, student engagement has become the primary focus in 2025 (40%). Community engagement remains the primary mission for public libraries (50%), while collection & preservation continues to be the primary mission for national libraries (42%).

Budget constraints remain a key challenge

Across the board, budget constraints remain the greatest challenge impacting libraries across all regions (47%). Many libraries are experiencing geopolitical pressures, affecting budgets and collections. Half of U.S. and North American respondents expect cuts to collections as a result of geopolitics. Open access (OA) and open educational resources (OERs) are expected to become increasingly important.

A clearer understanding of AI's challenges and risks

When it comes to AI specifically, budget constraints (selected by 62%), privacy and security (57%) are greater concerns than in 2024, overtaking lack of expertise as the number one worry.



Introduction

AI's adoption in teaching, learning and research continues apace.¹ From the classroom to the lab, generative AI tools are helping learners, educators and researchers accomplish more, with greater efficiency and precision. This rapid adoption presents libraries with complex concerns around integrity, trust and governance.² As patrons, students and faculty continue to adopt third-party AI tools, libraries are being called on to address concerns about output quality, ensuring that results are trustworthy and guide responsible use.

To lead with authority in this rapidly evolving environment, libraries are embracing innovation, adopting new tools and approaches that support the needs of their community. Yet, as our 2024 [Pulse of the Library report](#) identified, there are gaps in confidence and knowledge across the library community.

Our 2025 survey revisits the core questions of AI adoption, confidence and professional development, while also exploring the broader landscape of open science, evolving library missions and the impact of wider geopolitical and economic pressures.

"Regardless of AI, the most critical tool for a librarian is our mind. I think AI is just another tool and I think that's an important one too. It's not replacing us."

John Sandstrom, Head of Acquisitions, New Mexico State University, U.S.

¹ sr.ithaka.org/generative-ai-and-higher-education/

² www.clarivate.com/academia-government/blog/evaluating-the-quality-of-generative-ai-output-methods-metrics-and-best-practices/

Survey methodology and demographics

The survey was hosted online from June 19 to July 14, 2025. In partnership with *Library Journal*, Clarivate promoted it to academic, national and public libraries through email, listservs, website pop-ups and social media. It was also shared directly by key stakeholders. To ensure accessibility, the survey was available to complete in English, Simplified and Traditional Chinese, Korean and Japanese languages. Data analysis was conducted in partnership with an external agency, TBI Communications, with additional qualitative interviews led by our team.

In total, 2,032 responses were analyzed after data cleaning, supported by 31 interviews. The demographic profile of respondents was broadly consistent with the 2024 survey: over three-quarters (77%) represented academic libraries; 46% of respondents were located in the U.S.; librarians made up the majority of each library type (over 40%), although senior leadership roles (Deans, Directors, Associate Deans, CEOs) and IT/technology specialists were also represented.

While we make reference to library types where there is notable variation, it is likely that responses from public libraries are heavily influenced by respondents from the U.S. (representing 93% of this demographic).

The full demographics of the 2025 survey can be found [here](#).

A large, bold, purple number '77%' is displayed, representing the percentage of respondents who represented academic libraries.

of respondents represented academic libraries.

A large, bold, purple number '46%' is displayed, representing the percentage of respondents who came from the United States.

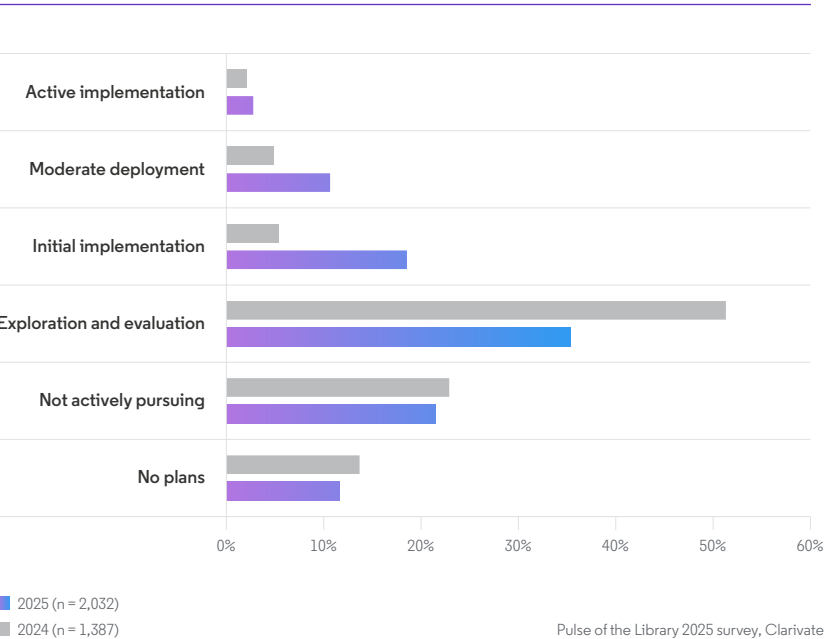
of respondents came from the United States.

Findings

From potential to practice: steady increase in AI exploration

There is a small but steady increase in librarians exploring AI. 67% of respondents are exploring or implementing AI, compared with 63% in 2024. The majority of respondents (35%) remain at the evaluation stage, ahead of any implementation, but 33% are now in the implementation stages, which is three times as many as in 2024. The proportion of respondents not planning or actively pursuing AI has remained stable.

Figure 1: Where does your library currently stand in terms of implementing AI tools and technologies?



"People are very nervous because if you've got a well-trained AI, then why do you need people to work in libraries? But that's the same conversation we had 15 years ago about Google. And roughly the same time frame ago around Wikipedia. It's just a tool."

Mike Kmiec
Product Lead Library Systems,
University of Otago, New Zealand

On the whole, Academic and Public libraries remain at different stages of AI adoption and implementation. Academic libraries were more likely to be in the initial implementation stage (21%) or moderate deployment stage (13%), compared with an average of 19% and 11% for all libraries, respectively. This marks clear progress from 2024, when only 14% of academic libraries were in initial implementation. Only 28% of academic libraries have no plans or are not actively pursuing AI implementation, compared with 54% of public libraries. This complements findings reported by the Association of Research Libraries, where 53% of respondents were exploring potential applications.³

These findings suggest that AI progress is still cautious, but the steady increase shown in the data is not linear. Early adopters are breaking ahead. The level of confidence in understanding AI remains unchanged from 2024, but the increase in consideration indicates that libraries are building their knowledge for future implementation. Libraries implementing AI are reporting more optimism, and those who are in the later stages of implementation are significantly more likely to show greater optimism towards the benefits of AI.

