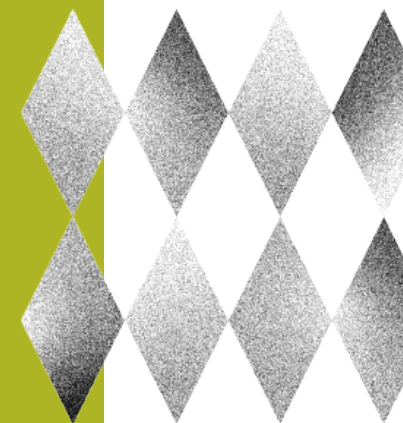




STATYSTYKA  
MUSEUM

# Museums in 2019



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# I Methodology

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# 1.

## Assumptions

*Museum Statistics* is an electronic survey addressed to Polish museums and entities conducting museum activities. It is carried out by the National Institute for Museums and Public Collections (NIMOS, Narodowy Instytut Muzealnictwa i Ochrony Zbiorów) with the support of the Ministry of Culture, National Heritage and Sport. The survey has been held annually since 2014.

The *Museum Statistics* project and the research conducted as part of it were designed primarily with **functionality** in mind. The research data can be analysed and used to **develop support methods** for museums and entities conducting museum activities. The project envisages the **cyclical nature** of research, while the application of the same tools ensures **data continuity** to the highest possible extent.

The aim of the project is to constantly monitor the activities and the operation of museums and entities conducting museum activities to:

- » Track and compare changes;
- » Provide in-depth knowledge about museum activities in Poland;
- » Obtain data in areas of priority for the Ministry of Culture, National Heritage and Sport, and NIMOS.



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## 2.

# Study population

The research is addressed to museums and entities conducting museum activities which:

- » Operate as active museums or entities conducting museum activities in a given year;
- » Operate in Poland.

The study population can be described as finite, with the research sample selected from the museum database compiled by NIMOZ. In September 2020 (as of 23 September 2020), the database included 1,214 museums and entities conducting museum activities (1,497, including museum branches)<sup>1</sup>.

1. The database has been compiled for the *Museum Statistics* project. As the museum sector is subject to constant changes – with new entities appearing or disappearing from the museum map – the database is regularly updated. Given its variable content, the information about museums is verified each time before the research to establish the current number of entities listed in the database.

The current number of **museums, defined in the Act on Museums** as institutions which have their statutes or rules and regulations approved by the Ministry of Culture, National Heritage and Sport, is 895. This is the official number of museums in Poland based on the *List of Museums* maintained by the Ministry of Culture, National Heritage and Sport. Detailed information on museums included in the study population is presented below. It is based on the museum database compiled for the purposes of the *Museum Statistics* project. The questionnaires for the museums are prepared in two forms: one for cultural institutions and one for entities without the status of a cultural institution. The same division has been applied in the graphs presented below.

The figure below presents detailed information on museums based on the museum database compiled for the *Museum Statistics* project.

Figure 1. Sources of funding and the number of managing authorities (as of 23 September 2020)

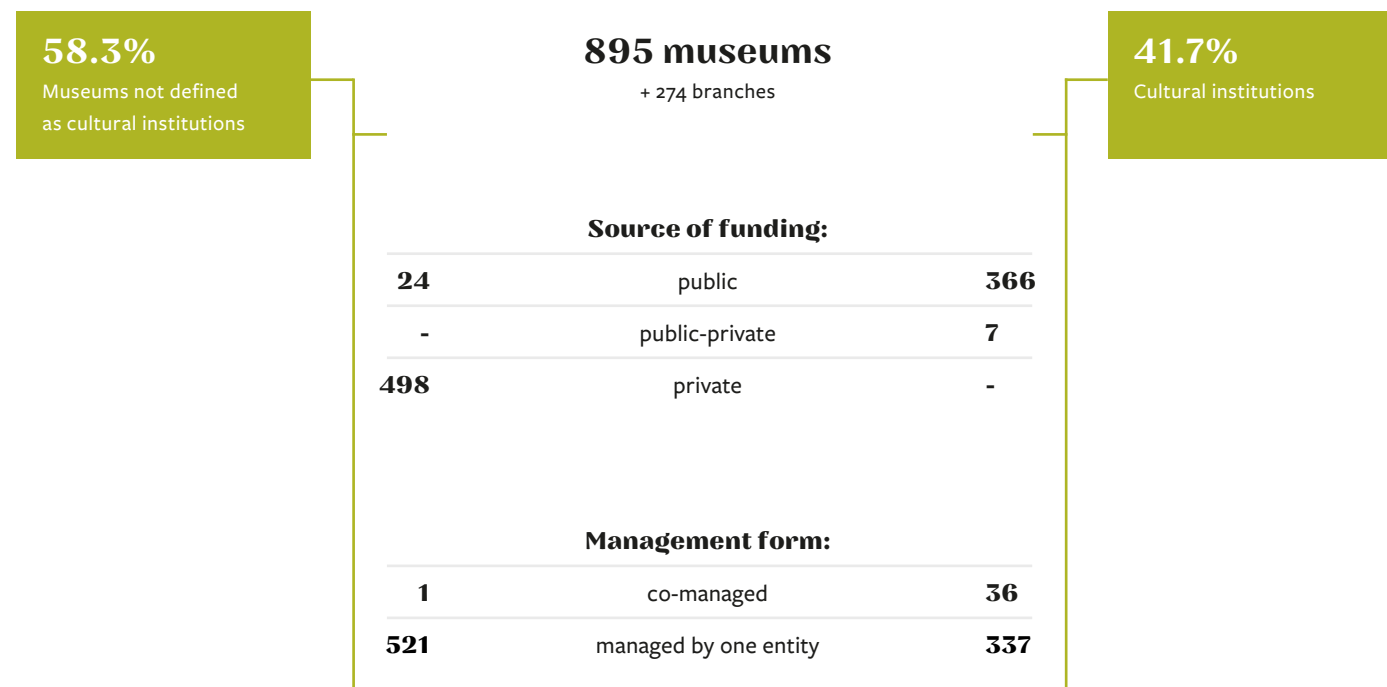


Figure 2. Cultural institutions and entities not defined as cultural institutions – by voivodeship (as of 23 September 2020)

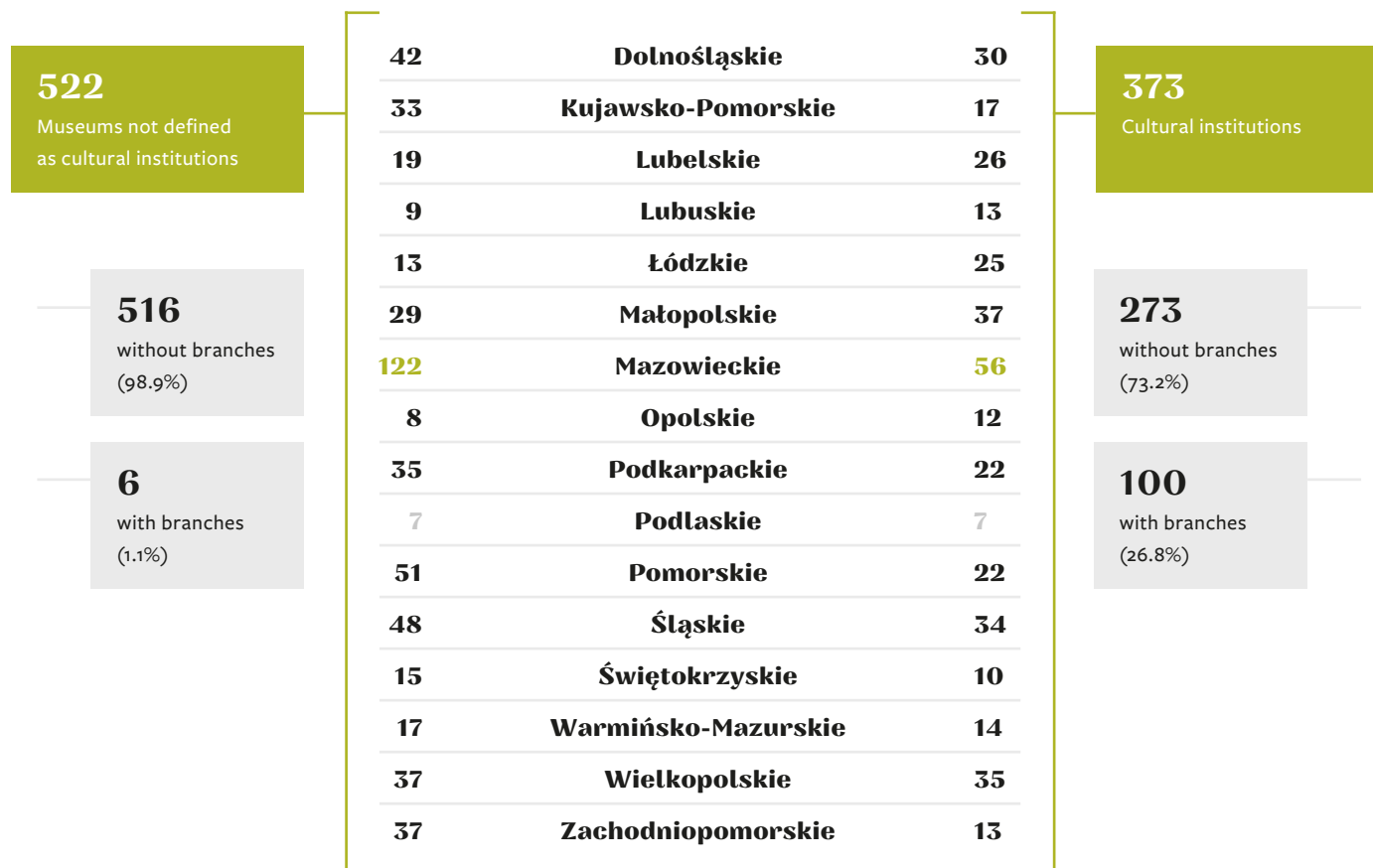


Figure 3. Managing authorities for cultural institutions and entities not defined as cultural institutions (as of 23 September 2020)



The remaining institutions are not recognised as museums within the purview of the Act on Museums and are listed as **entities conducting museum activities**. At the time of the study, there were 319 of them in Poland, of which 19 operated as cultural institutions managed by local governments. Of those without the status of a cultural institution (300), 94 were operated by a church or religious body, 50 by a public higher education institution, 41 by a local government cultural institution,

32 by a natural person, while others were managed by associations, foundations, business entities, public legal persons, and state cultural institutions. Most entities conducting museum activities operated in the Mazowieckie, Małopolskie, and Wielkopolskie voivodeships. A large number of them could also be found in the Podkarpackie, Dolnośląskie, and Kujawsko-Pomorskie voivodeships. Only two entities of this type had branches.



### 3.

## Research areas

The thematic scope of the questionnaires was consulted at NIMoz and based on the Polish and international guidelines for museum statistics.

As a result of the consultations and analyses, four primary research areas and 14 sub-areas were identified which cover all aspects in the operation of museums and entities conducting museum activities. These aspects will be studied annually, while infrastructure, safety and security will be examined every four years.

Figure 4. Research areas in the *Museum Statistics* project



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## 4.

# Research tools

The survey is conducted annually using **Computer Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI)** and a dedicated statistical system with a database of museums and entities conducting museum activities. The latter guarantees the verification of entities filling in the questionnaires.

Given the broad thematic scope of the questionnaires, two types of tools are used:

- » **Primary questionnaires** – completed every year and dedicated to issues monitored on an annual basis;
- » **Thematic questionnaires** – dedicated to sub-areas studied in a four-year cycle. Thematic questionnaires provide for an in-depth exploration of issues selected from primary questionnaires, as not every aspect of museum operations needs to be studied in detail on an annual basis. Regular long-term studies of comparable data allow us to identify trends. The period of four years has been adopted as an appropriate perspective for the observation of long-term changes in museums.

Due to differences in the organisation of activities by entities operating as cultural institutions and those without this status, both are studied as separate items. To this end, two separate research tools have been developed for both primary and thematic questionnaires, each adapted to the specific nature and operation of both types of entities.

In 2020, the survey was conducted between 29 September and 31 October. The sub-area of research covered for 2019 in greater detail was **Museum Management and Organisation**.

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II

# Museums in 2019

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# 1.

## General information

### 1.1. Introduction

The survey in which museums reported their activities from 2019 was conducted at the end of the third and beginning of the fourth quarter of 2020. Despite organisational difficulties due to the COVID-19 pandemic, data were collected from 181 museums which had their statute or rules and regulations approved by the Ministry of Culture, National Heritage and Sport. They accounted for 20% of all museums within the purview of the Act on Museums (as of the date of the survey publication).

Most museums were located in the Mazowieckie, Małopolskie, and Śląskie voivodeships, while the Podlaskie, Warmińsko-Mazurskie, and Lubuskie voivodeships were represented the least. Less than half of the studied museums operated in administrative areas with populations between 10,000 and 100,000 people, and with the majority of museums located in urban areas.

One third of the museums had at least one branch. Of all museums participating in the study, 35% were able to define their collection profile, with most of them describing it as ethnographic and anthropological, historical, or thematic (i.e. not fitting into the generally accepted categories). Less than one fifth operated as open-air museums.

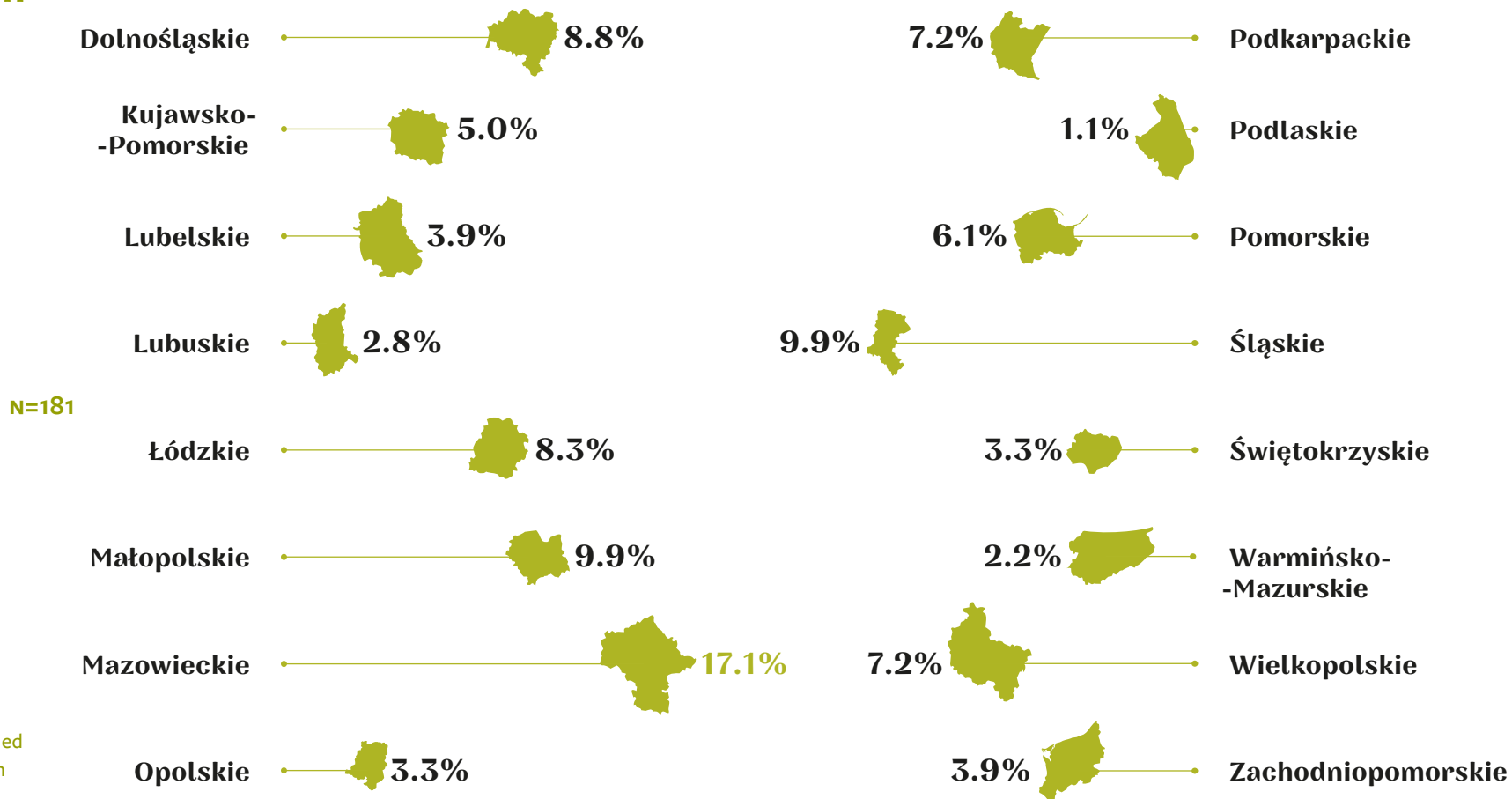
Nearly all museums were funded from public sources, with eight out of 10 defining themselves as local government institutions and every tenth as a state institution. Of all the respondents, 14% were co-managed by more than one organising authority. Less than half were entered in the State Register of Museums.

Among the museums that completed the survey for 2019, only a few did not run their own website to facilitate contact with visitors. Based on the information from those that did and were able to provide data on the website popularity, the following was observed:

- » Half of the respondents recorded more than 110,000 views over the year;
- » Half of the respondents recorded more than 31,074 visits to the website by unique users over the year.

## 1.2. Area of operation

Figure 5. Distribution of museums by voivodeship



N denotes the number of museums that provided answers to this question

Figure 6. Size of the administrative area (by population) where the museum operates

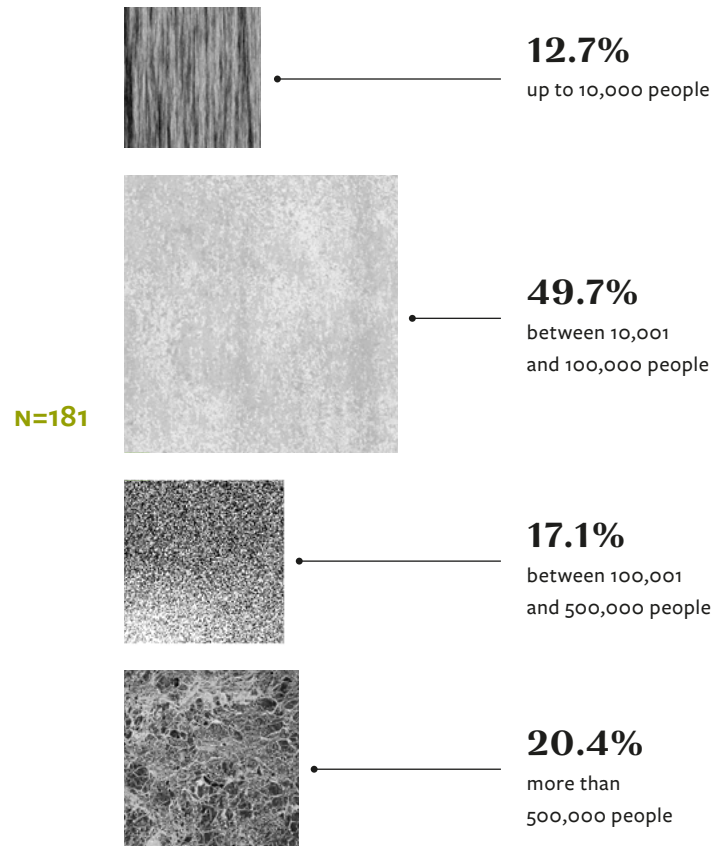
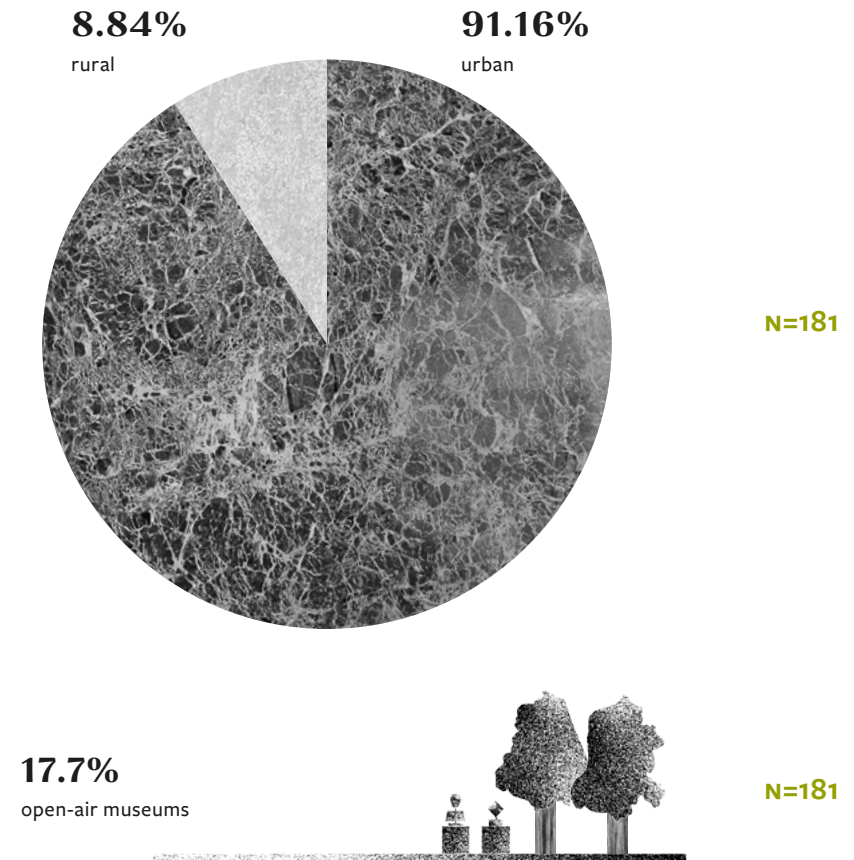


Figure 7. Type of the administrative area where the museum operates



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### 1.3. Activity profile

Figure 8. Museums by type

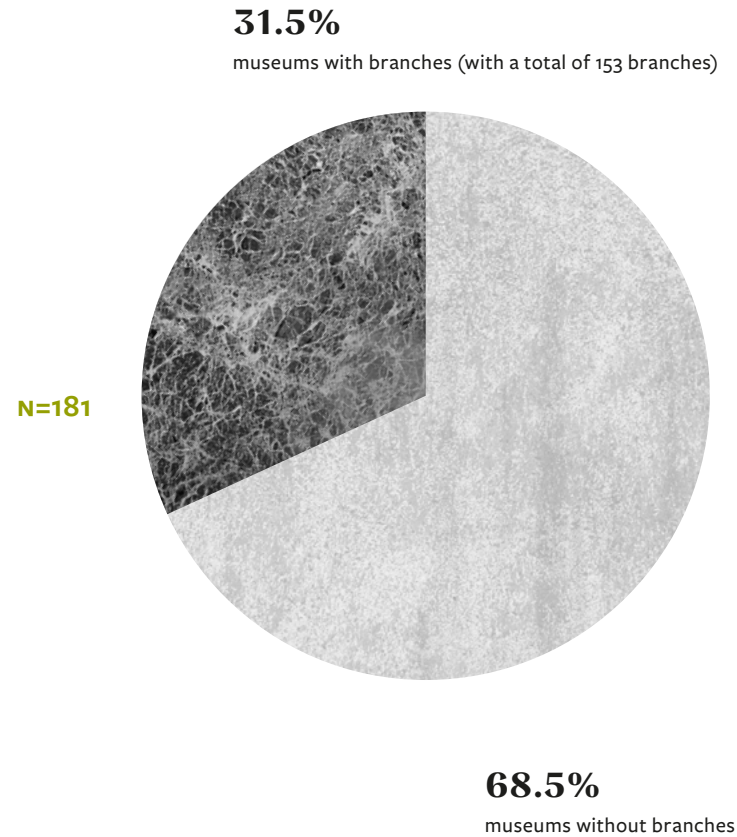


Figure 9. Museums by collection type

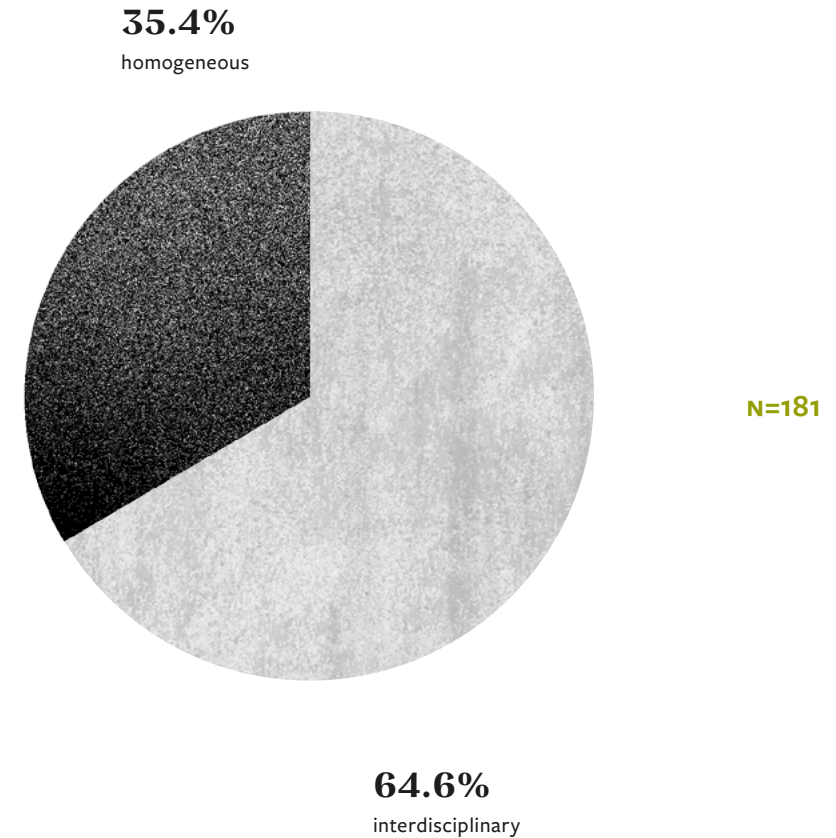
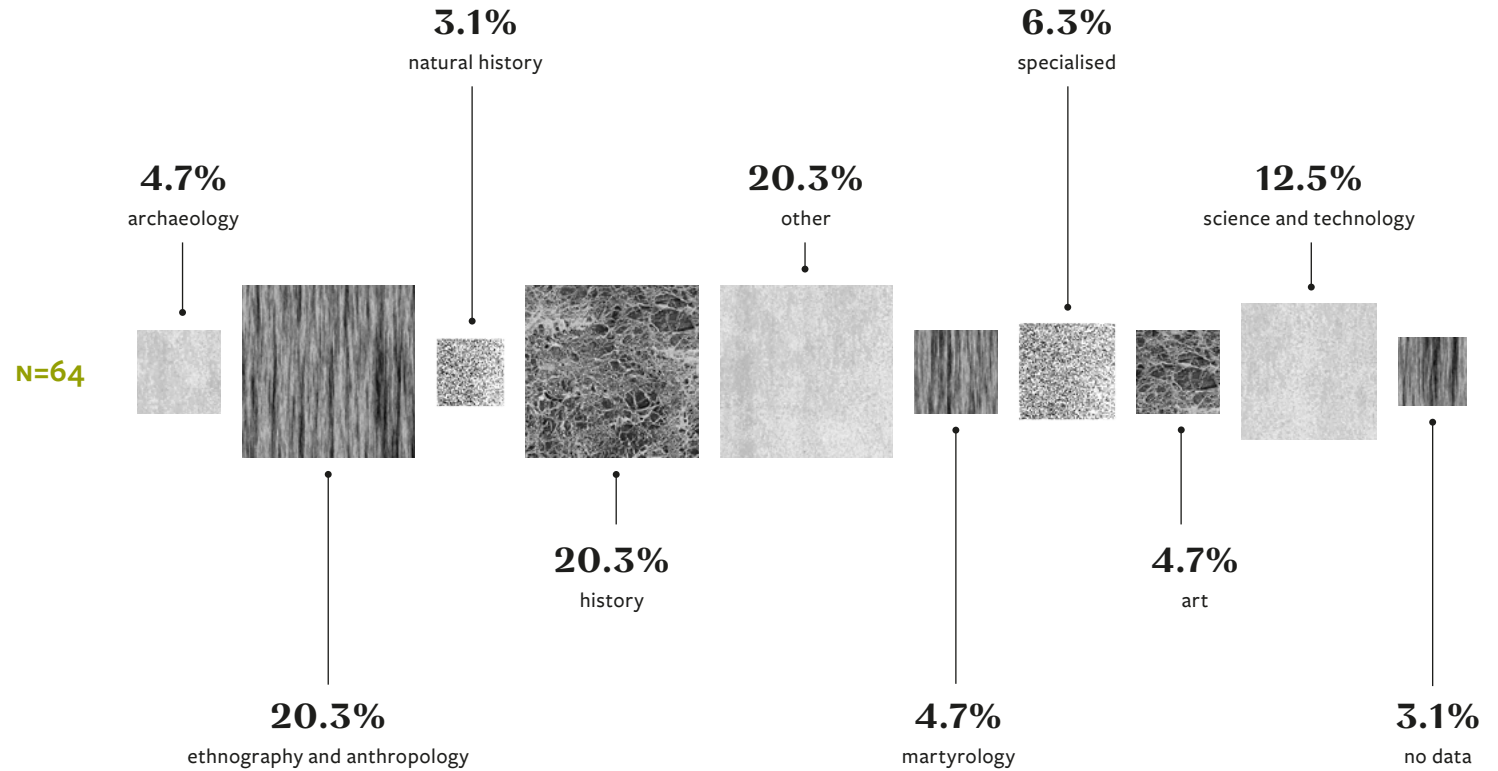


Figure 10. Specialisation of museums with collections classified as homogeneous





## 1.4. Operational/ organisational foundations

Figure 11. Source of funding

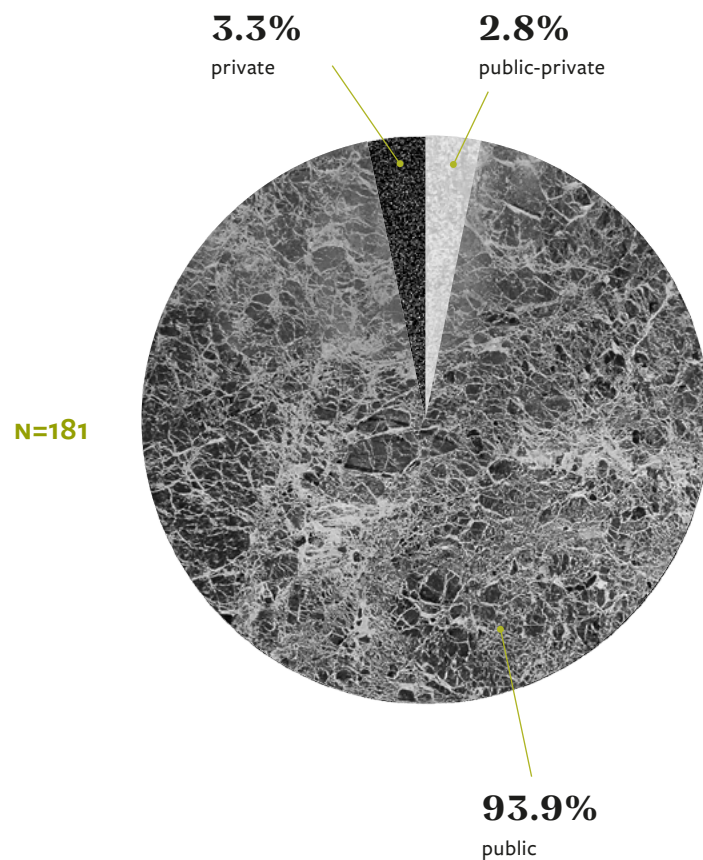


Figure 12. Organisational and legal form of the museum

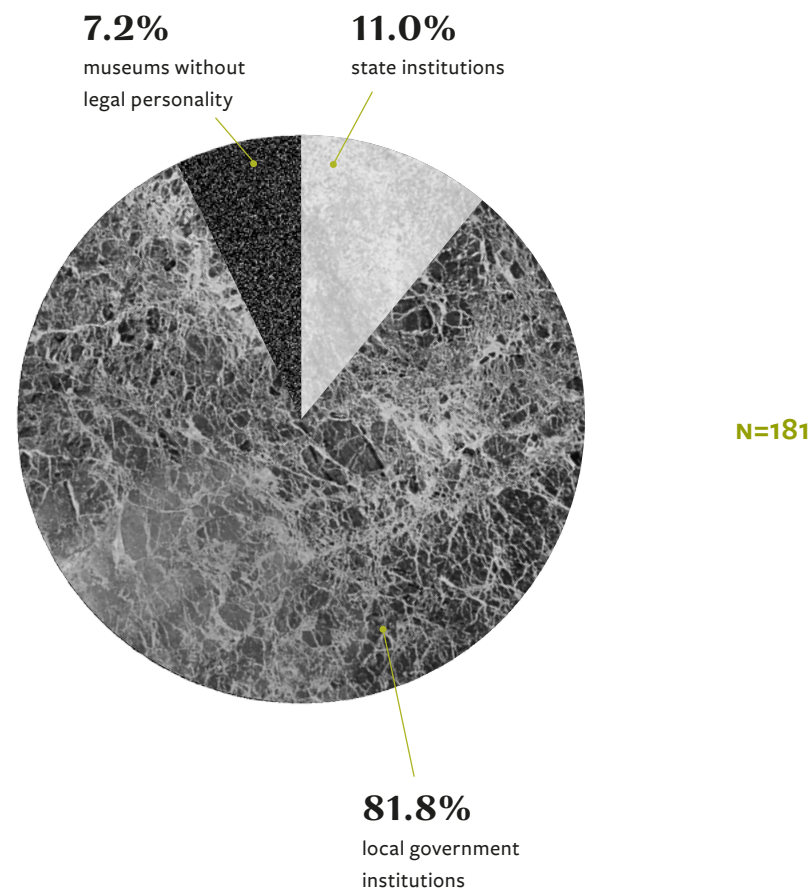


Figure 13. Type of organising authority

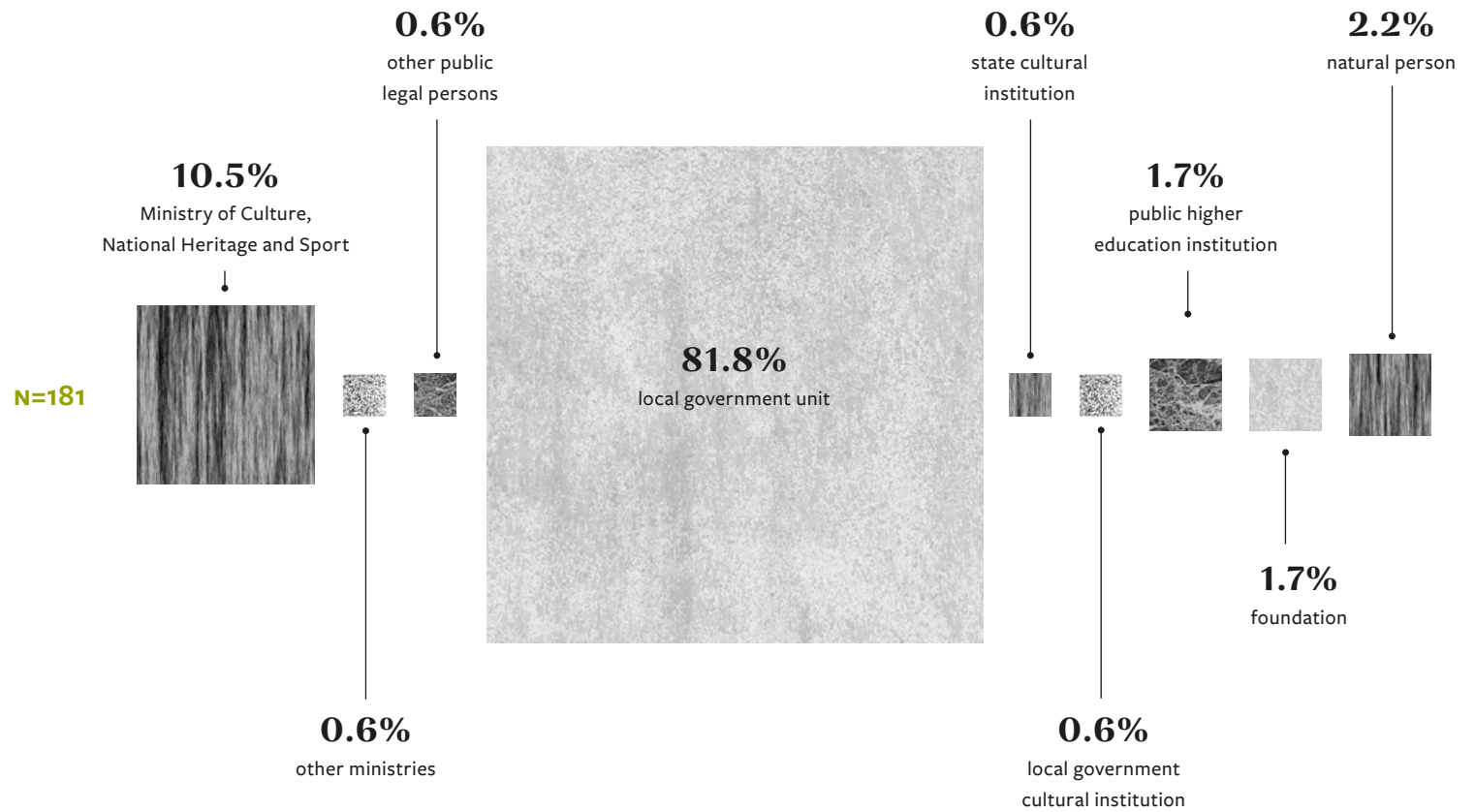


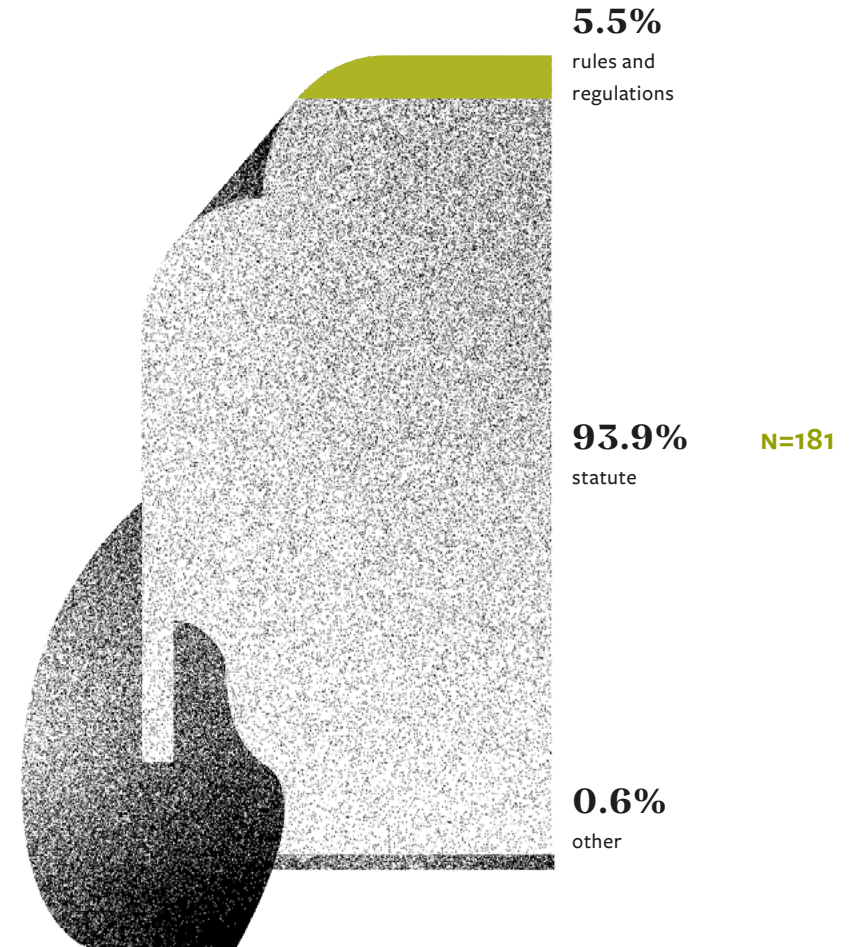
Figure 14. Museums with the 'co-managed' status



Figure 16. Museums entered in the State Register of Museums

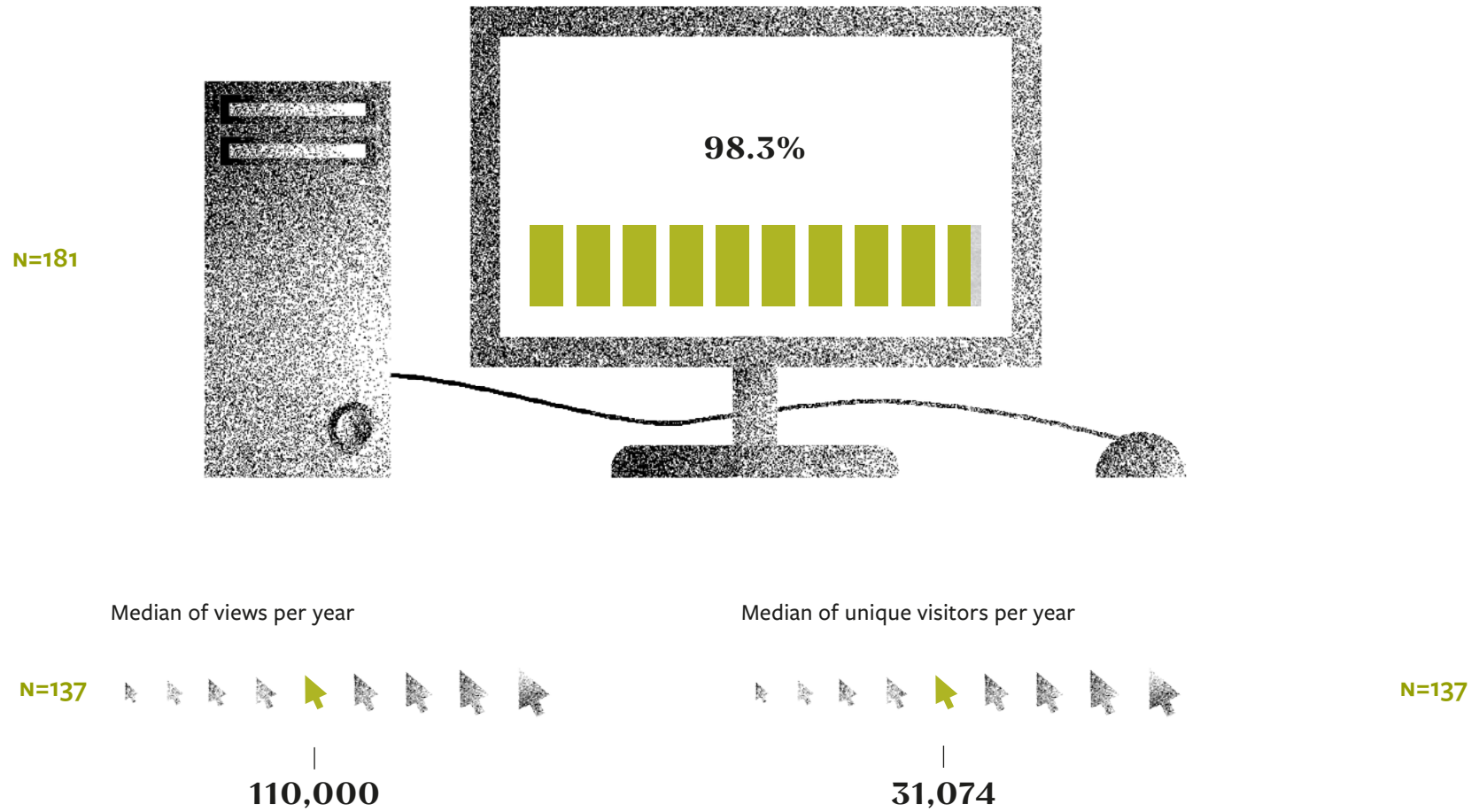


Figure 15. Document serving as a basis for museum operations



## 1.5. Website

Figure 17. Museums with their own website



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## 2.