67%
of libraries are
exploring or
implementing AI

Figure 2: Where does your library currently stand in terms of implementing AI tools and technologies? (by question: How do you feel about the benefits of AI for libraries in the next five years?)

Active implementation (n = 44)



Moderate deployment (n = 197)



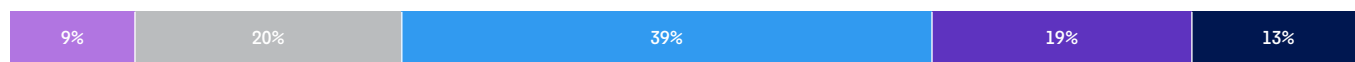
Initial implementation (n = 336)



Exploration and evaluation (n = 647)



Not actively pursuing (n = 383)



No plans (n = 183)



1 - pessimistic 2 3 4 5 - optimistic

Pulse of the Library 2025 survey, Clarivate

³ www.arl.org/blog/tracking-the-ai-evolution-in-research-libraries-findings-from-arls-third-ai-quick-poll/

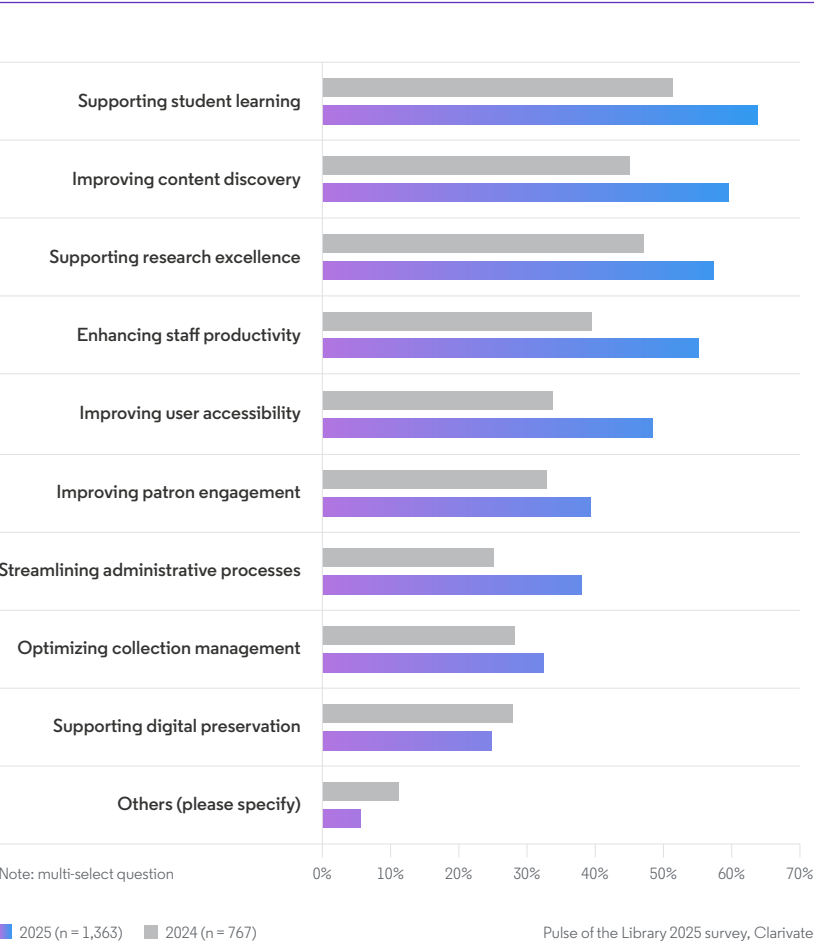
Libraries pursue wider goals with AI

For librarians actively considering AI, there is an increasing awareness of its potential. The top objectives for using AI remain unchanged from 2024, with support for student learning and content discovery highest overall. But what stands out is the increase from 2024 to 2025 across all objectives. In 2025, respondents selected a greater number of objectives for using AI (selecting on average 4 objectives vs. 3 in 2024).

This suggests that AI is now being considered as a tool to address a broader range of possibilities.⁴

These objectives remain closely aligned with the library mission, particularly for academic libraries where supporting learning and research excellence remain key. Public libraries saw the most opportunity to impact staff productivity and administrative processes.

Figure 3: If your library is actively evaluating or planning to use AI technologies, what are the primary objectives?



⁴ www.researchinformation.info/viewpoint/human-at-the-centre-the-role-of-librarians-in-shaping-academic-ai

"We can use these tools to do assessments. We can use these tools to quiz learning. We can use them to help students be more active... How can we leverage them to get the best benefit for our students?"

Mike Kmiec
Product Lead Library Systems,
University of Otago, New Zealand

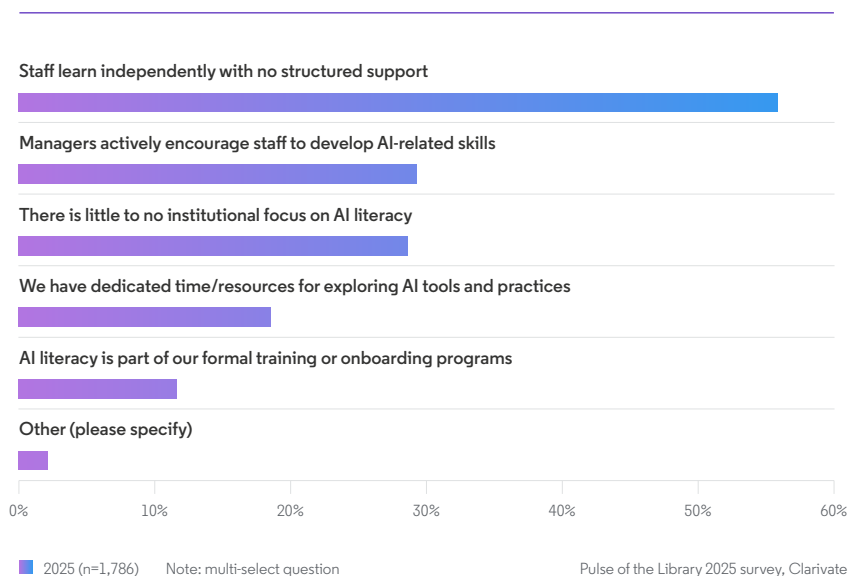
The opportunity for upskilling

Respondents continue to place upskilling/reskilling at the top of expected impacts for librarian roles (56%), along with enabling staff to pursue more strategic and creative tasks (49%).