# Dissemination activities

## 2.1. Introduction

Permanent exhibitions were held by 95% of museums, of which more than one quarter modernised their exhibitions in the reporting year. Temporary exhibitions were held by an equal percentage of museums, with half of them presenting 11 or more exhibitions to the public. Of all temporary exhibitions, 60% were organised by the respective institutions independently, less than one fifth in cooperation with other entities, 19% were loaned from Poland, and only 2.5% from abroad.

Museums also held outdoor exhibitions (44%) and outdoor events (88%). Nearly 19% of the studied institutions also presented their exhibitions abroad – most of them in the Czech Republic, Germany, and France. Exhibitions organised in France proved to be the most popular, attracting a total of 85,800 visitors.

Of the museums surveyed, 77% conducted publishing activities. Books were published by 75% of museums, of which 19% also made their publications available online. Journals were published by 22% of the studied institutions, with 43% of them publishing on the Internet.

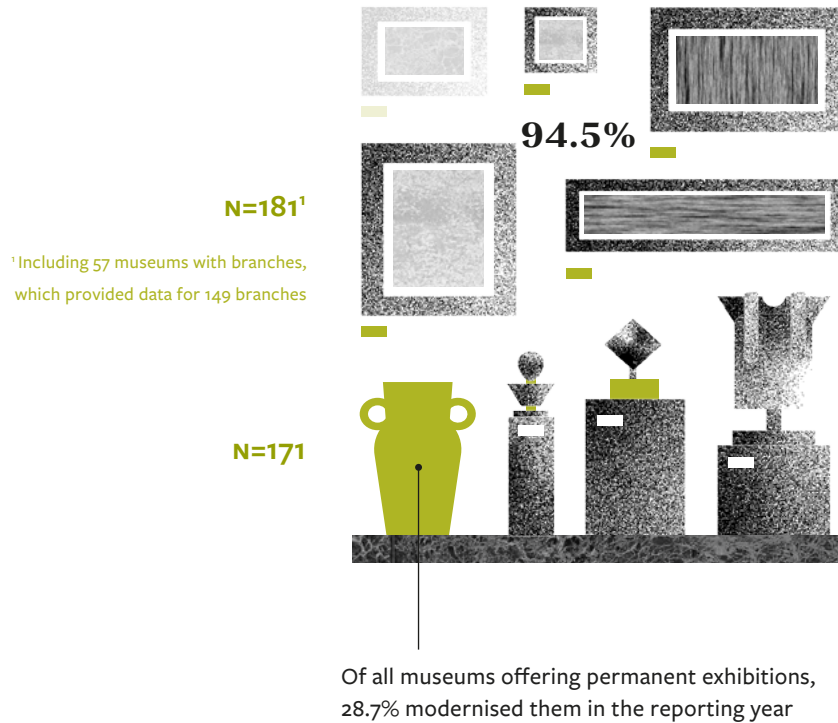
Research and scientific activities were conducted by 78% of the studied museums, of which 75% implemented research programmes and nearly all organised scientific events. The most frequently reported types of events included lectures, readings, presentations, and meetings (91%), followed by conferences, scientific sessions, seminars, and symposia (75%).

Nearly all museums (98%) conducted educational activities in the reporting period, with half of them attracting a total of 10,359 people or more. Only a few museums did not offer museum lessons or workshops. The majority held guided tours (78%) and concerts (71%). Film screenings were organised by less than half of the museums while performances by one quarter. Moreover, 63% of museums also offered other forms of educational activities.

## 2.2. Exhibition activities

### Permanent exhibitions

Figure 18. Museums with permanent exhibitions



### Temporary exhibitions

Figure 19. Museums that held temporary exhibitions

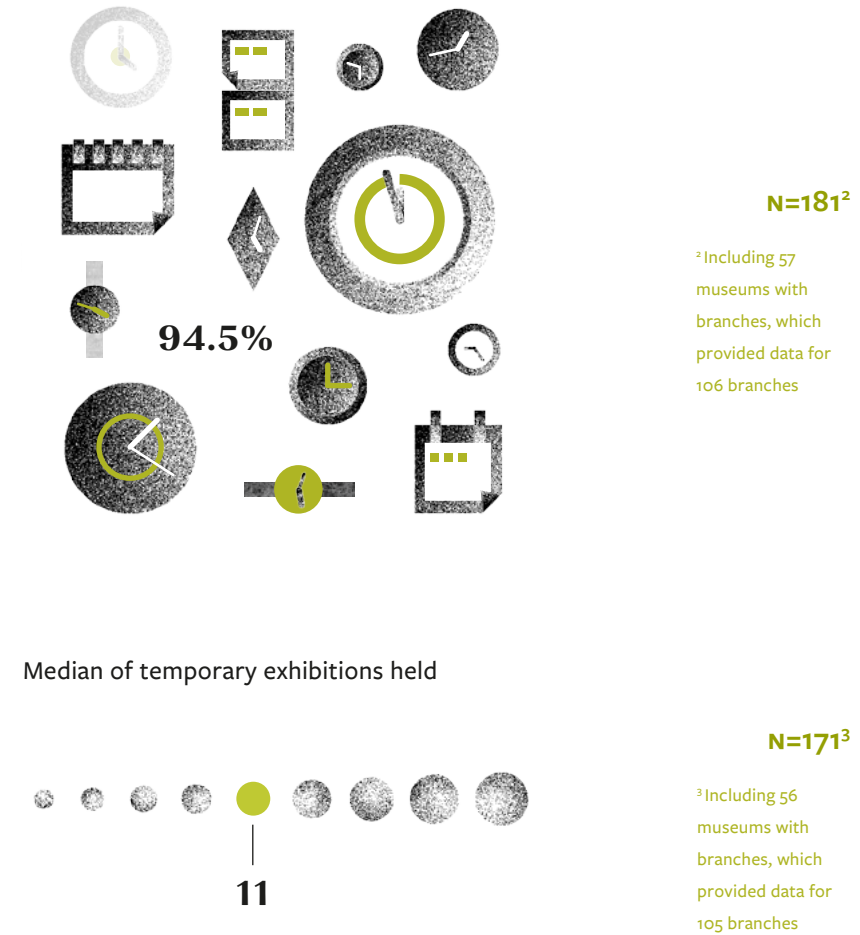


Figure 20. Types of temporary exhibitions

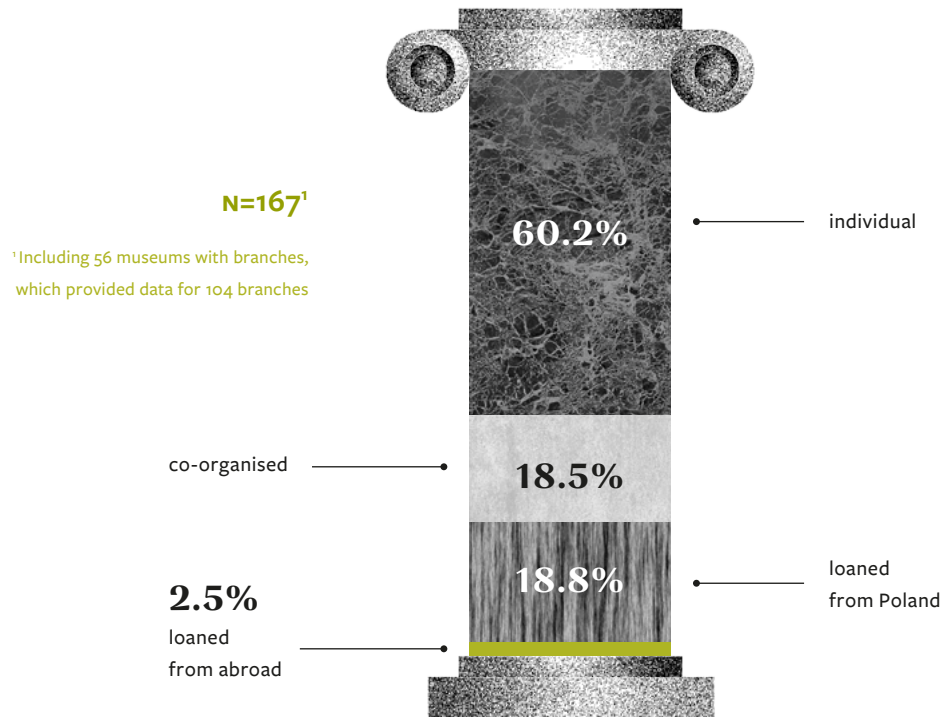


Figure 21. Museums that organised outdoor events

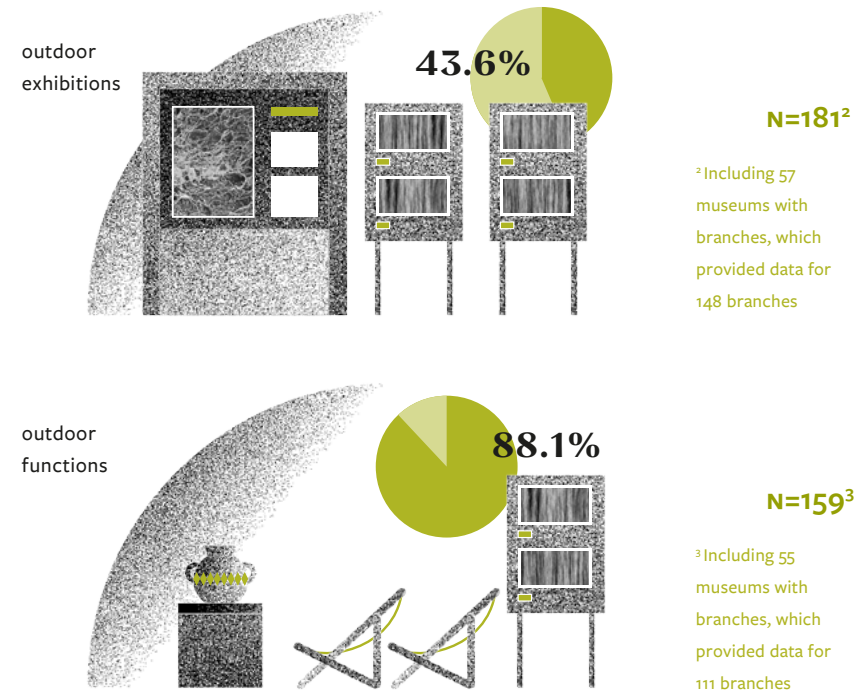


Figure 22. Museums that held online exhibitions

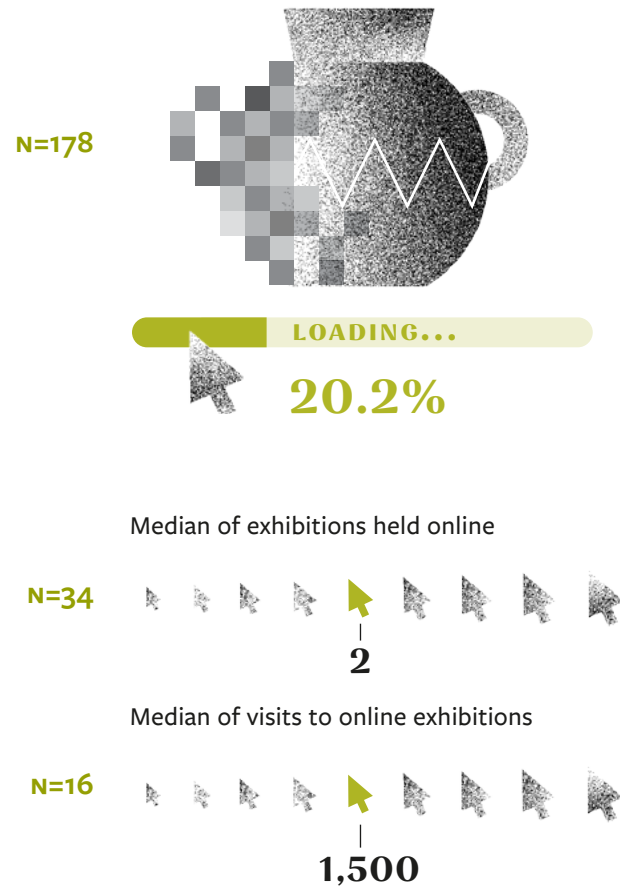
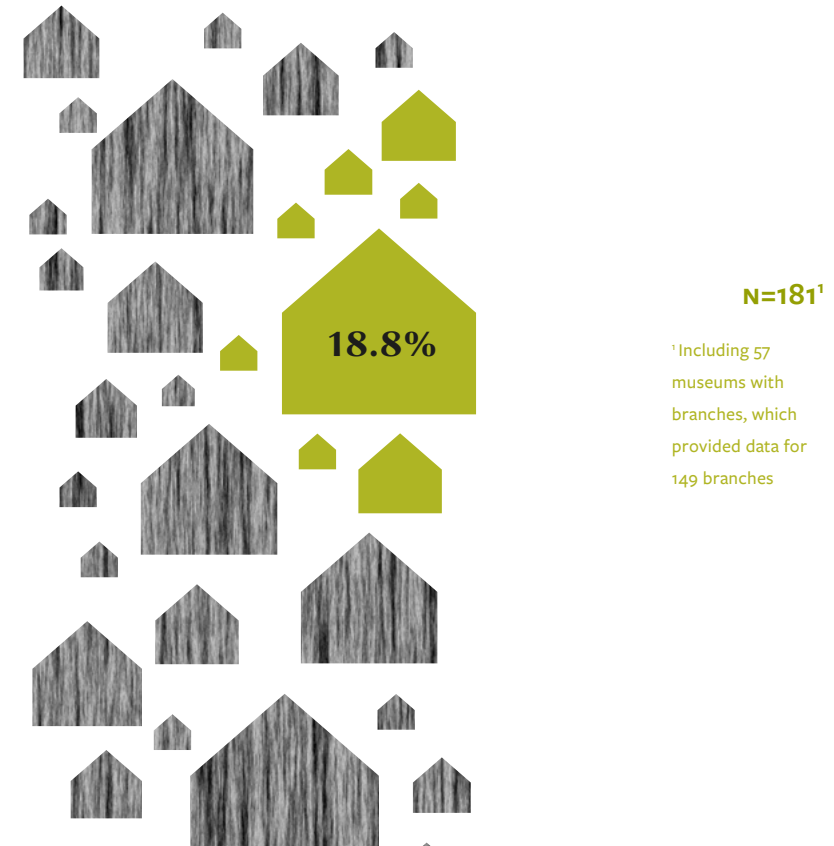


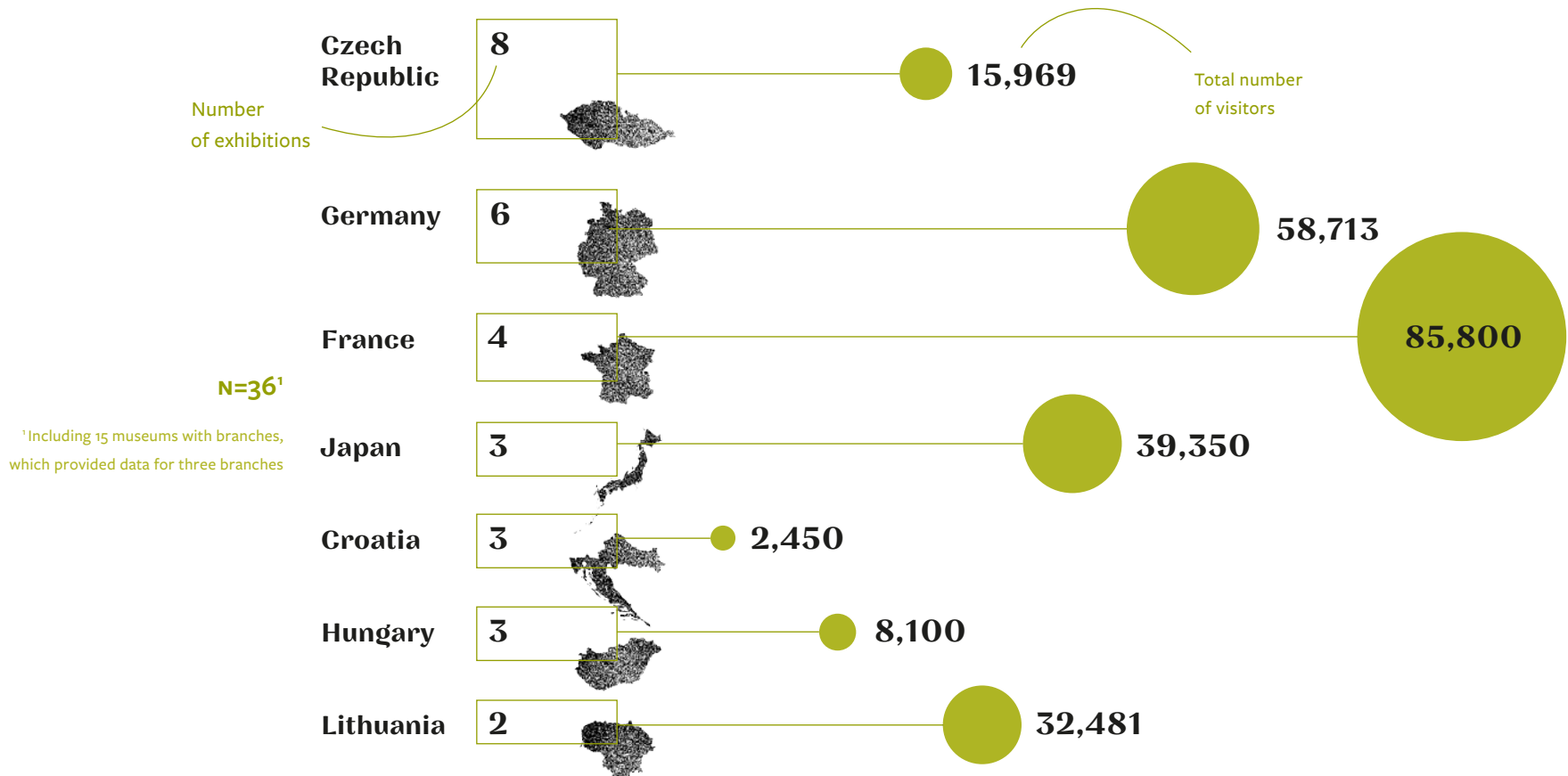
Figure 23. Museums that organised exhibitions abroad



<sup>1</sup> Including 57 museums with branches, which provided data for 149 branches