The most important areas for developing AI literacy skills are content quality (57%) and the ethical use of AI (52%). For respondents from Asia, Europe, Rest of World and Mainland China, applying AI tools to support research and learning was a particularly strong focus (56% - 75%).

This represents a notable opportunity for libraries: structured AI literacy programs. 56% of respondents reported having no structured support for learning. Only 12% had formal AI training or onboarding. A recent Sage survey on AI corroborates this desire for AI literacy, finding that less than a third were confident in advising patrons on AI.⁵

Figure 4: To what extent does your library (or institution) support AI literacy?



Top AI literacy skills desired in the library:

57%

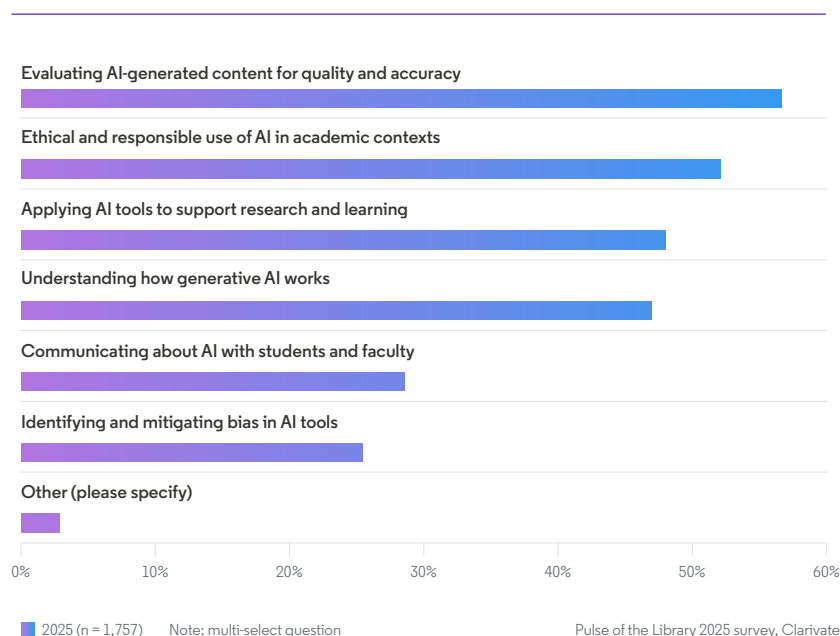
Evaluating AI-generated content for quality and accuracy

52%

Ethical and responsible use of AI in academic contexts

⁵ www.technologyfromsage.com/new-technology-from-sage-report-explores-librarian-leadership-in-the-age-of-ai/

Figure 5: Which areas of AI literacy are most important for your staff to develop?



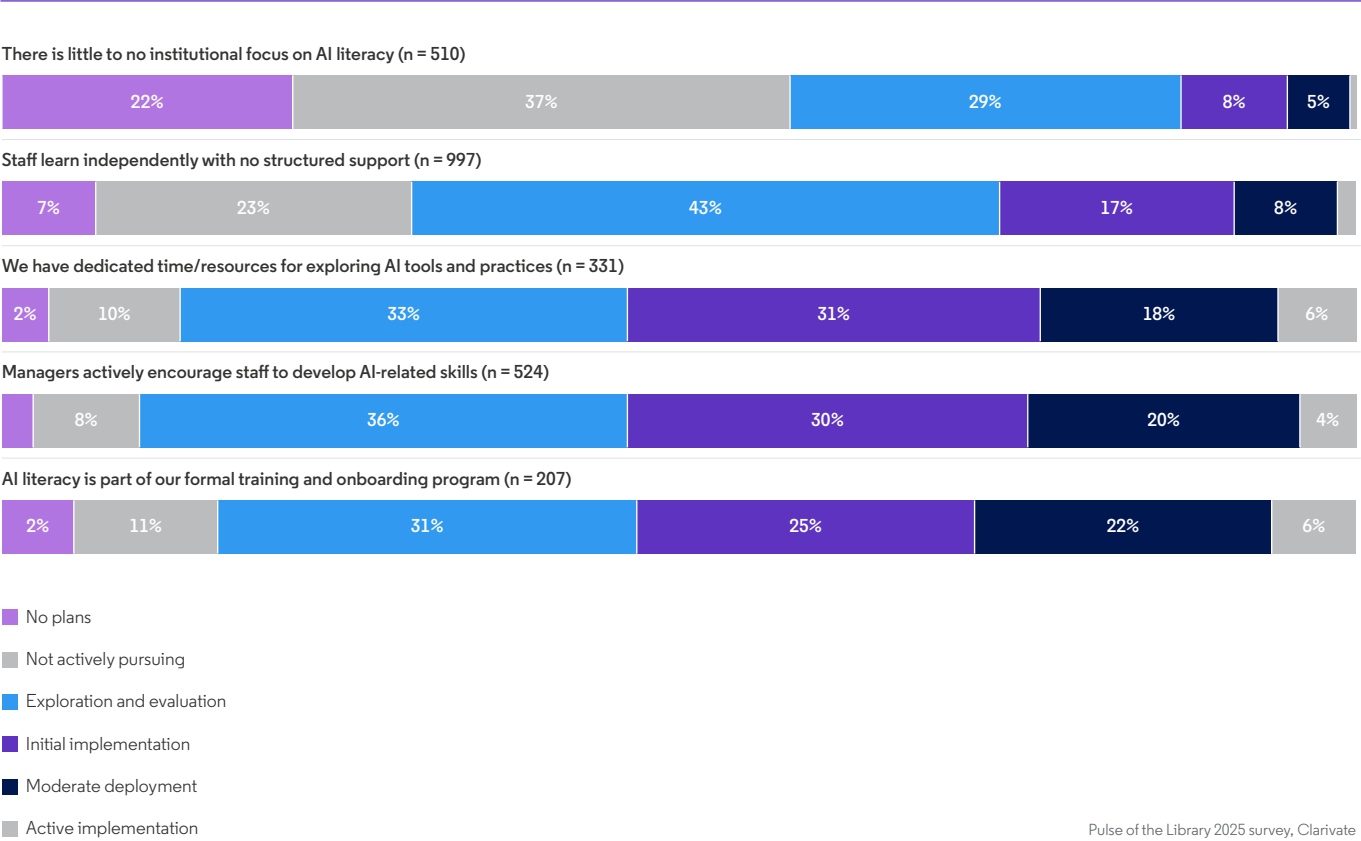
There are increasing options available for library-tailored AI literacy learning, such as [ACRL's free AI Literacy program](#), already taken by more than 7,500 librarians since launch.

When there is a greater focus on AI literacy efforts within the library, there is greater confidence in use and understanding of AI. This is particularly clear when there is little to no institutional focus on AI literacy, where 11.0% of respondents indicated they were not confident at all, compared to the 5.1% average. Formal training or onboarding programs were associated with the greatest confidence.

There is also a statistically significant relationship between the focus of a library to support AI literacy development, and the implementation phase of AI. Libraries are more likely to be in the moderate or active implementation phases when AI literacy is part of the formal training or onboarding program, librarians have dedicated time/resources, or have managers actively encouraging development (28.0%, 23.3% and 24.2% respectively). Librarians who say there is little to no institutional focus on AI literacy were significantly less likely to be implementing AI (either no plans or not actively pursuing: 58.2%).

For respondents pursuing AI, a quarter are embedding AI responsibilities into existing roles, and another quarter are offering professional development to prepare staff for AI-related responsibilities. The majority (53%) have no plans to change staffing or roles in response to AI.

Figure 6: Where does your library currently stand in terms of implementing AI?
(by question: To what extent does your library support AI literacy development for staff?)



The need for thoughtful change management

A further observation is a gap in perception between senior and more junior roles.

43% of senior librarians (Associate Deans, Deans, Library Directors) ranked their confidence in their understanding of AI as 4 or 5, compared to 36% for junior librarians.

Senior librarians are also more likely to select streamlining administrative processes as a primary objective of AI technologies, especially when compared to librarians.

Senior academic library roles (Associate Deans and Deans) were more likely to indicate that there is active encouragement for skills development (41%), while librarians were significantly less likely to indicate that such encouragement exists (31%).

This perception gap suggests an opportunity for senior leadership to ensure that available support and training are appropriately communicated to teams.

43%

of senior librarians ranked their confidence in their understanding of AI as 4 or 5

Contrasts in regional attitudes and adoption

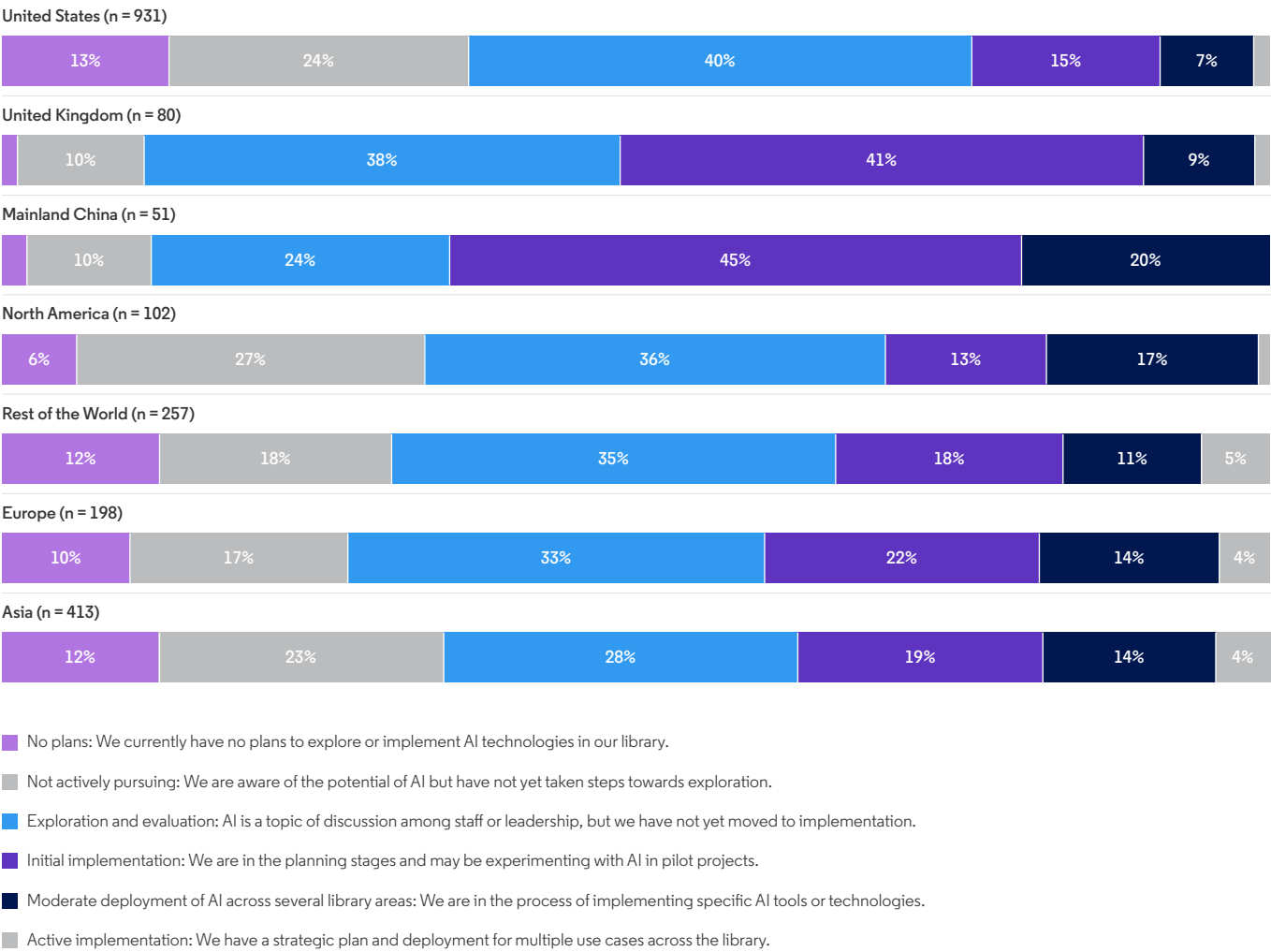
Regionally, Asia and Europe have continued to advance AI adoption, with 37- 40% in initial implementation or beyond, compared with 14-16% in 2024. 18% of respondents in these regions are now either in the process of implementing specific tools or have a strategic plan and deployment for multiple use cases across the library (in other words, moving into moderate or active deployment).

Respondents in Europe were more likely to be highly confident in their understanding of AI (13%), compared with others (~9% average).

Mainland China continues its progress from 2024, increasing adoption from 46% to 65% (note however, a small sample size). 73% of Mainland China respondents cited improving patron engagement as their top goal.