Figure 24. Countries where exhibitions were held

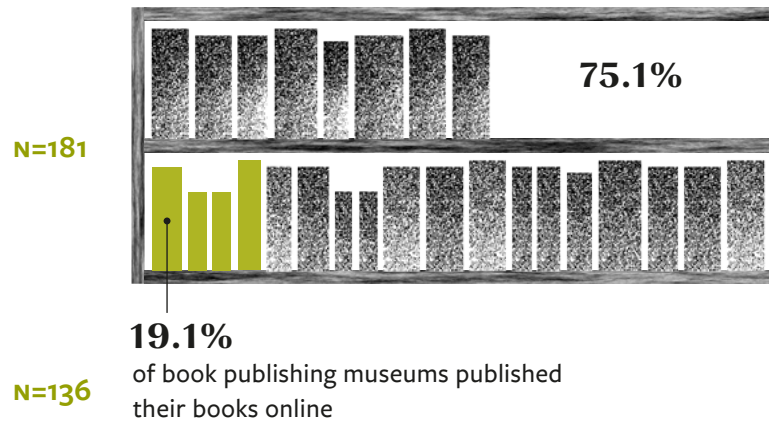


## 2.3. Publishing activities

Figure 25. Museums that issued publications with ISBN/ISSN



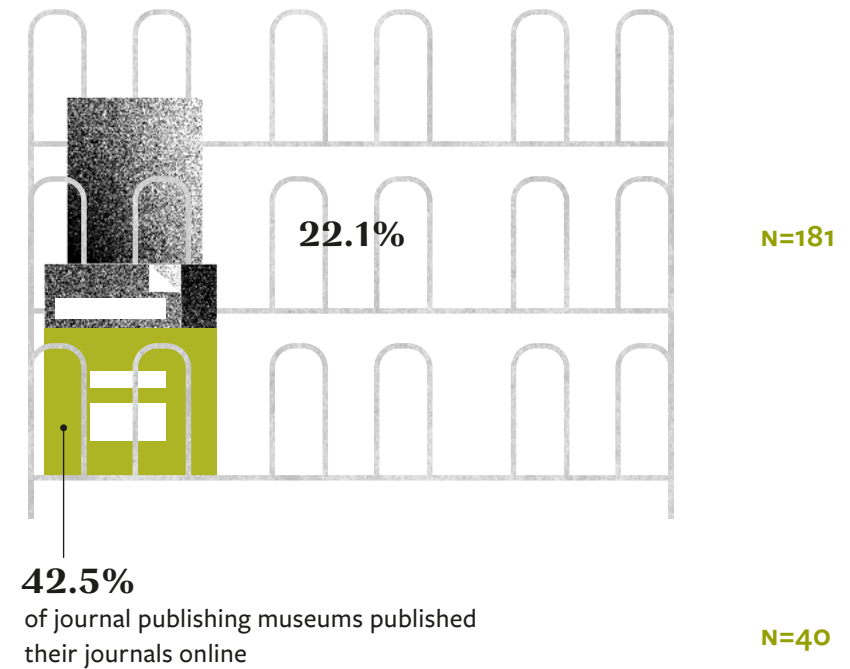
Figure 26. Museums that published books



Median of books published



Figure 27. Museums that published journals



Median of journals published



## 2.4. Research and scientific activities

Figure 28. Museums that conducted research and scientific activities

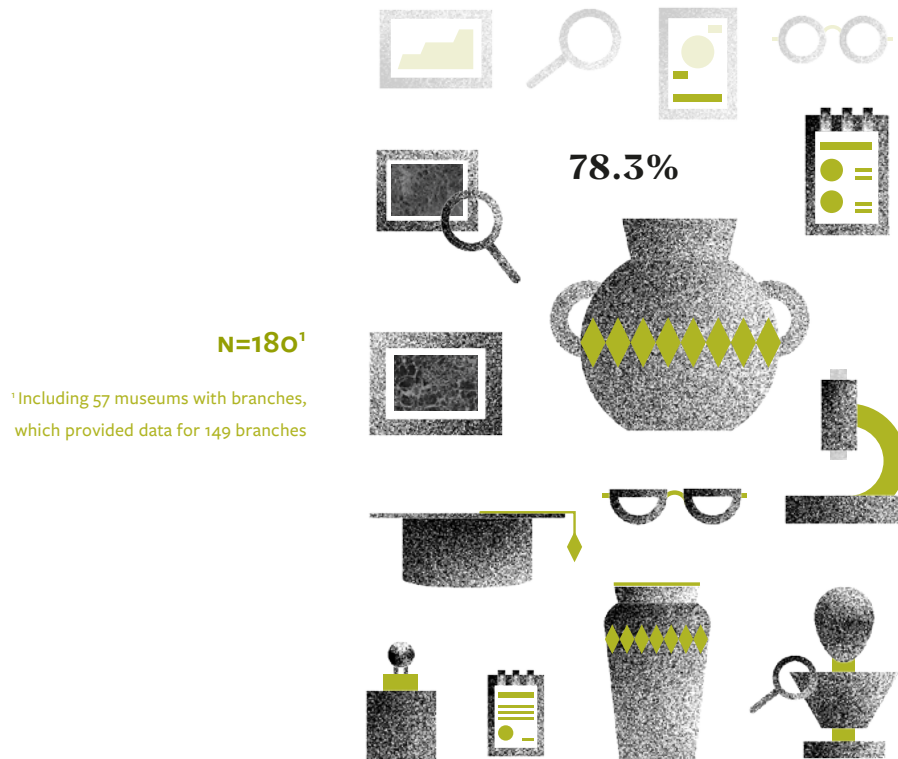


Figure 29. Museums that implemented research programmes

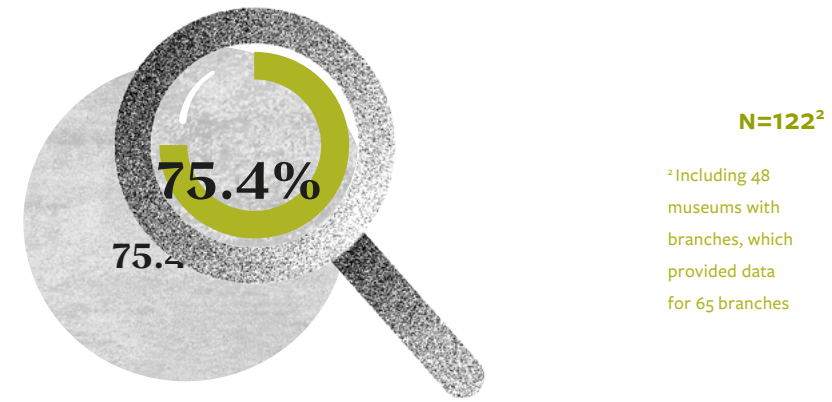


Figure 30. Method of research programme implementation

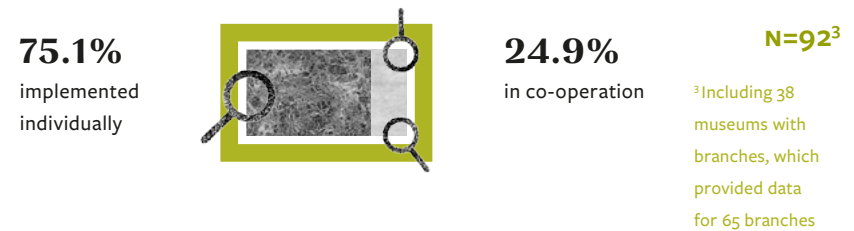


Figure 31. Museums that organised scientific events

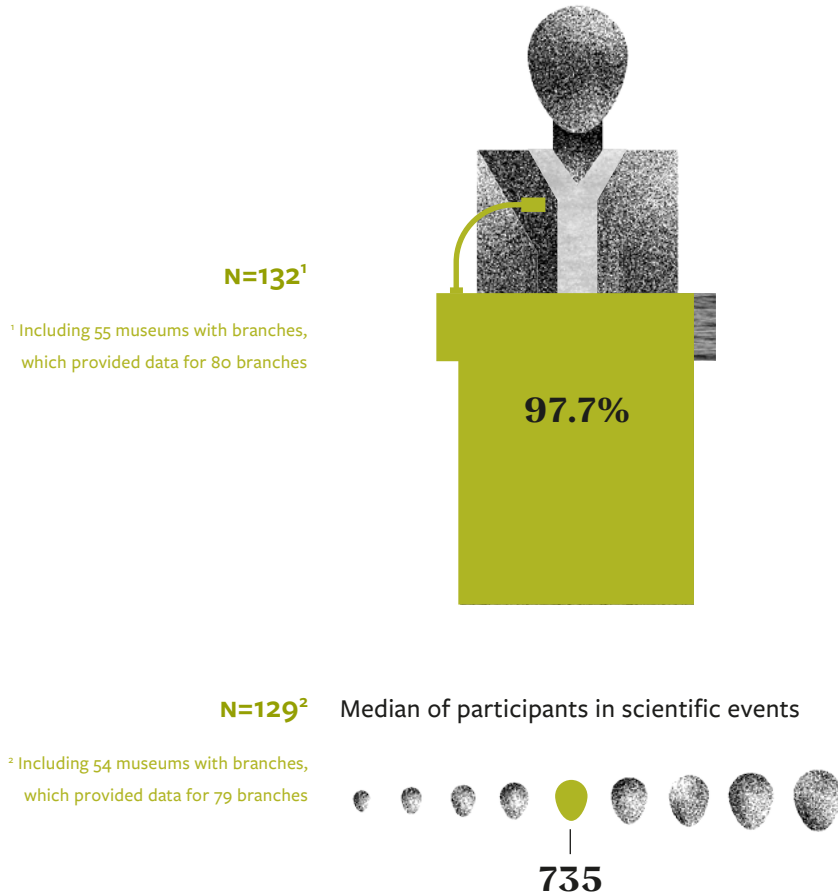
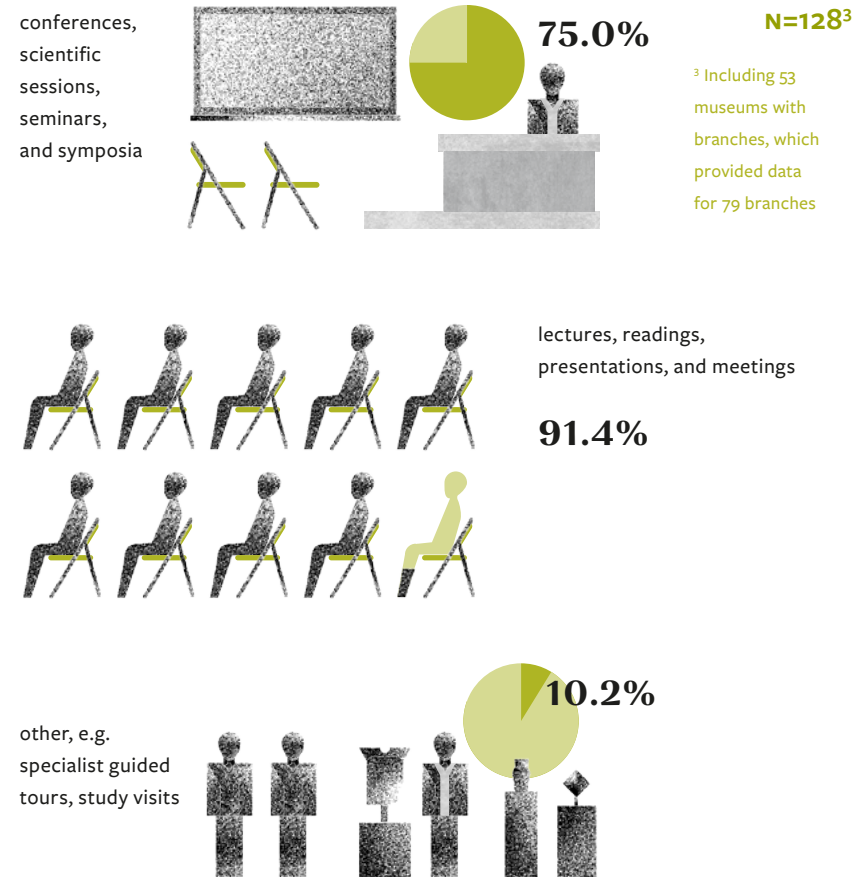


Figure 32. Types of scientific events



## 2.5. Educational activities

Figure 33. Museums that conducted educational activities

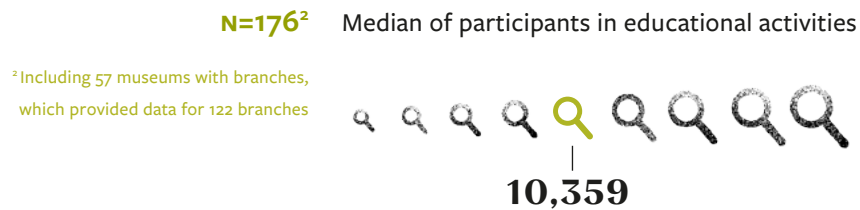
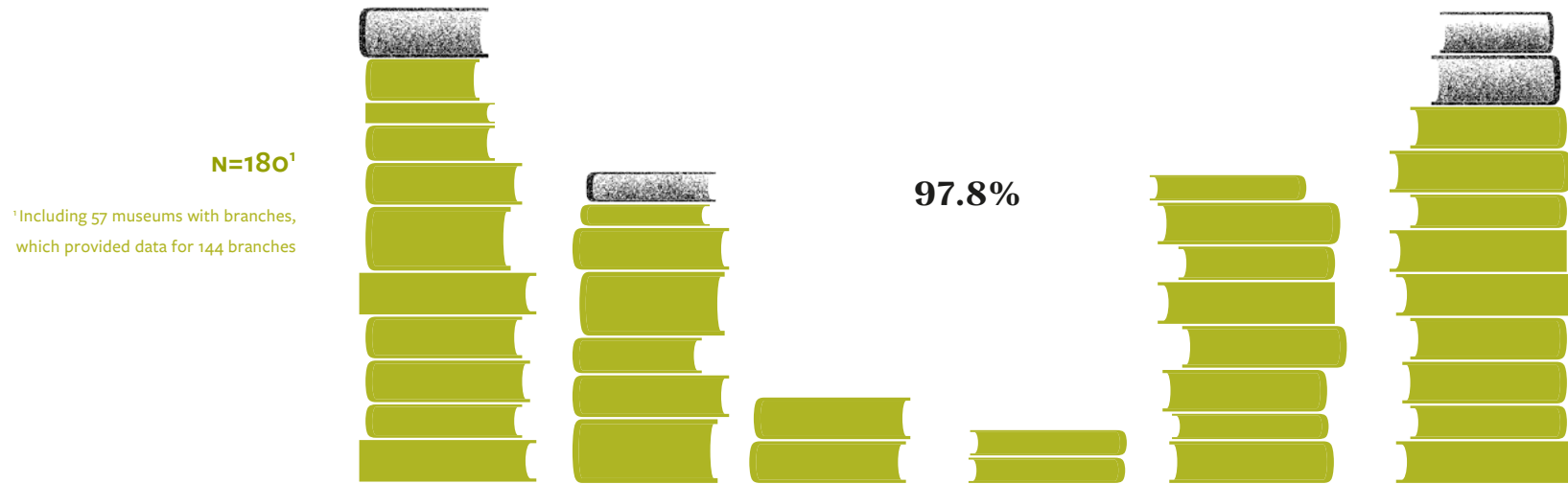
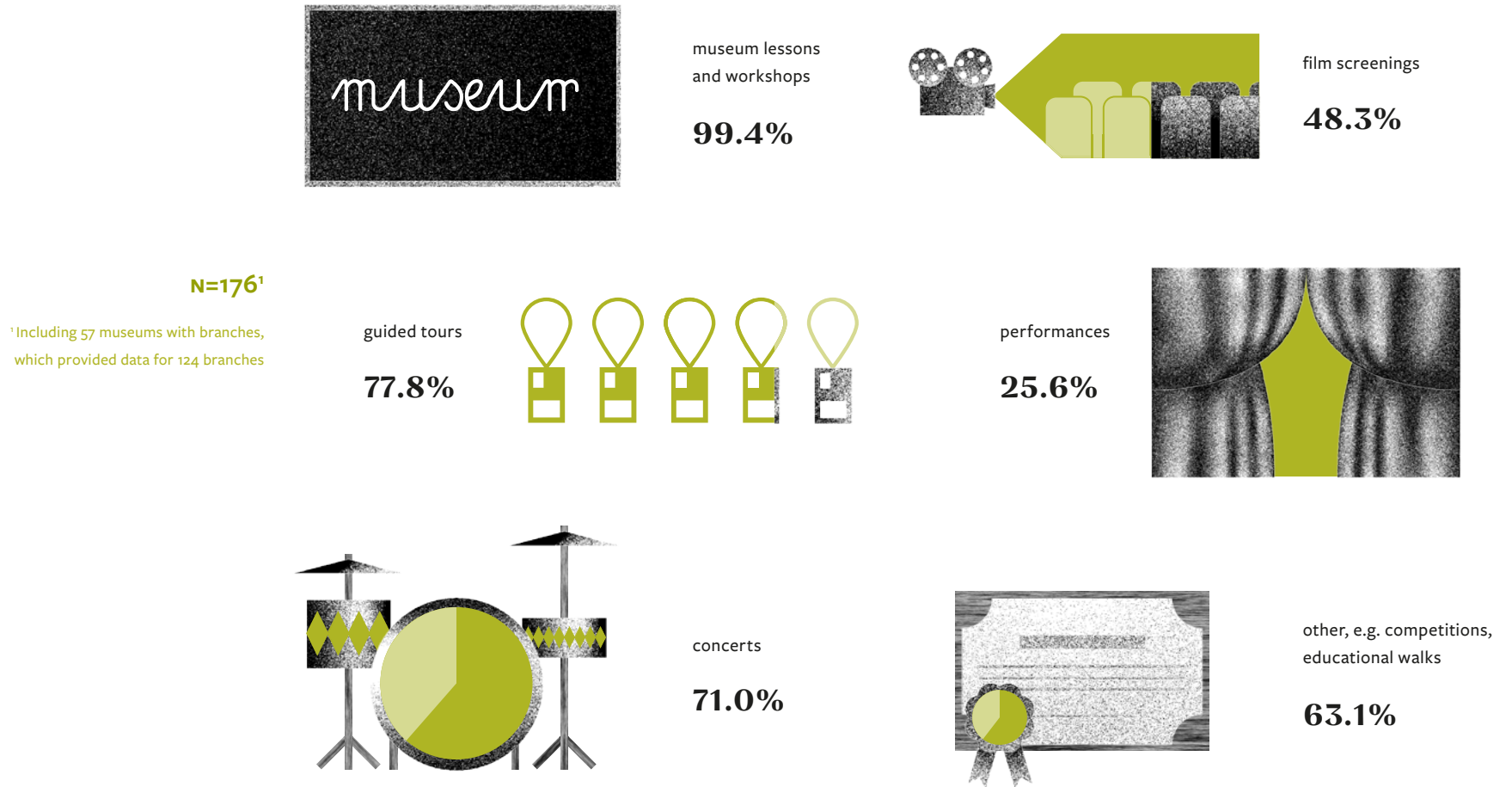


Figure 34. Types of organised activities



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## 3.

# Collections

## 3.1. Introduction

In the studied group, half of museums had 15,761 or more objects entered in the inventories. The median value for objects registered as long-term loans was 300. The increase in new museum collection objects is shown as a percentage of items entered in the reporting year compared to all items. This ratio amounted to 1.6% for inventories and 4.3% for long-term loans.

In the analysed period, eight out of 10 museums loaned objects. Half of them declared 107 or more loans-in, while the median value for loans-out was 63.

Overall, 78.5% of the studied museums worked on the digitisation of their collections. Half of the museums that provided answers to this question had more than 9,518 digitised objects. In the studied period, half of the museums digitised over 223 objects. Only 22% of the museums made their collections available through online catalogues; however, another 12% commenced a process towards launching such an activity.

Of all museums participating in the study, 77% carried out conservation treatments on their objects. In this group, eight out of 10 museums opted for complete conservation, while over a half managed to restore 19 or more objects in the reporting year.

In the study population, 7% of the museums reported losses in their collections or collections under their care due to theft, an object gone missing, damage (including fire), or other incidents. Half of the respondents declared 13 lost objects or less, with most of them gone missing. Less than 5% of the museums reported material losses with respect to other property. In the reporting year, 5% of the respondents also managed to find objects previously declared as objects lost.