These regions are also progressing greater upskilling for AI in the library, indicating more use of formal training or onboarding programs. Respondents from Asia, Europe and Rest of World were also more likely to indicate that they are planning to create dedicated AI roles.

Figure 7: Where does your library currently stand in terms of implementing AI tools and technologies?



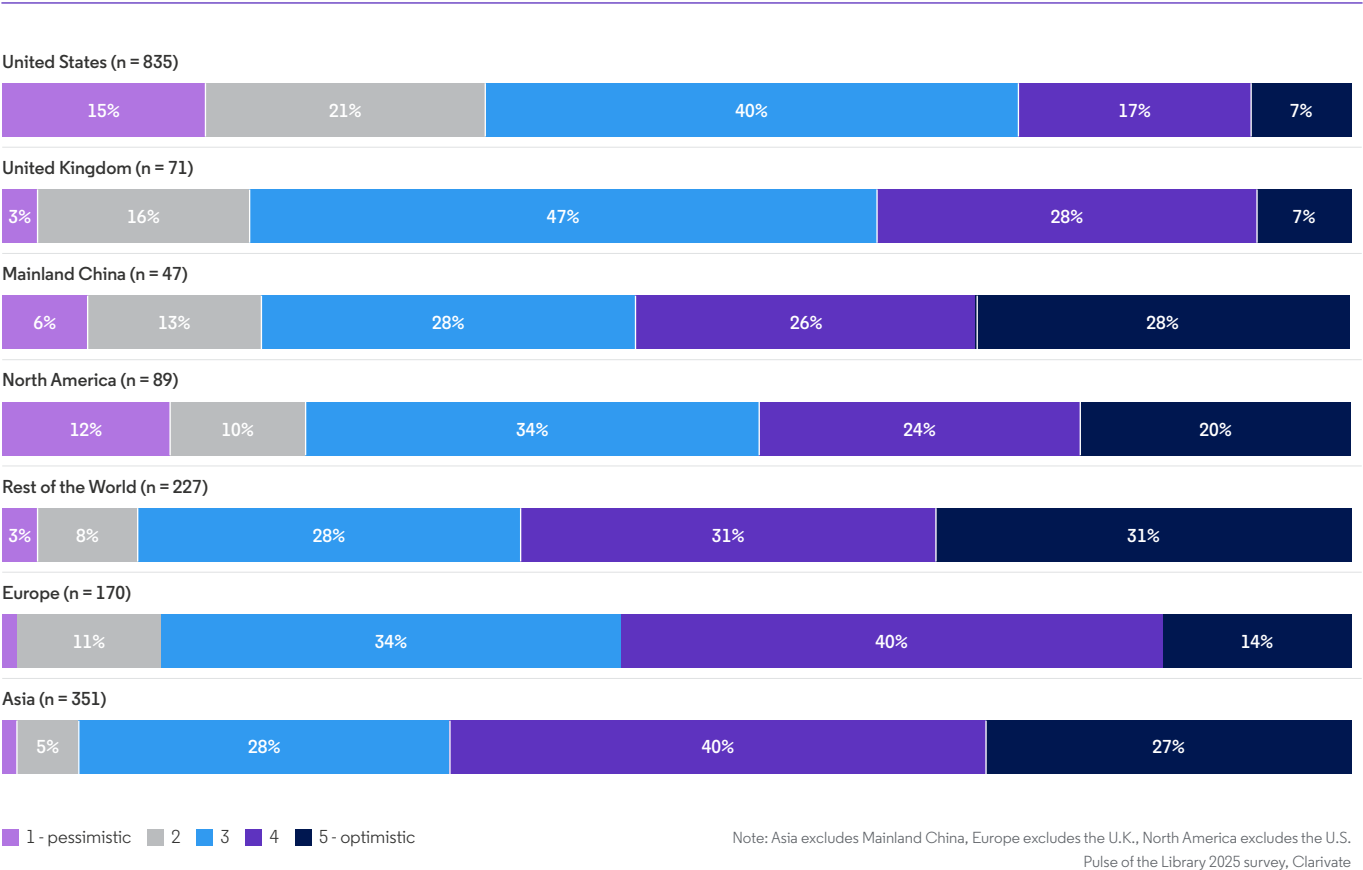
Note: Asia excludes Mainland China, Europe excludes the U.K., North America excludes the U.S.
Pulse of the Library 2025 survey, Clarivate

Meanwhile, respondents from the U.S. consistently report lower confidence and adoption, as observed in 2024. U.S. respondents were more likely to be at earlier stages of exploration or have no plans (77% vs. 68% average). While those at initial implementation in the U.S. has grown from 9% in

2024 to 24% in 2025, this remains behind the pace of other regions. When asked about how positive they feel about the benefits of AI in the next five years, U.S. respondents show the most pessimism (36% scoring 1 or 2 on a five-point scale and 25%

scoring 4 or 5), compared with a highly positive perspective among Asian respondents (67% scoring 4 or 5). This pessimism may be linked to broader geopolitical and budgetary pressures, rather than the perceived benefits of AI tools by end-users (where adoption is moving rapidly).⁶

Figure 8: How positive do you feel about the benefits of AI for libraries in the next five years?



"Current explorations are based on conventional, commercially available AI tools; innovative or unconventional AI applications have not yet been considered or explored."

Yuan Zihan
Acquisition Librarian, Capital Normal University Library, Mainland China

⁶ www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666920X24000225

Concerns reflect deepening understanding of AI's challenges and risks

In 2024, lack of expertise was the top concern. In 2025, budget overtakes skills as the greatest barrier.

- **Budgets:** Budgets now represent the greatest concern for AI adoption (62%), up from 56% in 2024.
- **Privacy and security:** These remain the top concern for public libraries (65%), consistent with 2024.
- **Lack of expertise:** Although still in the top 3, this no longer ranked as the top concern, aligning with the higher numbers engaging in AI exploration in 2025, and considerations around upskilling.
- **Research and academic integrity:** remains a further top concern for academic libraries.
- **Collection librarians:** Collections librarians face unique challenges. They are least optimistic about the benefits from AI (35% pessimistic) and show higher concern about the potential impact of AI on job displacement. This is unsurprising, given they are the group most directly navigating the realities of funding cuts and new policy demands (see external forces).

"I think there's a lot of things that we need to consider when we're thinking about [AI], privacy, copyright that hasn't been determined yet, or environmental concerns."

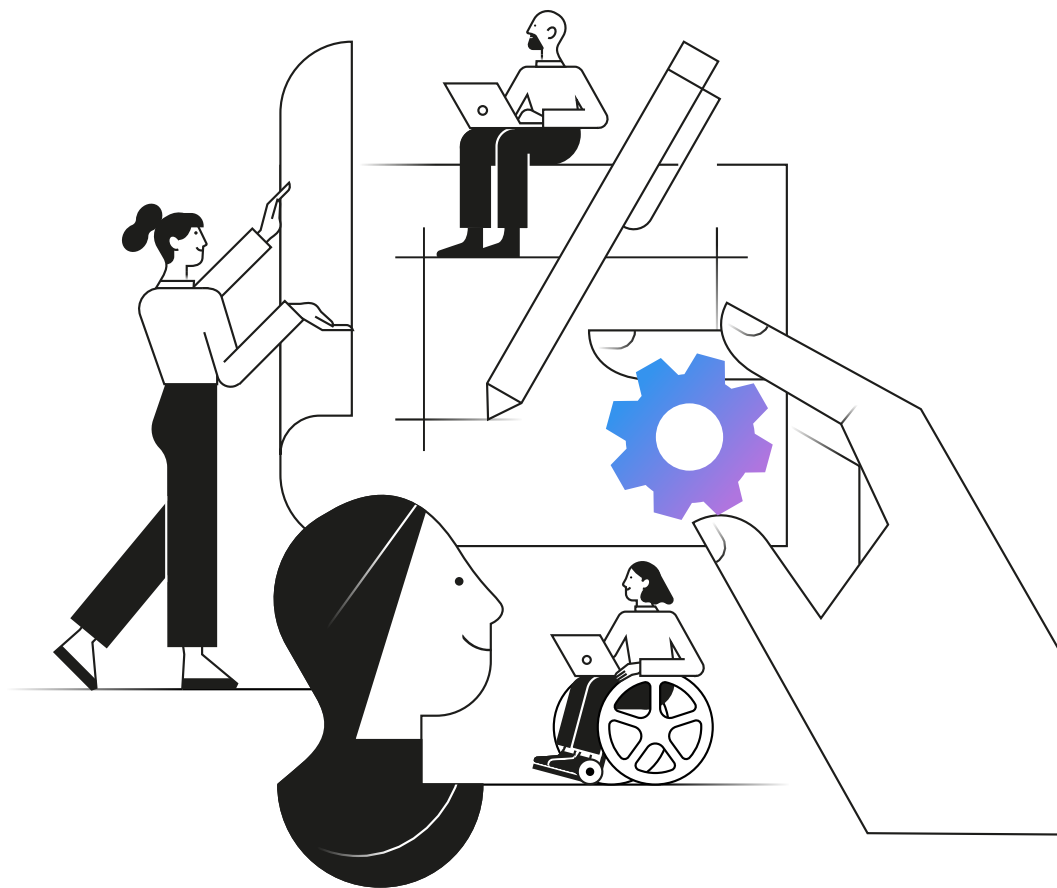
Emily Zerrenner
Research and Instructional Services Librarian, Salisbury University, U.S.

"Academic librarians can help advance research integrity by coaching faculty and students. We can work with them side by side to say: Hey, I understand getting a blockbuster result is the very best outcome that you can hope for here. But if that comes at the price of manipulating your data, which could possibly lead to a retraction or damage to your scholarly reputation, you're going to have a real hard time repairing that."

David Runyon
Director of Library Services,
Meritus School of Osteopathic
Medicine, U.S.

Strategy for the long-term: library missions mostly unchanged

Core library missions have remained largely stable, with the only shift observed in academic libraries. Here, student engagement emerges as a greater strategic focus in 2025 (40%), while research support has declined as a priority (35%, down from 41% in 2024). Community engagement remains the primary mission for public libraries (50%), while collection & preservation continues to be the primary mission for national libraries (42%).



External forces reshaping strategy

Budgets

The top challenge for libraries remains budget pressures, selected by almost half of all respondents (47%). As such, it isn't surprising to see budget referenced heavily in considerations of AI adoption, open science, collection development, and mission. We observed a shift in the primary mission for academic libraries, compared to 2024, prioritizing student engagement and retention (40%) over research support (35%), potentially reflecting the continued decline in funding from student fees, with respondents from the U.S. and the U.K. most focused on this (54% and 78% respectively).

Open science

Funding cuts are impacting OA collections strategies for almost half of respondents, especially academic libraries (50% noting greater impact). Those impacted by funding cuts place more importance on OA collections, particularly collections librarians.

It is not surprising, given these increased funding cuts, to see the share of OA collections and OERs expected to increase in the next 3-5 years (55% expecting a moderate or significant increase of OA collections; 63% for OERs). This was especially true for academic libraries (74% were more likely to expect an increase in OA collections; 72% for OERs). A sizeable proportion of free text comments point to budget cuts as a driver of these decisions.

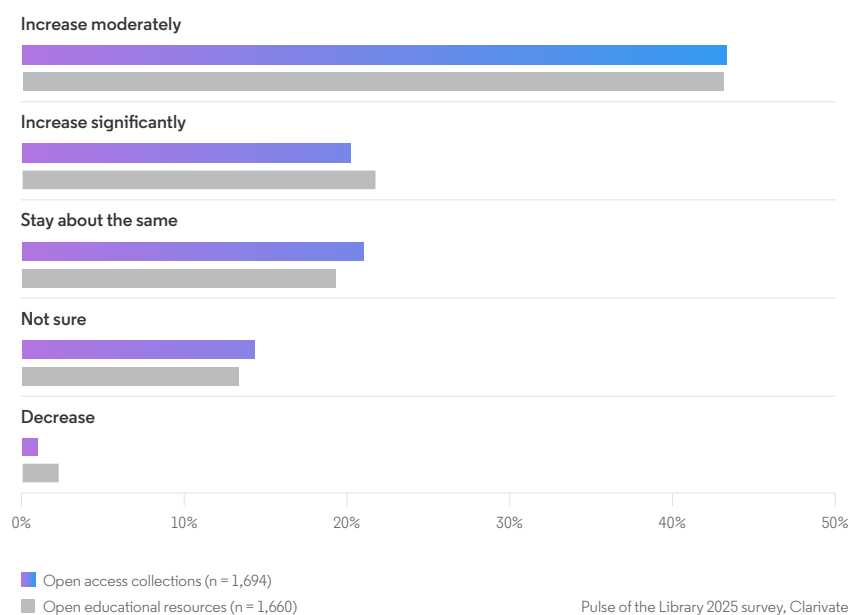
The impact of OA and open science mandates continues to be felt more in Asia and Europe, among academic libraries. Several free-text comments point to the implementation of institutional or national OA and open science policy on their work, for example, negotiating agreements. Meanwhile, librarians in the U.S. appear less focused on this agenda, reporting significantly less impact and importance of open science and OA collections. This likely reflects the different policy environment, with the primary impetus for OA in the U.S. driven by individual funders rather than at the national level. The impact may become more visible in the coming years.