## 3.2. Collections and cataloguing

Figure 35. Number of objects entered in inventories

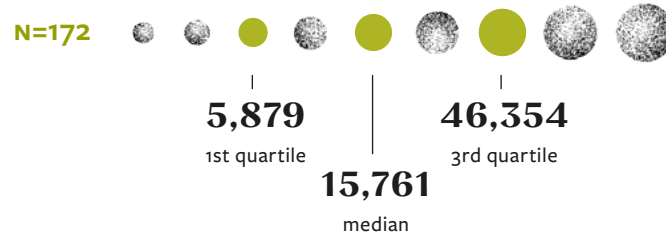


Figure 36. Percentage of objects entered in inventories in the reporting year with respect to all objects in inventories

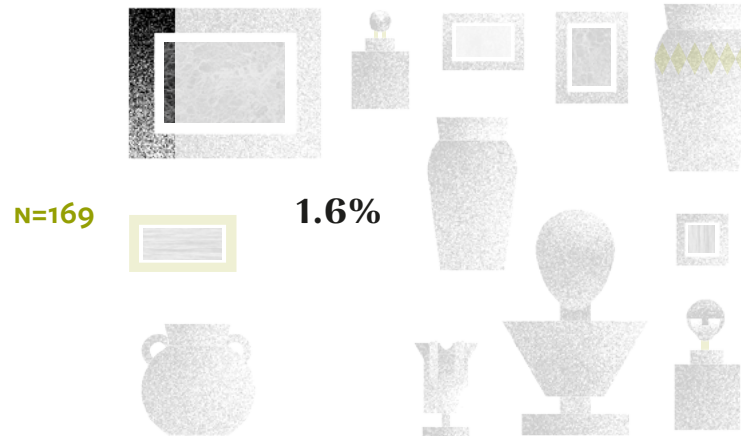


Figure 37. Number of objects registered as long-term loans

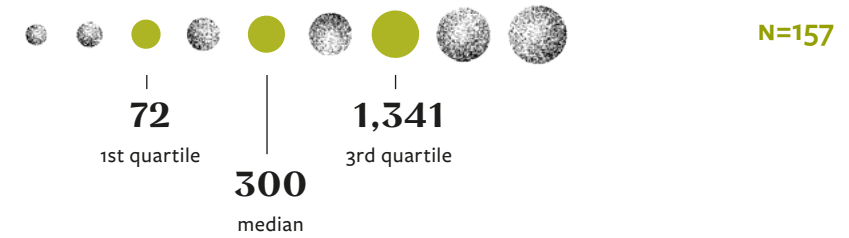


Figure 38. Percentage of objects registered as long-term loans in the reporting year with respect to all objects registered as long-term loans

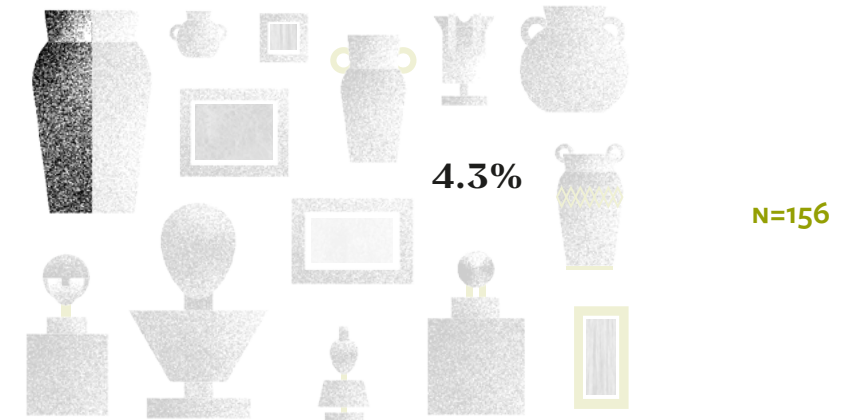


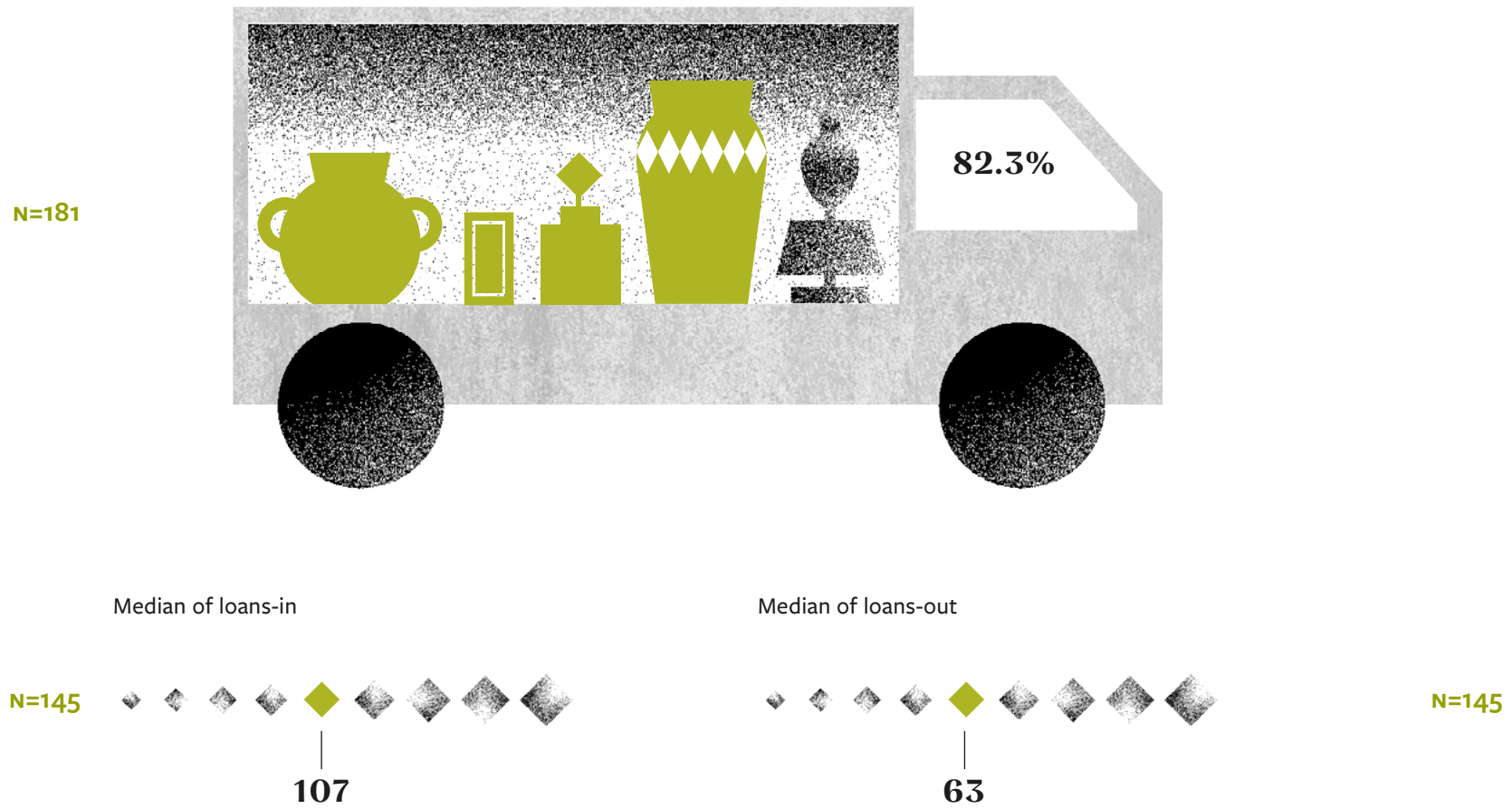


Figure 39. Percentage of objects removed from long-term loans with respect to all objects registered as long-term loans



### 3.3. Movement of museum objects

Figure 40. Loans-in and loans-out in museums



### 3.4. Digitisation of collections

Figure 41. Museums that were in the process of digitising their collections

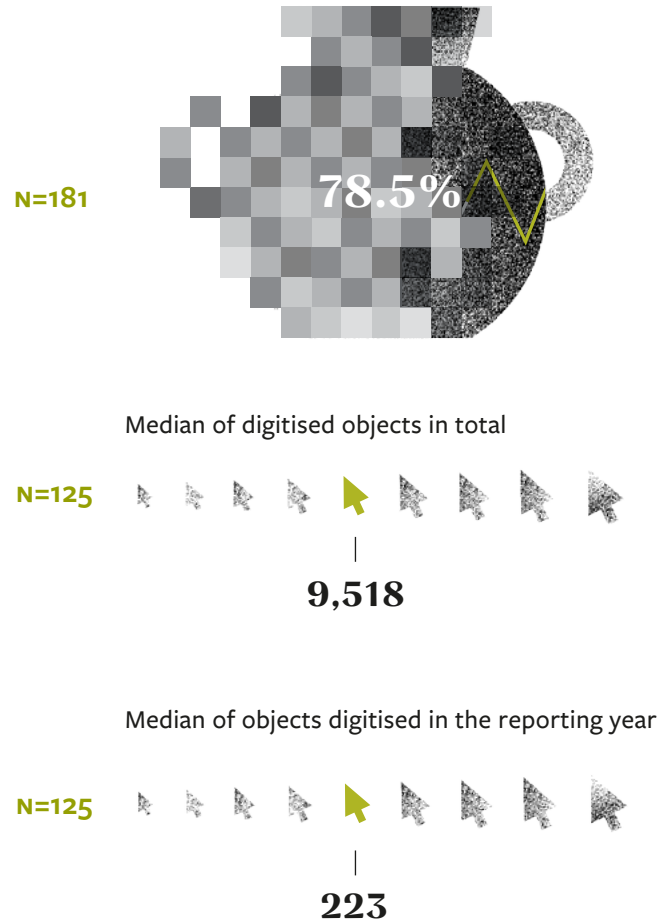
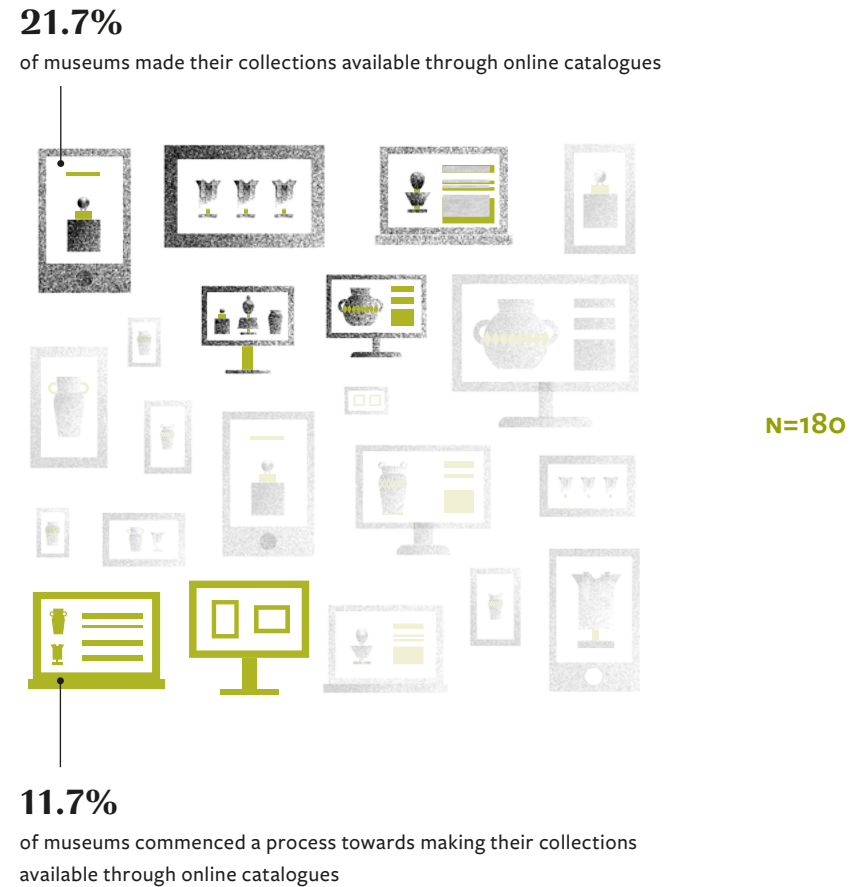


Figure 42. Museums that made collections available through online catalogues



### 3.5. Conservation

Figure 43. Museums that carried out conservation treatments on their objects

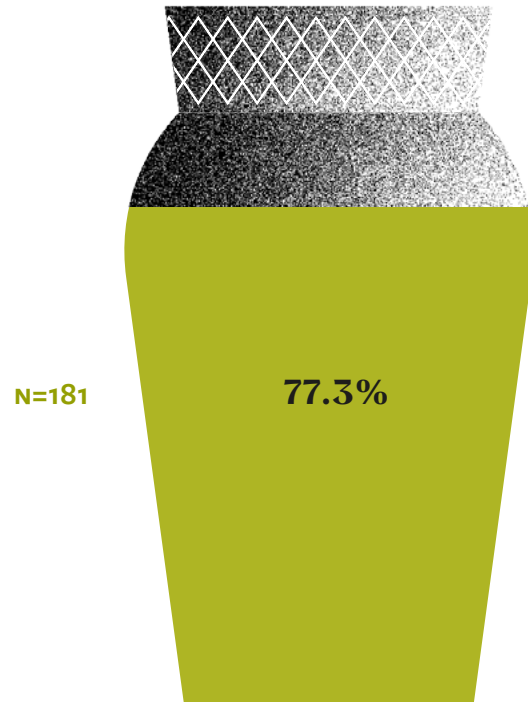


Figure 44. Museums that performed complete conservation treatments (among those that provided conservation treatments to their objects)

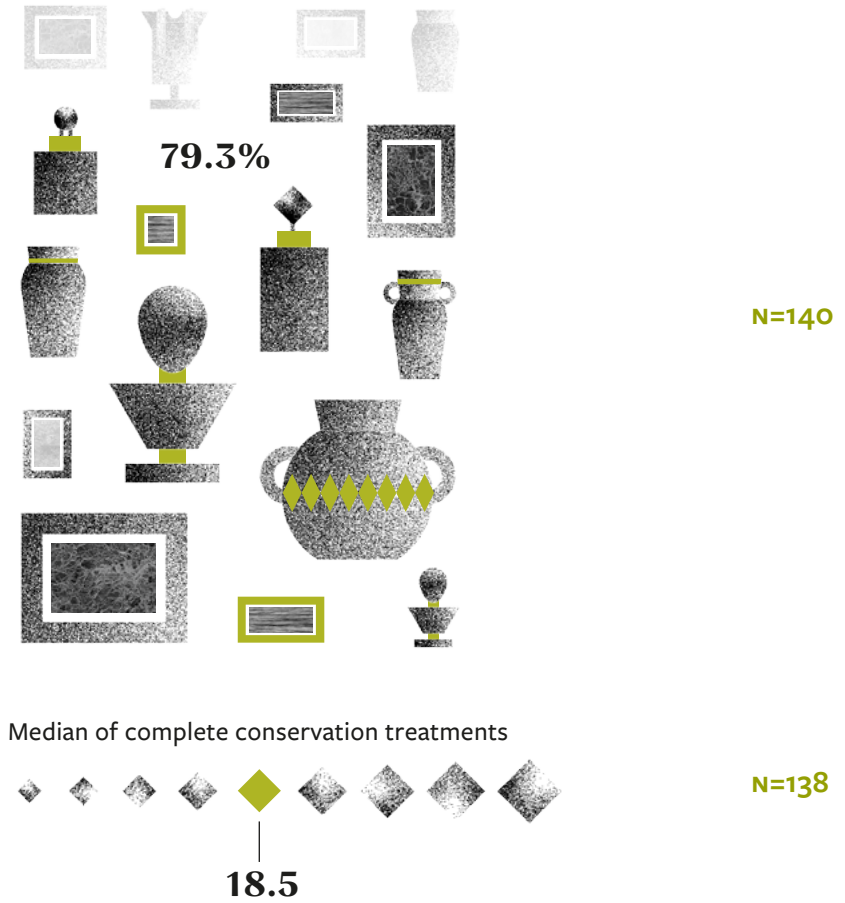


Figure 45. Museums that performed partial conservation treatments (among those that provided conservation treatments to their objects)

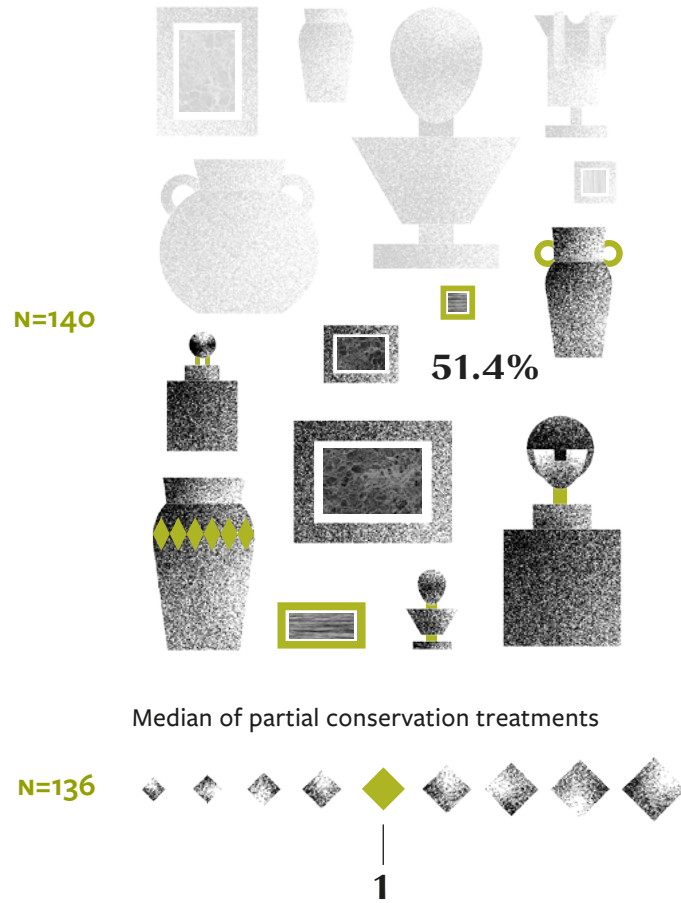
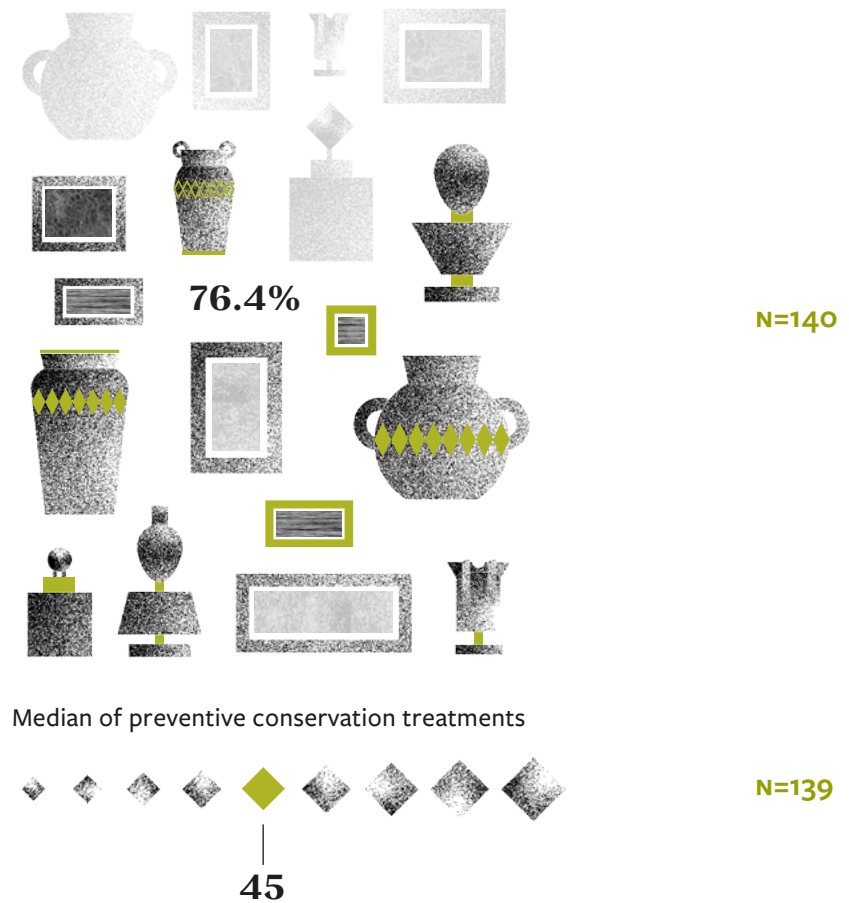
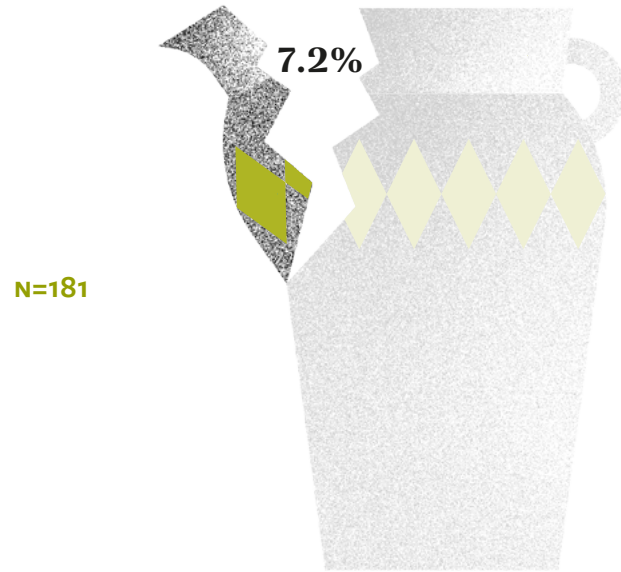


Figure 46. Museums that performed preventive conservation treatments (among those that provided conservation treatments to their objects)



### 3.6. Losses

Figure 47. Museums that reported losses in their collections or collections under their care due to theft, an object gone missing, damage (including fire), or other incidents



Median of reported losses

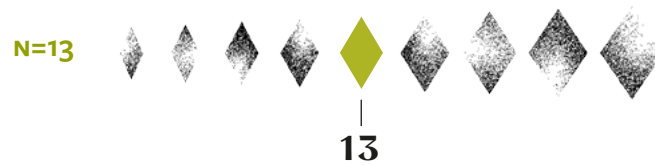
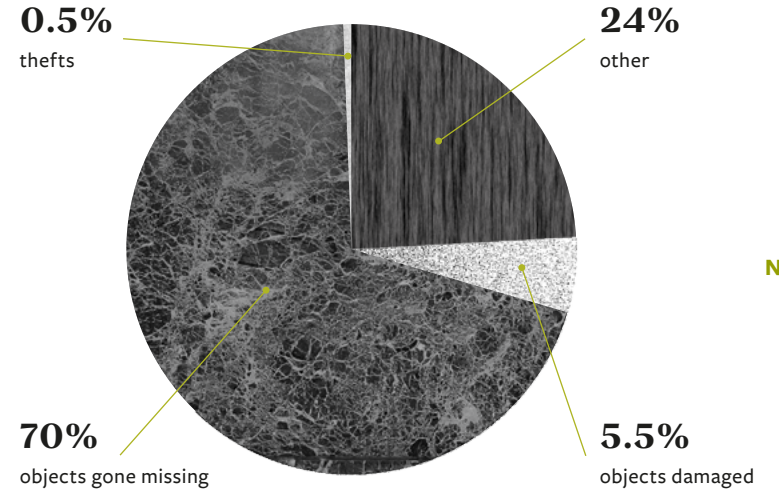


Figure 48. Losses by category



**4.7%**  
of museums found  
objects previously  
declared as objects lost

**4.7%**  
of museums reported material losses  
with respect to other property



---

## 4.

# Museum management and organisation

## 4.1. Introduction

Museums adopted various formulas of operation. Of all museums included in the study, 90% were open all year round, 6% only seasonally, while 3% were temporarily closed in the reporting period. One in 10 institutions did not charge admission fees and 83% offered a free admission day. Among the museums that provided answers to questions about attendance, the average ratio of free admissions to overall attendance was 44%.

Slightly more than half of the museums participating in the study were able to provide data on attendance in different age groups. Children and adolescents accounted for 12% of all visitors, while seniors for 20%. Figure 52 presents the median of visitors in individual voivodeships. The highest numbers were reported for the Lubelskie, Pomorskie, and Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodeships.

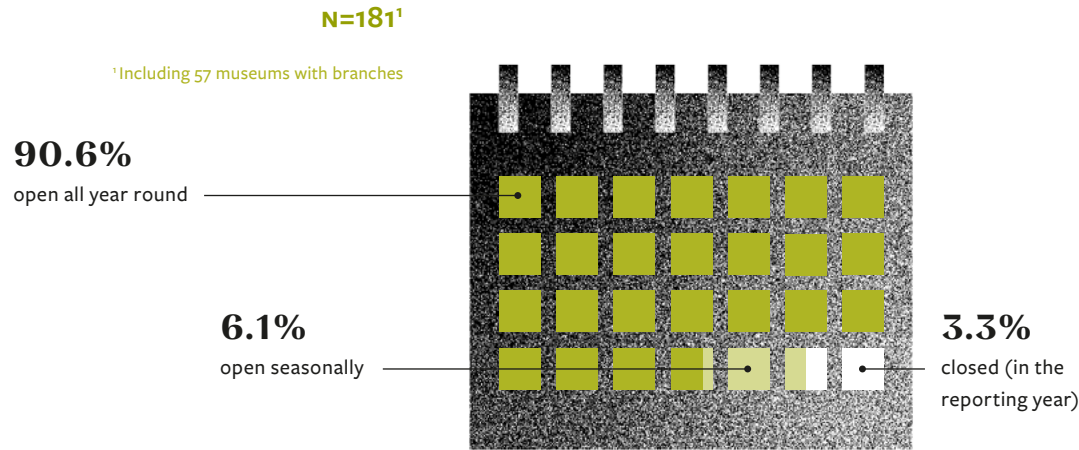
The survey shows that 58% of the museum personnel were female. Half of the studied museums offered gross remunerations of PLN 4,089 or more. Of all museums defined as cultural institutions (this question was addressed only to this group of museums), 96% sent their employees to courses and training, 38% to university and doctoral studies, and 14% to study visits, internships, and scholarships in the analysed period. In the same group of museums, the ratio of people employed under civil law contracts to those with a contract of employment (permanent employees) was 0.93, which means that the number of the former was nearly equal to that of the latter. In 2019, the ratio of volunteers to permanent employees in this group of museums was 0.28.

Half of the museums reported budgets of over PLN 3.5 million in the analysed period. On average, 80% of the funding was provided by the organising authority or the museum founder. Half of the respondents indicated that their own contributions accounted for 9% or more of the overall revenues. Over half of those contributions came from ticket sales. The latter were followed by rental of museum space and sale of goods and services (including catering).

In the analysed period, 45% of the museums received requests for access to public sector information and 17% for re-use of public sector information. In the latter group, less than 2% of requests were rejected. Moreover, 17% of the museums received requests for access to digital representations of museum objects. These figures refer to museums defined as cultural institutions (only this group was asked the relevant questions).

## 4.2. Attendance

Figure 49. Formula of operation for visitors



**N=175<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Including 57 museums with branches

**10.3%**  
of museums did not charge admission fee

**83.4%**  
of museums offered a free admission day

Figure 50. Free admissions and the Night of Museums participants

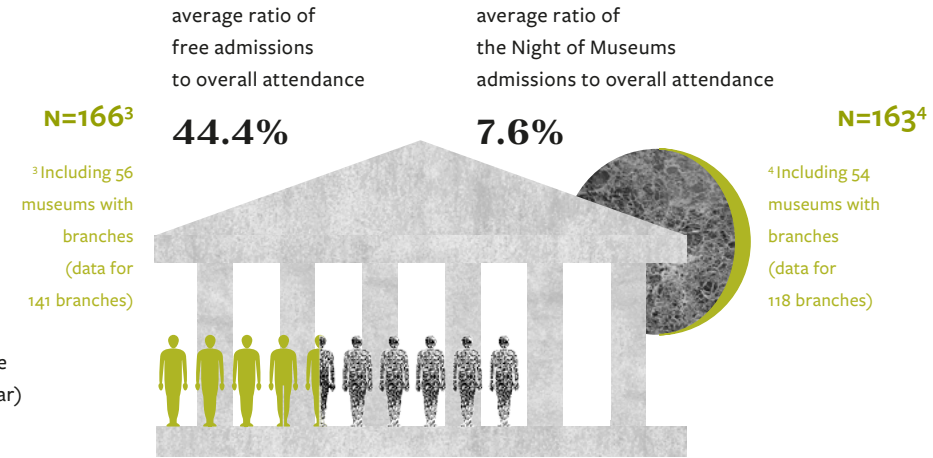


Figure 51. Categories of visitors (in museums that collected such data)

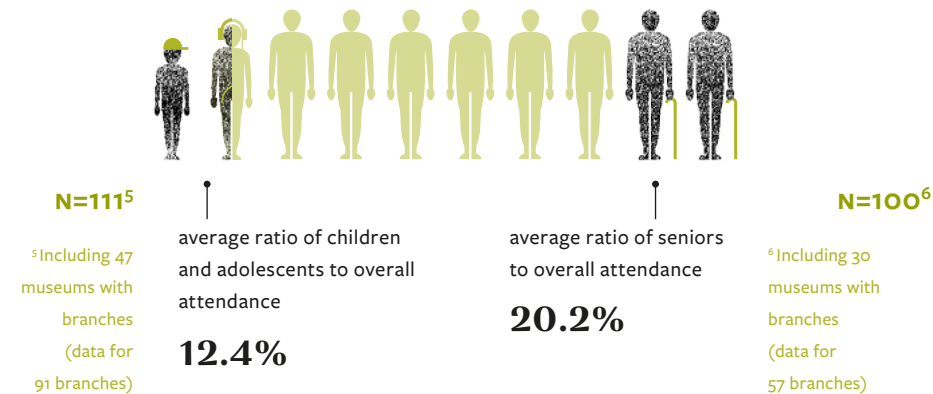
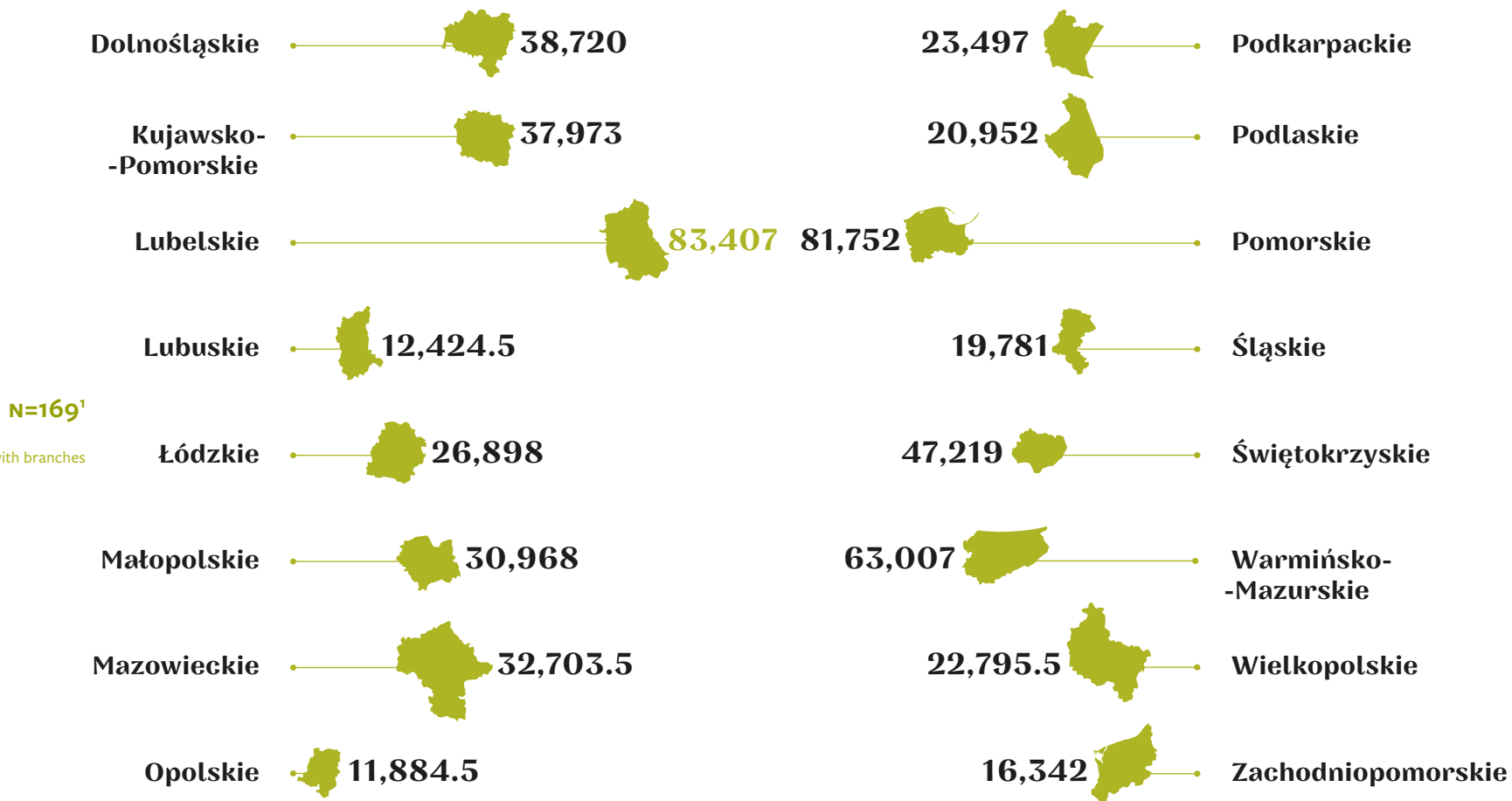




Figure 52. Median of museum visitors by voivodeship  
(in museums open all year round or seasonally)



## 4.3. Personnel

Figure 53. Permanent employees by gender

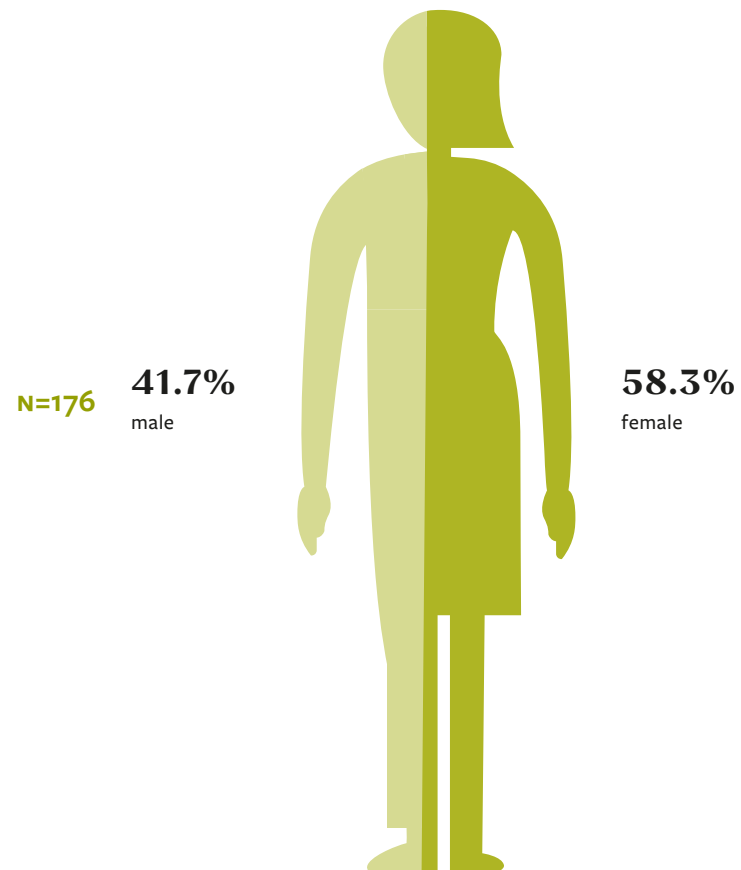


Figure 54. Average gross salary per job

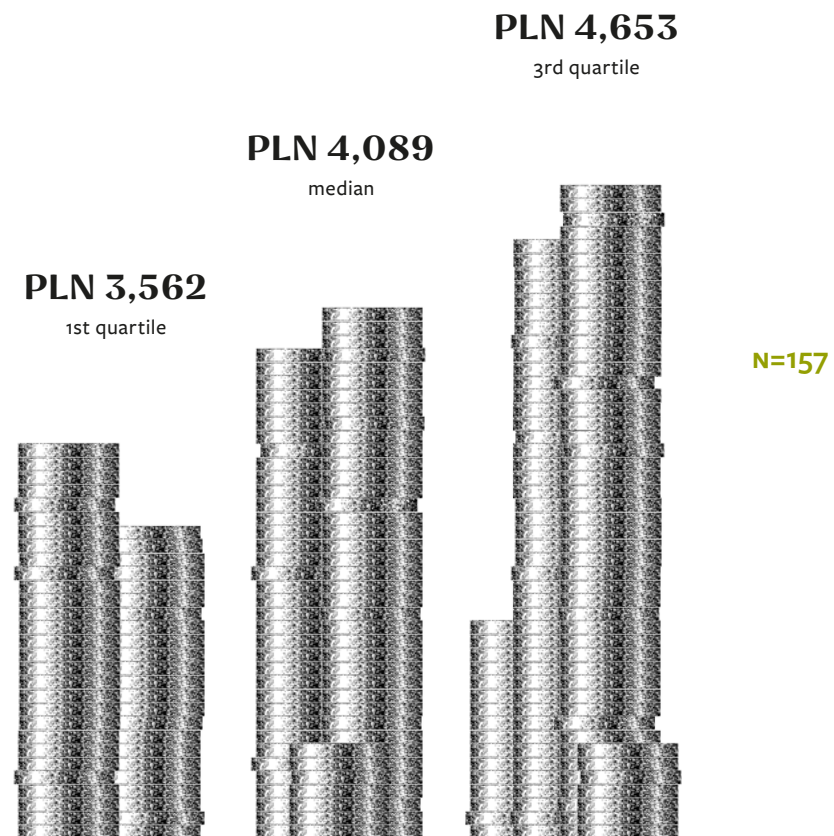
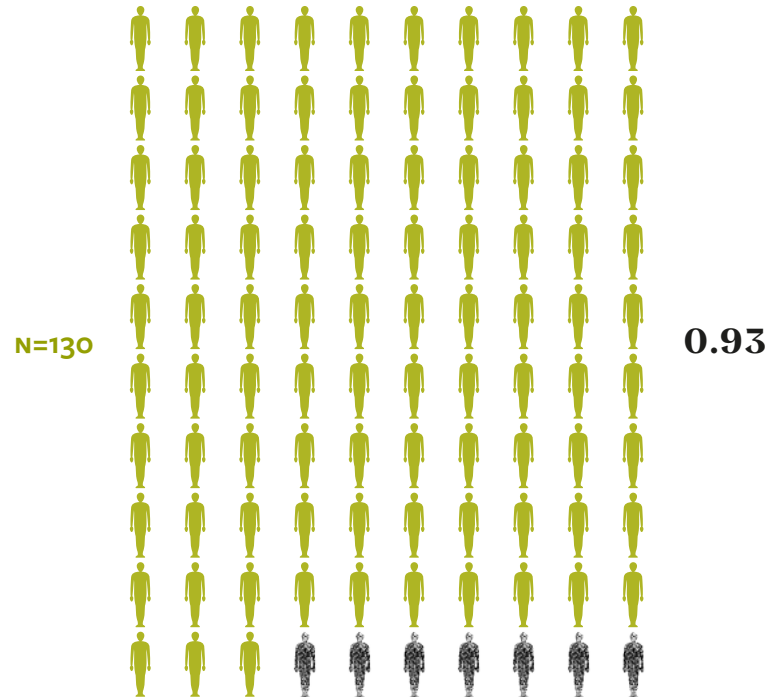


Figure 55. People with civil law contracts vs. permanent employees\*



\*Data for museums defined as cultural institutions

Figure 56. Volunteers vs. permanent employees\*

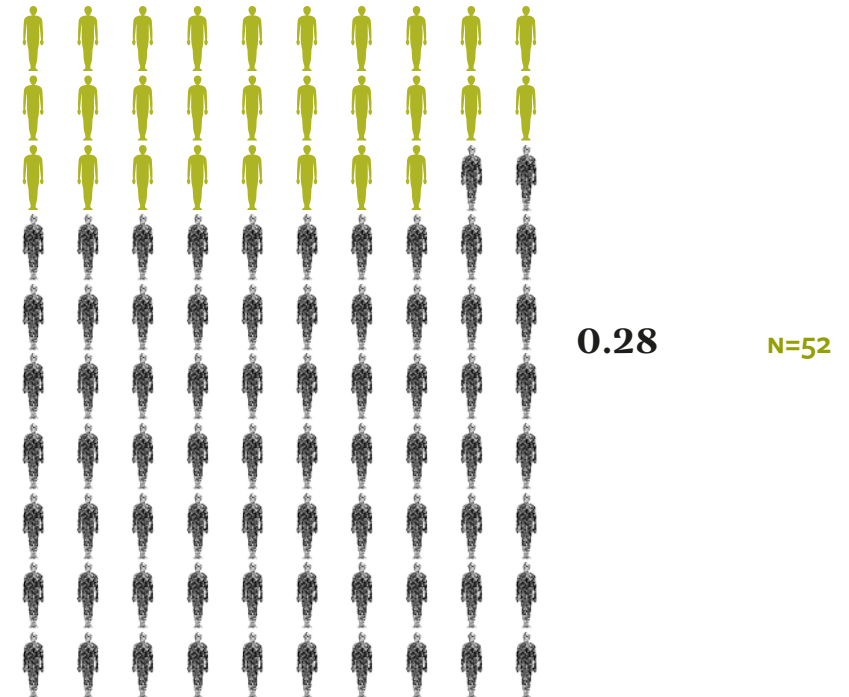
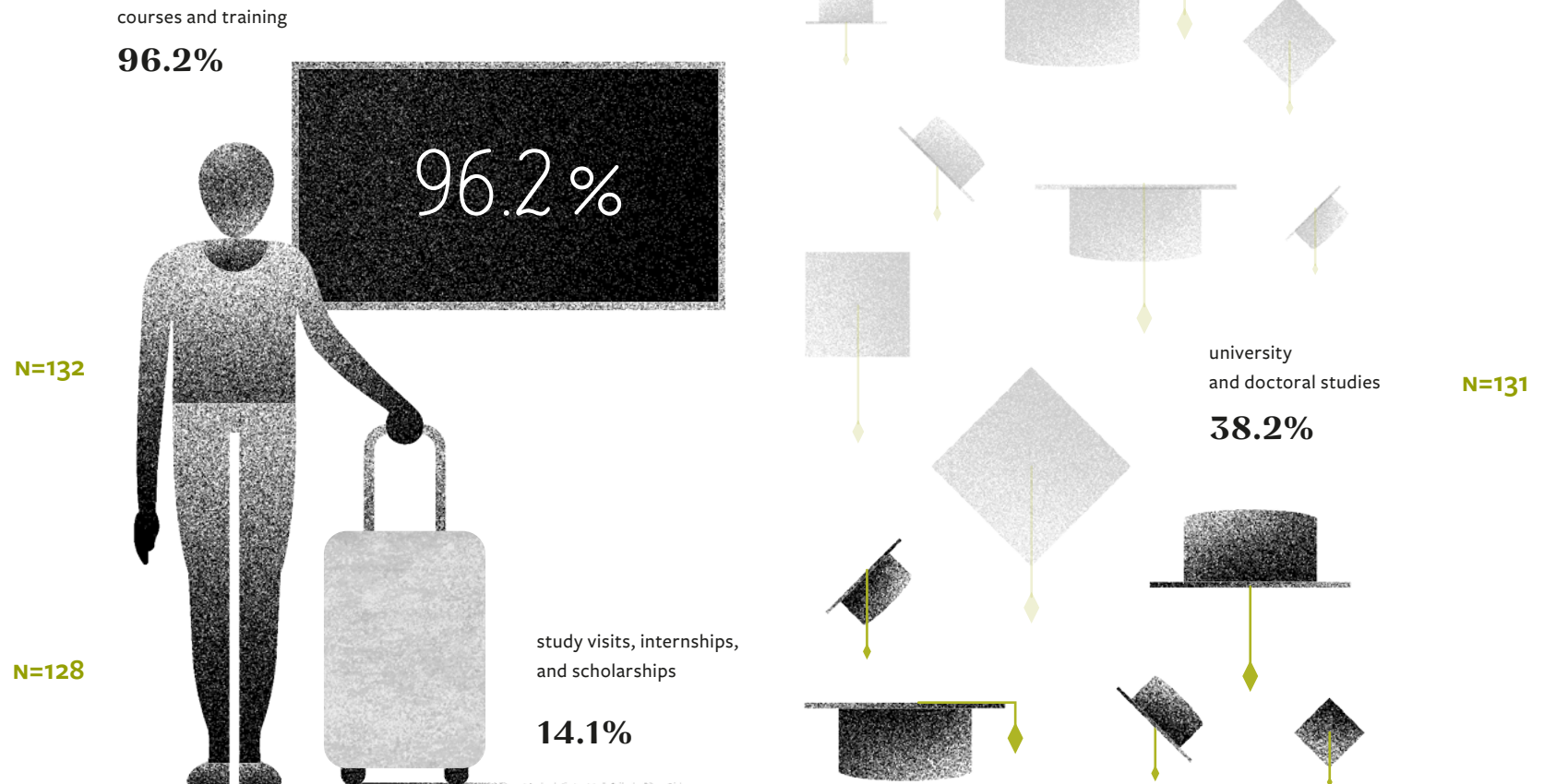
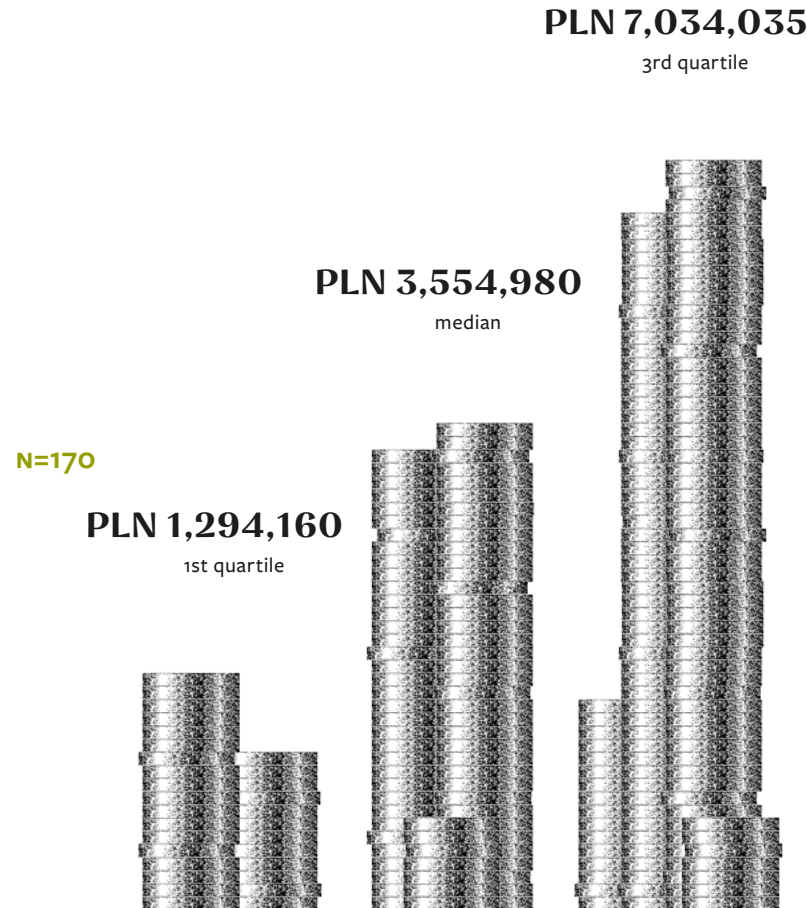