"In Japan, with the growing trend toward open access, there is an increasing expectation—even among small university libraries—for libraries to play a stronger role in supporting research. In this context, libraries will likely need to manage useful open access resources that align with the academic programs and specialized fields established by their universities."

Minoru Yamada

Senior Library Administrator,
Aichi Shukutoku University
Library, Japan

Figure 9: How do you expect your institution's use of OA books, journals and open educational resources to change over the next 3-5 years?



Geopolitical climate

While budget challenges are almost universal in our data, geopolitics are affecting library strategies both in North America overall and the U.S. specifically, with more than 50% of respondents in each group affected. 69% anticipated these cuts would impact collections, especially in the U.S. (73%), and among collections librarians (85%). Globally, 36% of respondents didn't expect to see budget cuts as a result of geopolitics, with a quarter of respondents expecting cuts of less than 10%.

There is also a concentration of respondents considering the diversity of their collections, either actively removing content or widening the diversity of content as a direct reaction to current geopolitics. Although a smaller proportion of the free text comments, it's noteworthy that respondents are moving in opposite directions: both toward and away from digital content, based on the perceived implications of content availability and future access.

Librarians at an innovation inflection point

Our data on AI implementation shows cautious progress. Yet almost half (49%) of respondents feel that the greatest skill for the librarian of tomorrow is the ability to innovate and evolve library services. Getting beyond initial exploration in AI will therefore be essential to libraries taking a longer-term strategy. Over a third believe that integrating library services with curriculum (35%) and expanding digital resources and e-learning tools (33%) offer the greatest opportunities for libraries to make their role more integral.

"In five years, the role of the librarian is going to be so much more digital. I think most librarians in five years are going to have far more IT skills than they have today."

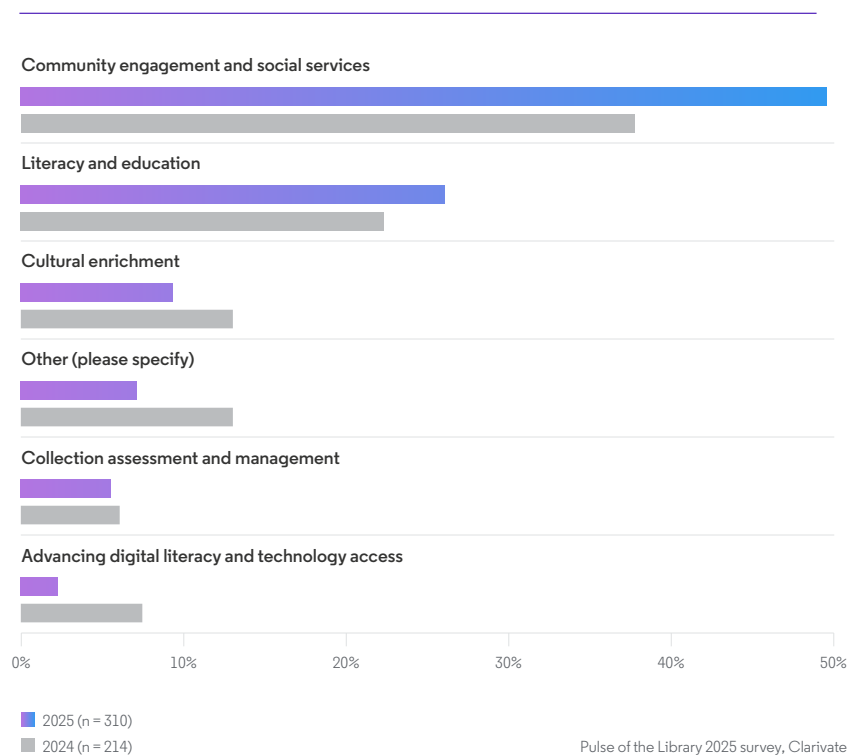
Steve Powell

Director of Orange County Library System, U.S.

Public libraries survey snapshot

Community engagement remains the primary mission for public libraries, with 50% of responses selecting this objective, up from 38% in 2024. This emphasises that the long-term focus of these libraries remains constant, regardless of changes in the technology environment.

**Figure 10: What is the primary mission of your library today?
(Public libraries)**



Public libraries are taking a cautious approach to AI. Results are heavily influenced by the percentage of U.S. responses.

- 31% have low confidence in understanding AI (compared to 21% average).
- Only 20% were optimistic about the benefits of AI over 5 years, a decline from 26% in 2024.
- 54% have no plans or are not actively pursuing AI. Privacy and security (65%) continue to be a top concern. There is greater uncertainty about the impact of AI on staff roles.
- For those considering AI, enhancing staff productivity (53%) and streamlining administrative processes (40%) remain the most important objectives.

"We're helping people learn how to use AI and in the same day we're helping people learn how to type on a computer. There's such a wide gap between information and knowledge and in today's society, librarians have to be that bridge."

Olivia Bowers
Adult Services & Programming
Supervisor, Berkshire
Athenaeum Public Library, U.S

Figure 11: Where does your library currently stand in terms of implementing AI tools and technologies?