Figure 57. Museums\* that sent their employees to:



## 4.4. Financial information

Figure 58. Museum revenues



\*Data for museums defined as cultural institutions

Figure 59. Funding provided by the organising authority with respect to overall revenues

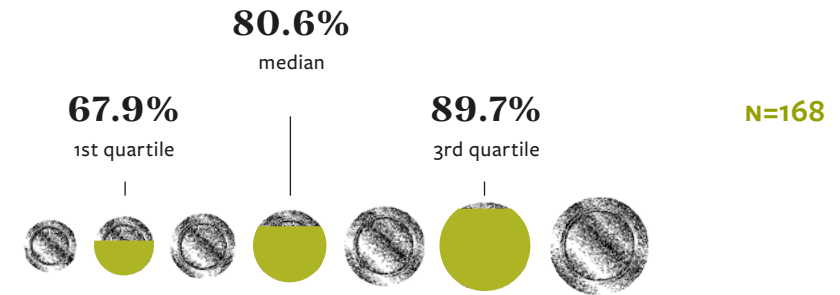


Figure 60. Own contributions with respect to overall revenues\*

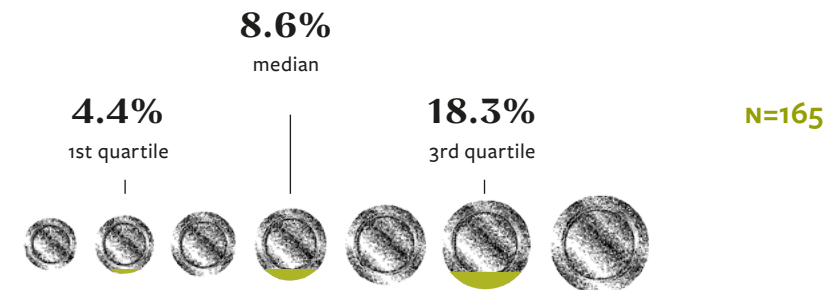
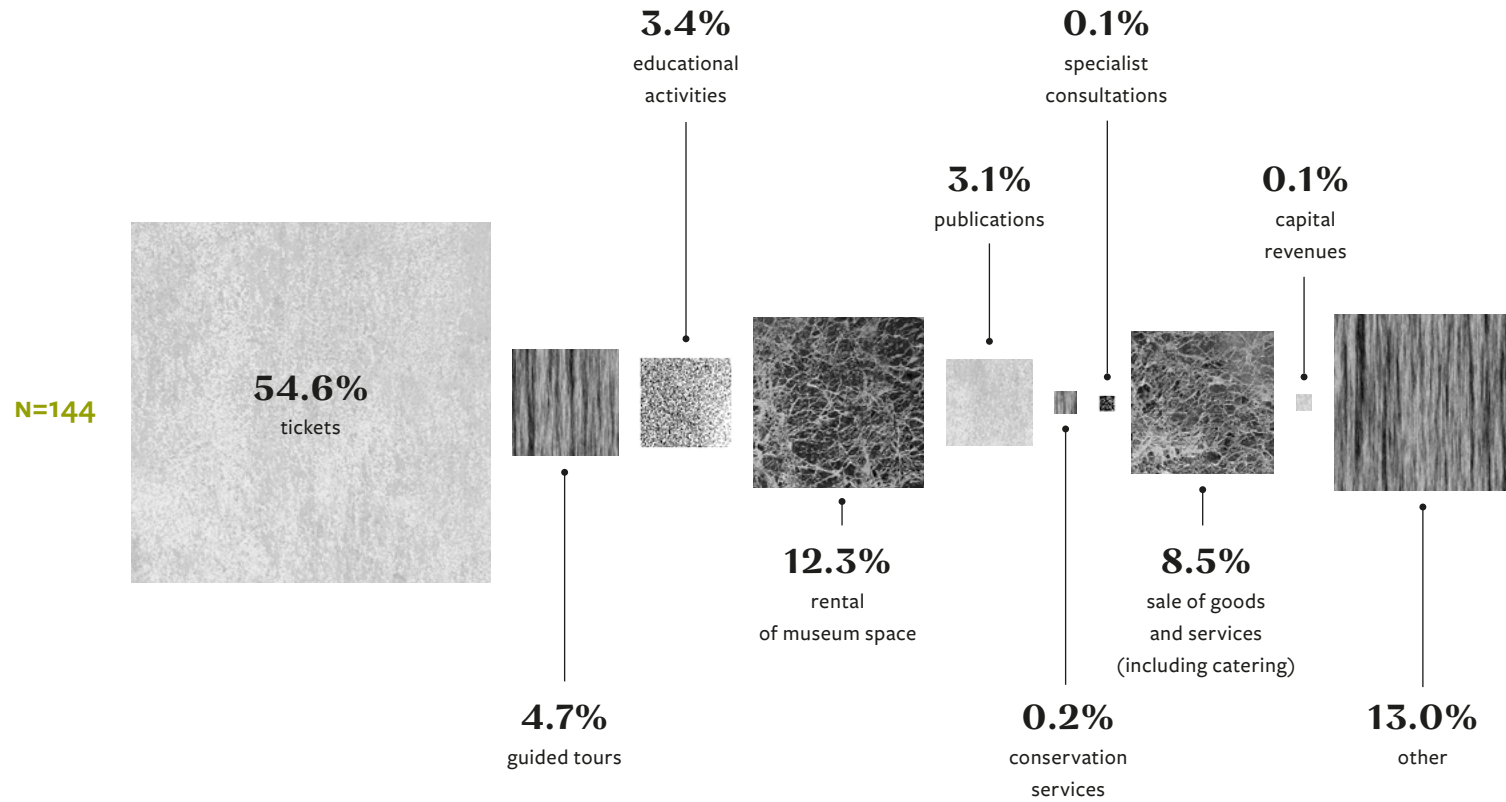


Figure 61. Own contributions by category\*

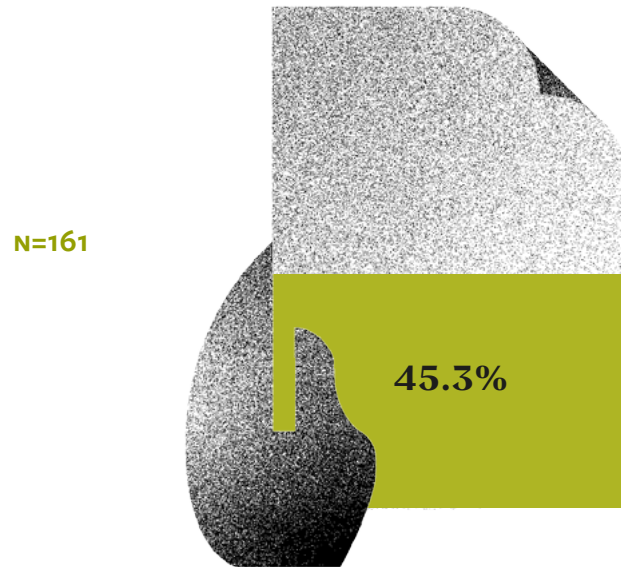
\*Data for museums defined as cultural institutions



## 4.5. Re-use\*: Public sector information

\*Data for museums defined  
as cultural institutions

Figure 62. Museums that received requests for access to public sector information



Median of requests for access to public sector information received by museums

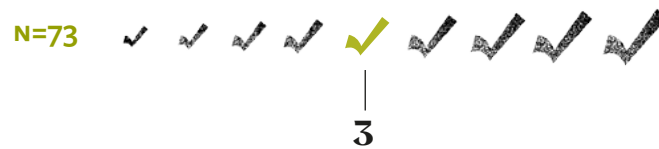


Figure 63. Types of requests for access to public sector information

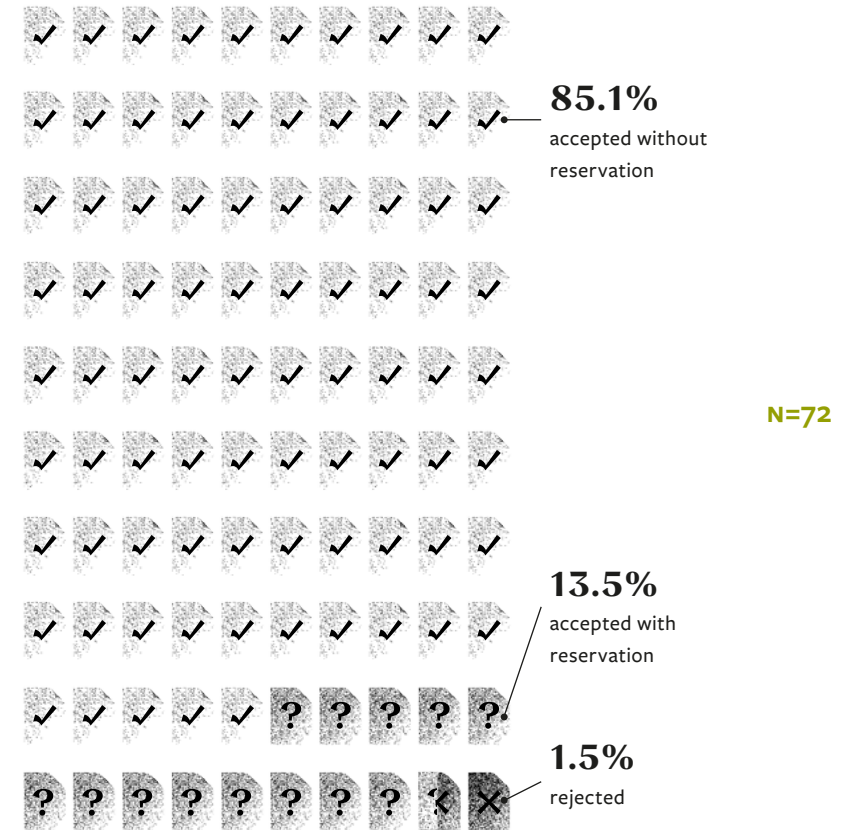
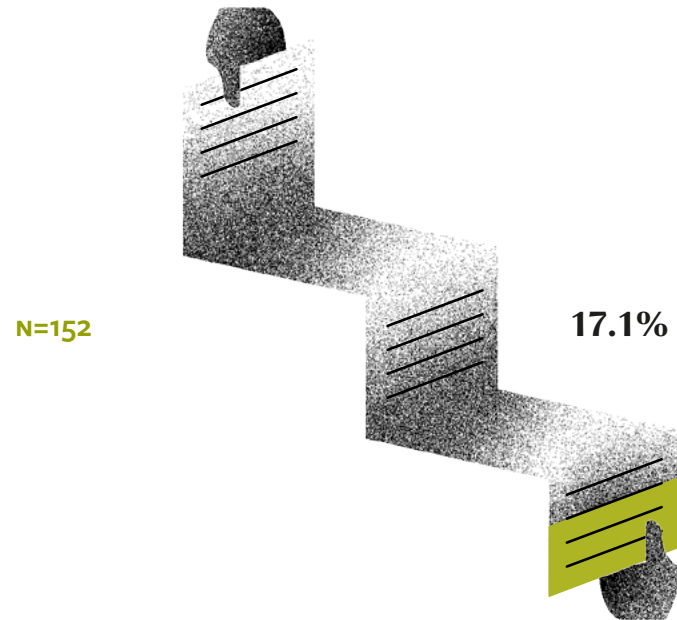


Figure 64. Museums that received requests for re-use of public sector information



Median of requests for re-use of public sector information received by an institution



Figure 65. Types of requests for re-use of public sector information

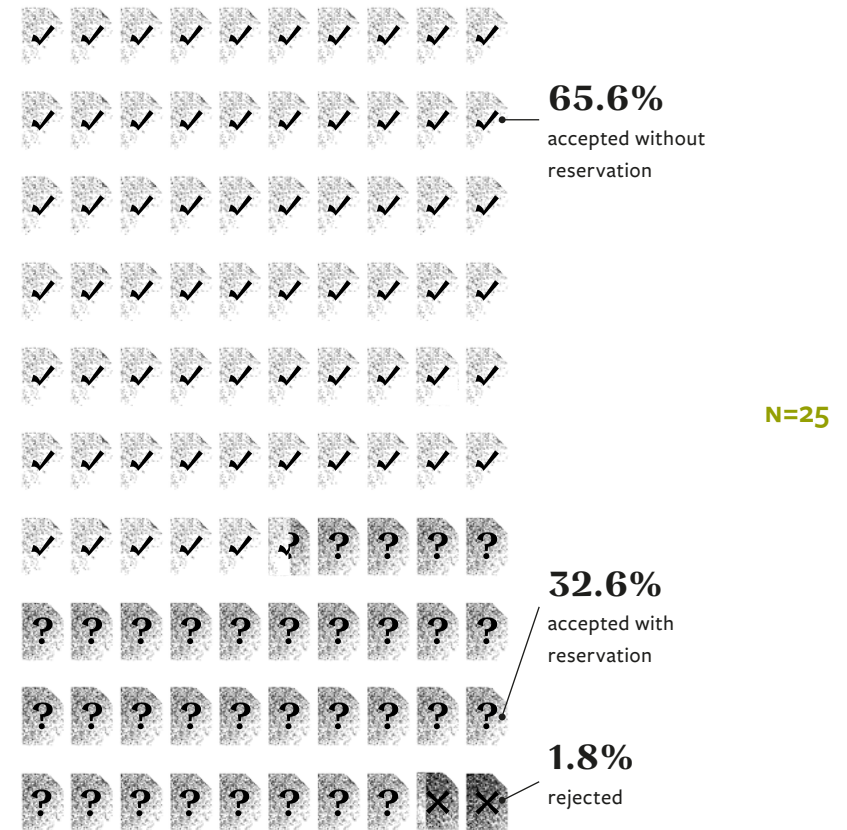




Figure 66. Museums that received requests for access to digital representations of museum objects

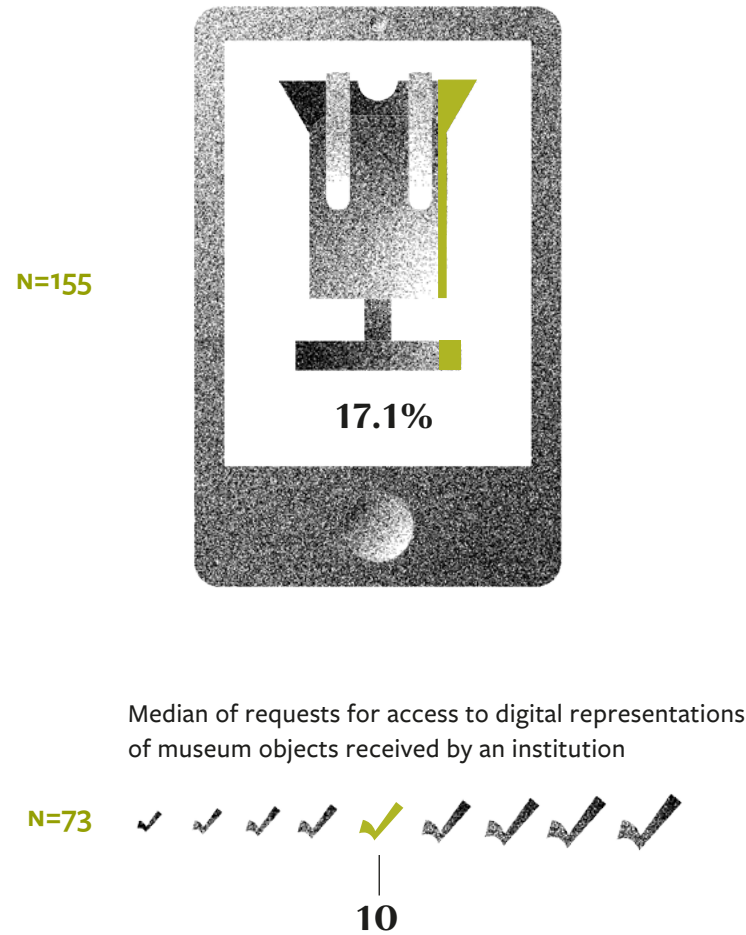


Figure 67. Types of requests for access to digital representations of museum objects



# III Entities conducting museum activities in 2019

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# 1.

## General information

Entities conducting museum activities are institutions that operate like museums, but do not have their statute or rules and regulations approved by the minister competent for culture and national heritage, which is why, formally and legally, they cannot be recognised as museums. Based on the information available to NIMOZ, 319 entities of this type operated in Poland (as of 23 September 2020) and 29 of them decided to participate in the survey conducted as part of the *Museum Statistics* project. The most important information about their activities in 2019 is presented below.

Slightly more than half of these entities declared cataloguing their collections in compliance with the Regulation of the Minister of Culture of 30 August 2004 on the scope, forms and methods of cataloguing historical objects in museums. Less than 57% were in the process of digitising their collections. However, none made their objects available through online catalogues, while one fourth had commenced a process towards launching such an activity. Less than half of the studied entities loaned their objects to other institutions.

Of all entities included in the study, 38% carried out conservation treatments on their objects. In the analysed period, 7% reported losses in their collections or collections under their care due to theft, an object gone missing, damage (including fire), or other incidents. None of the entities reported material losses with respect to other property.