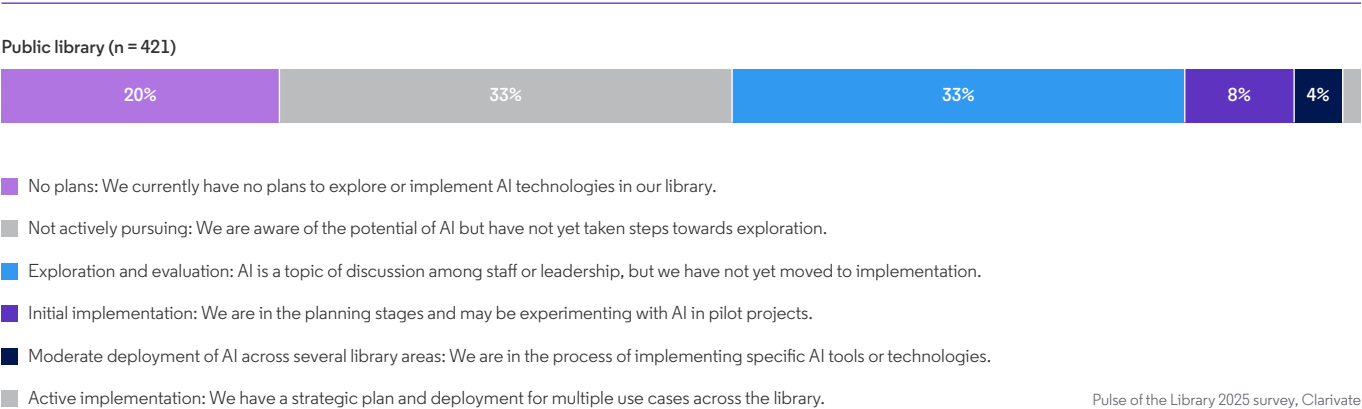
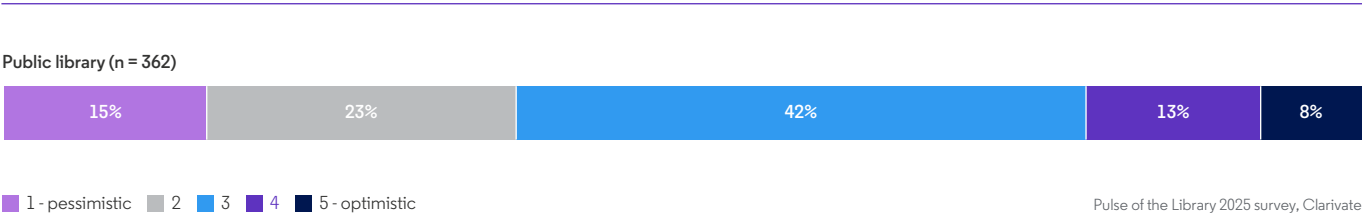


Figure 12: How positive do you feel about the benefits of AI for libraries in the next five years?



65%
place privacy/security
as their top concern

See our [microsite](#) with interactive and dynamic data visualizations for our detailed survey findings on public librarians’ views on AI.

Conclusions and recommendations

There are ever more signs of increasing engagement with AI in 2025, albeit at early stages of exploration for the majority. Yet librarians remain at the center of a rapidly shifting landscape, impacted by widespread challenges across all regions, especially budget pressures and the impact of geopolitics. It isn't surprising to see steady and cautious progress, given this climate.

Nonetheless, libraries see the most important skill for the future as the ability to innovate and evolve: it is therefore essential that libraries address the AI evolution as not a question of 'if', but 'how', as they

balance caution with opportunity, aligned with their mission. Upskilling and implementation will continue to reap results for libraries. The next chapter will be defined by how effectively AI can be harnessed to advance responsible learning, research and community connection. As noted by the American Library Association's recent collaboration with Core Publishing, [Generative AI and Libraries: Claiming Our Place in the Center of a Shared Future](#), libraries "must resist the temptation to merely serve as static support and instead claim the center by becoming a dynamic, positive influence."

"AI is a great tool, but if you take a screw and start whacking it with a hammer, things are not going to go well. You have to know how to use the tools in your toolbox effectively, and that's something that I think librarians can help teach if we're given the opportunity and listened to."

Amanda Langdon, Access Services and Distance Learning Librarian, Adams State University, U.S.

Recommendations

Harnessing the opportunities of AI will continue to be driven by those investing in knowledge building and expertise.

Some opportunities we see for libraries are:



Closing the implementation gap

Key constraints in AI implementation remain budgets, limited training, and low confidence in AI. A route to get more libraries over these hurdles could be exploring low-risk pilots to safely test AI with trusted services, without overextending resources, and investing in training and development to improve confidence. Libraries may also want to investigate whether AI products and tools are included in their existing products – increasingly they are, at no additional cost.



Investing in training and development

Structured programs for AI training are being leveraged in regions with greater AI adoption such as Asia and Europe, underlining the need for investment in training and development as a central tenet to progress. This is particularly important for junior librarians, who report feeling under-supported in our data.

The Digital Librarian⁷ points to the future of computer literacy, considering AI's impact on critical evaluation and academic rigor. Libraries should focus training on ethical and responsible use of AI, evaluating AI-generated outputs for quality, and teaching patrons how to critically engage with AI tools.



Strategic leadership to navigate the changes ahead

Libraries have a crucially important role to serve as gate-keepers and the center of knowledge in the age of AI, particularly when it comes to preserving academic and research integrity. Strong leadership and investment remain critical to determine success, considering the needs of individual library communities. Academic libraries should leverage AI to strengthen student engagement, research excellence and discovery. Public libraries should emphasize digital resources, e-learning and community services to reinforce their evolving role as civic knowledge hubs.

"The advice I would give to a new librarian coming into the profession is to be open to change, because things change so fast nowadays."

Bianca Alvarez-Jackson, Reference Librarian, Gary Public Library, U.S.

⁷ www.the-digital-librarian.com/2025/01/21/library-tech-trends-for-2025/

Clarivate Academic AI

Artificial intelligence is pushing the boundaries of research and learning. Clarivate helps libraries adapt with AI they can trust to drive research excellence, student outcomes and library productivity.

Research Assistants

Web of Science Research Assistant

Navigate complex research tasks and find the right content. Grounded in the world's most trusted citation index.

ProQuest Research Assistant

Helps users create more effective searches, quickly evaluate documents, engage with content more deeply, and explore new topics with confidence.

Ebook Central Research Assistant

Facilitates deeper engagement with ebooks, helping students assess books' relevance and explore new ideas.

Primo Research Assistant

An ideal starting point for users seeking to find and explore scholarly resources. Grounded in the Ex Libris Central Discovery Index.

Summon Research Assistant

Enables users to uncover trusted library materials via AI-powered conversations.

Clarivate has been partnering with libraries since 1938, when ProQuest founder Eugene Power pioneered the use of microfilm. This technology enabled libraries to share rare, foundational books, and grow research collections without needing to add physical space and reduce the cost of scholarly publications.

Analytics Assistants

Web of Science Research Intelligence

Provides powerful analytics for university leaders and research managers to support decision-making, measure impact and demonstrate results.

TDM Studio

An AI-powered data science platform, enabling students, researchers, and librarians to create datasets, analyze full text documents and export results. Supports both coding and no-coding data access.

Metadata Assistants

Alma Metadata Assistant

Makes record creation and enrichment faster and more precise by reducing the time catalogers spend researching for information.

Alma Specto

Uncovers the depth of digital collections by accelerating metadata creation and enabling libraries to build engaging online exhibitions.

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