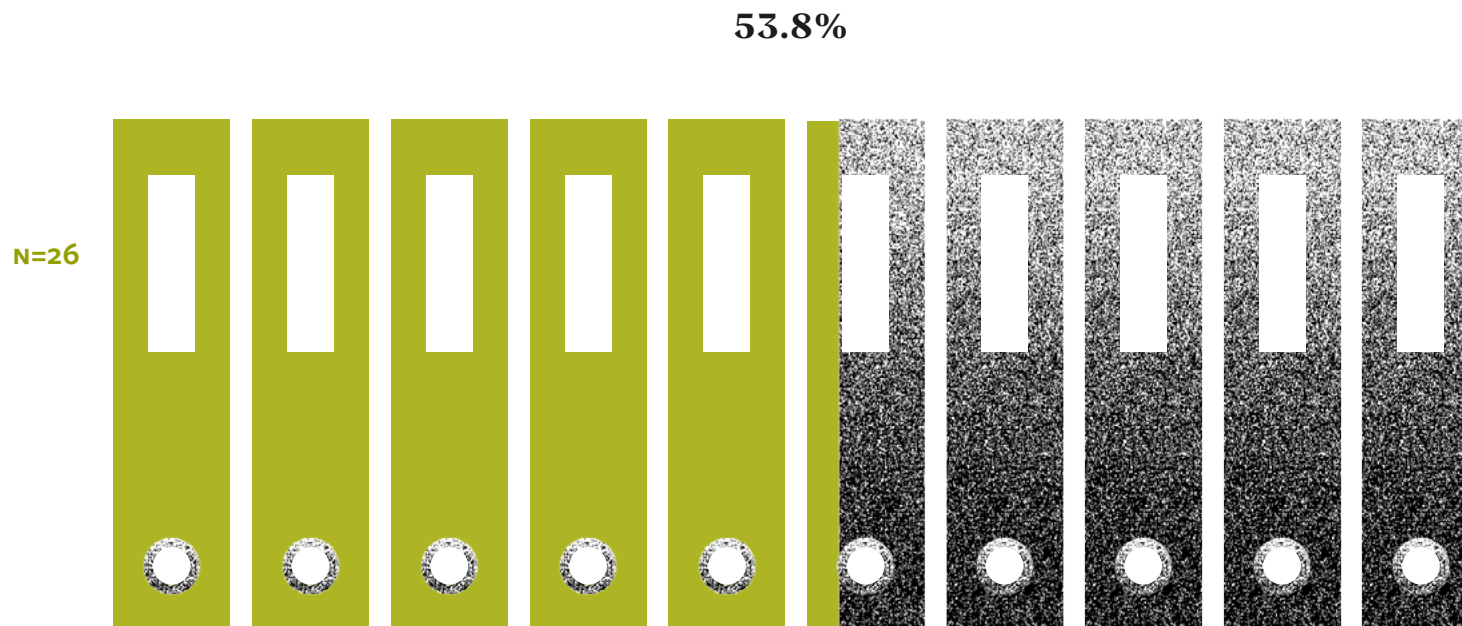
Permanent exhibitions were held by nine out of 10 entities that provided answers to this question, of which 42% modernised their exhibitions in the analysed period. An equally high percentage (86%) organised temporary exhibitions. Most exhibitions were held by the respective institutions independently and one quarter in cooperation with other entities. Less than 28% of entities conducting museum activities presented their objects at outdoor exhibitions, while 10% held exhibitions abroad. Slightly more than one fifth organised exhibitions online.

With regards to other activities, nearly one fourth issued publications with ISBN/ISSN, 38% conducted research and scientific activities, while as many as 86% educational activities. In the latter group, most entities organised museum lessons and workshops, and offered guided tours. Some of them also held concerts (40%), film screenings (24%), and performances (8%).

Of the studied entities, 93% were open all year round and 4% seasonally (the remaining institutions were declared closed in the analysed period). A total of 10% offered a free admission day, while as many as 41% did not charge admission fees at all.

## 1.1. Collections and cataloguing

Figure 68. Entities that catalogued their collections in compliance with the regulation\*



\*Regulation of the Minister of Culture of 30 August 2004 on the scope, forms and methods of cataloguing historical objects in museums

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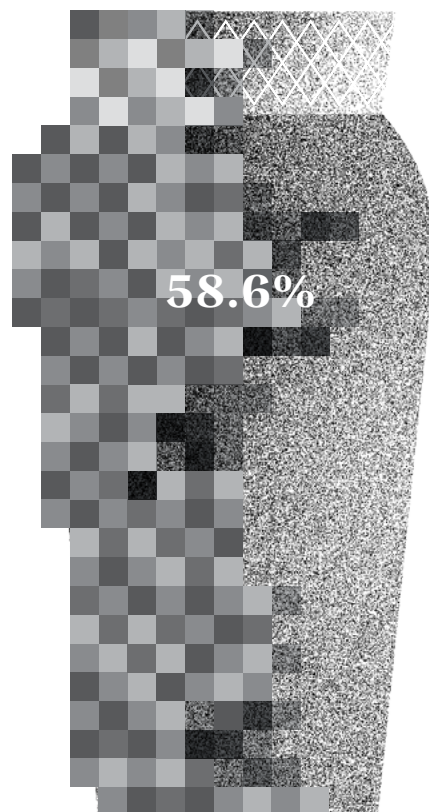
## 1.2. Movement of museum objects

Figure 69. Entities that loaned objects (loans-out and loans-in)



### 1.3. Digitisation of collections

Figure 70. Entities that were in the process of digitising their collections



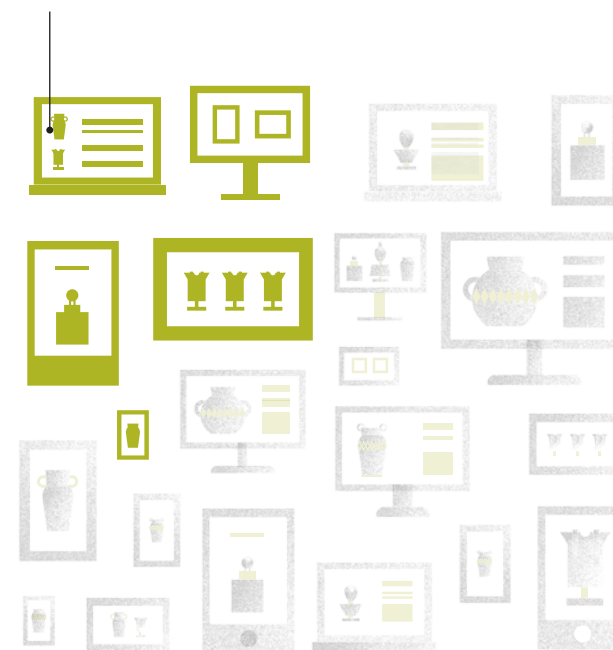
\*No entity made its collections available through online catalogues in the reporting year

N=29

Figure 71. Entities that were in the process of preparing online catalogues\*

**25.0%**

of entities commenced a process towards making their collections available through online catalogues



N=28

## 1.4. Conservation and losses

Figure 72. Entities that carried out conservation treatments on their objects

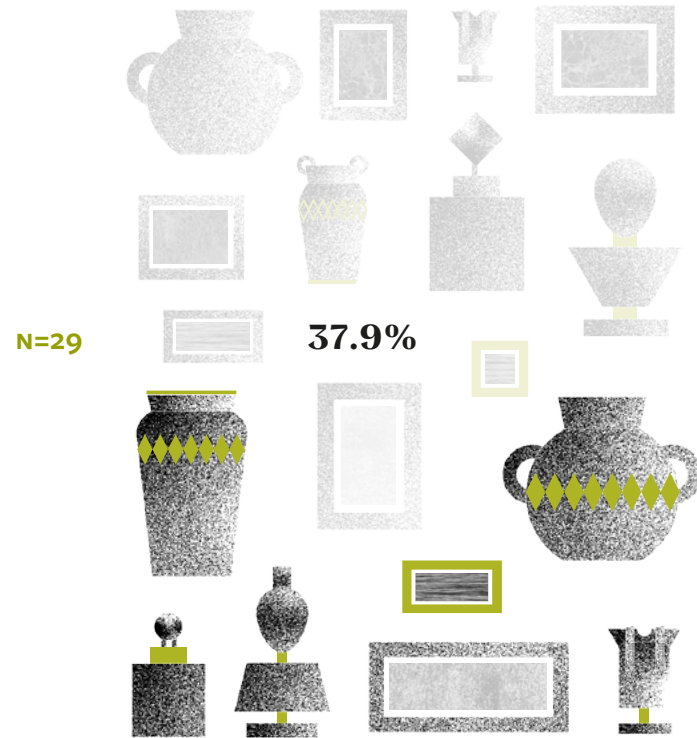


Figure 73. Entities that reported losses in their collections or collections under their care due to theft, an object gone missing, damage (including fire), or other incidents



No entity reported material losses with respect to other property

N=26

## 1.5. Exhibition activities

Figure 74. Entities with permanent exhibitions

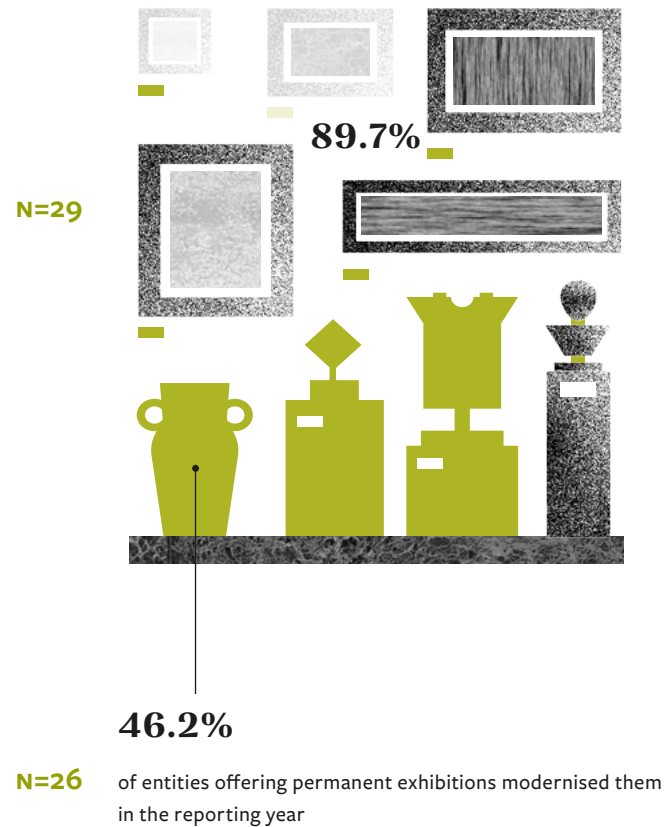


Figure 75. Entities that held temporary exhibitions

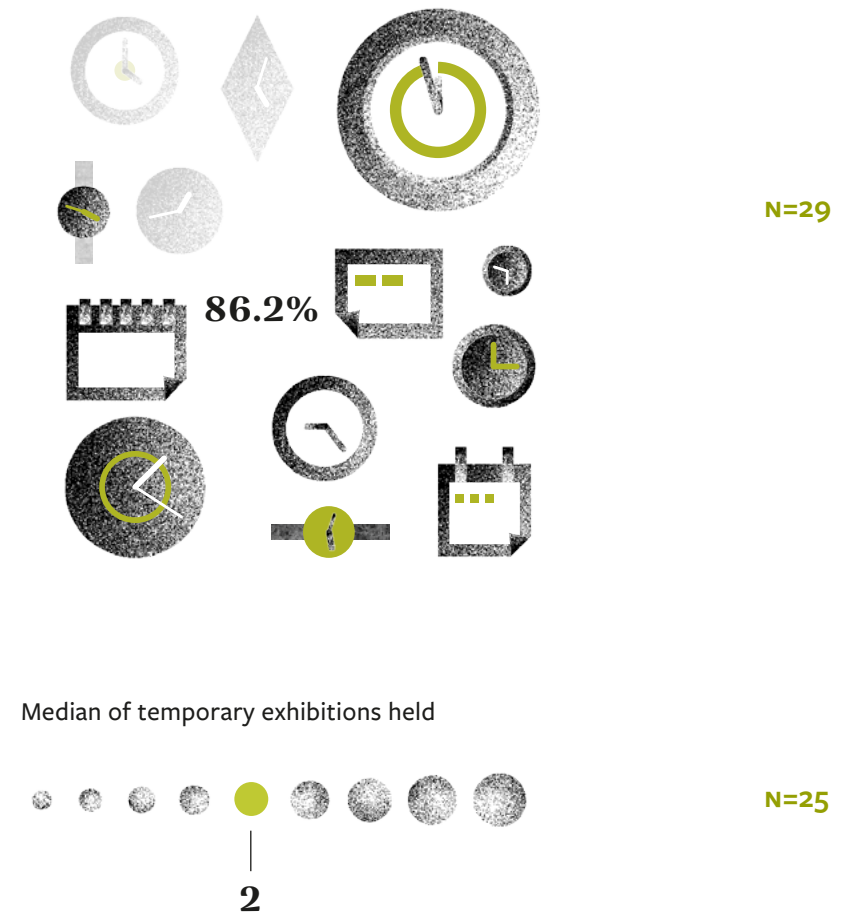




Figure 76. Forms of temporary exhibitions

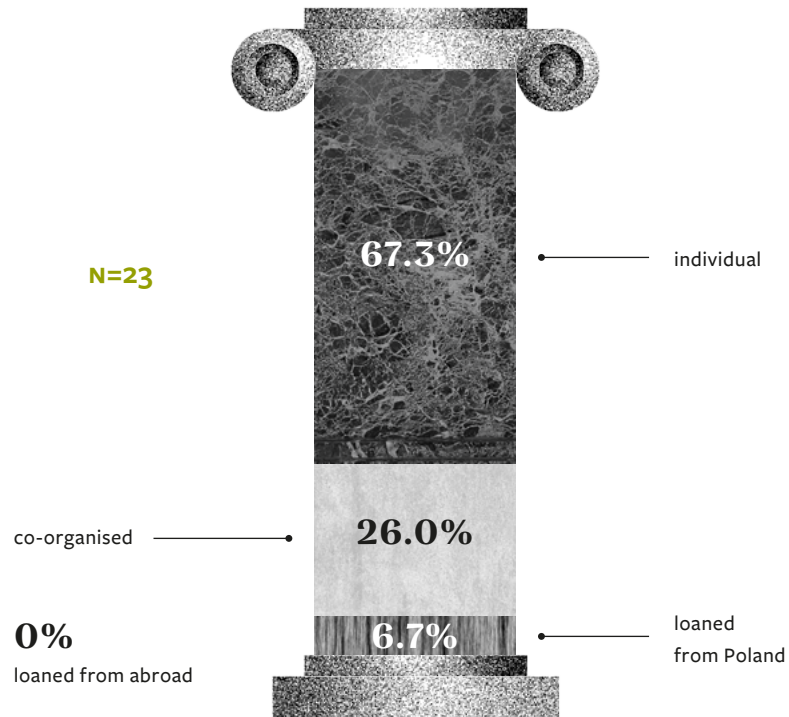


Figure 77. Entities that organised outdoor events

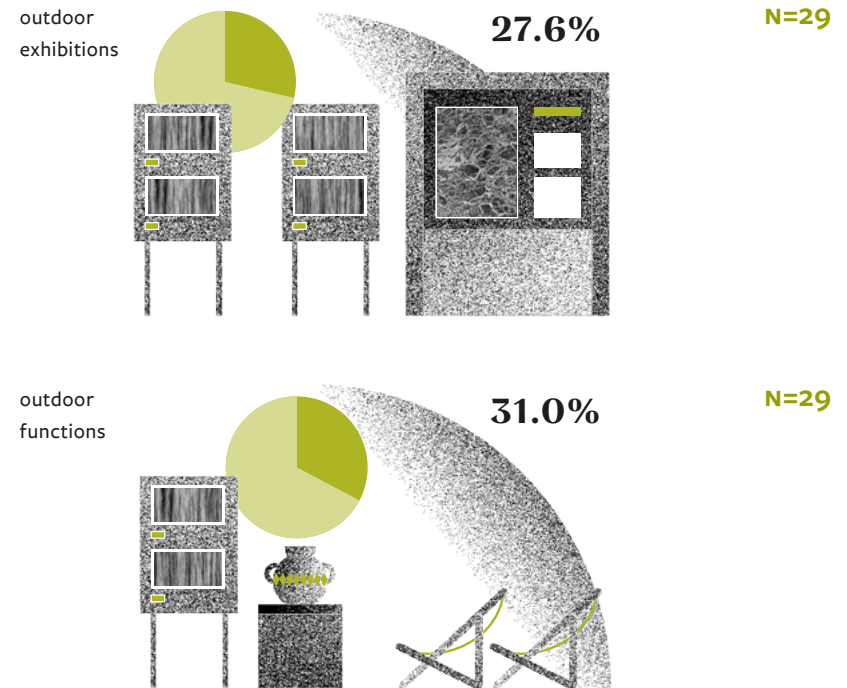


Figure 78. Entities that held online exhibitions

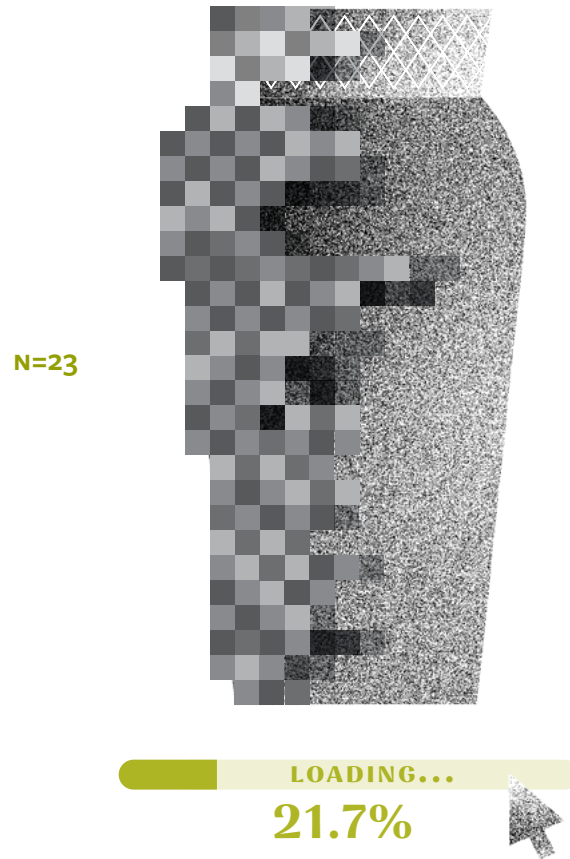
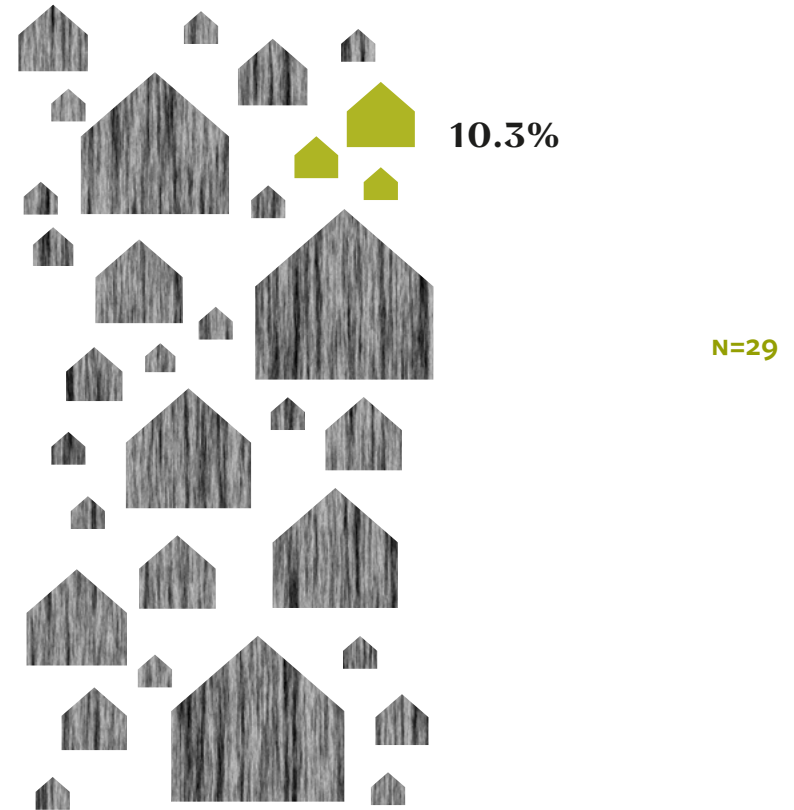


Figure 79. Entities that organised exhibitions abroad



## 1.6. Other activities

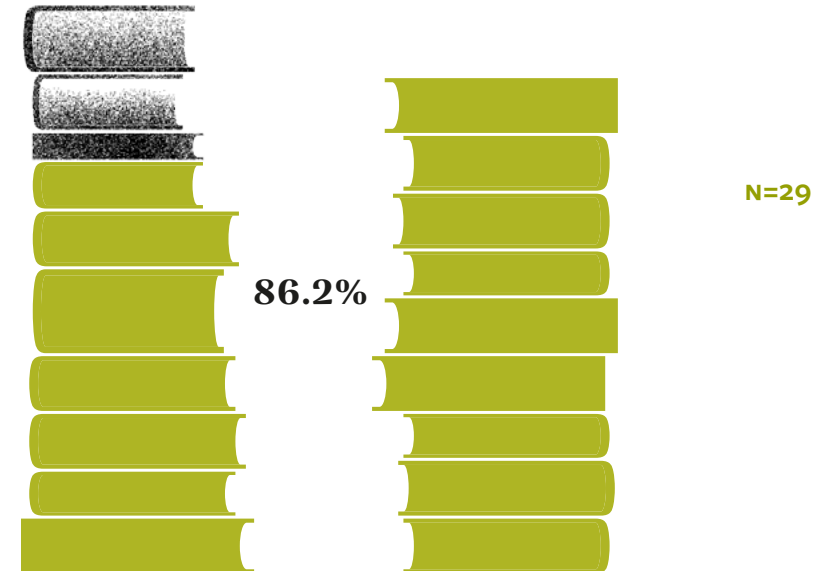
Figure 80. Entities that issued publications with ISBN/ISSN



Figure 81. Entities that conducted research and scientific activities



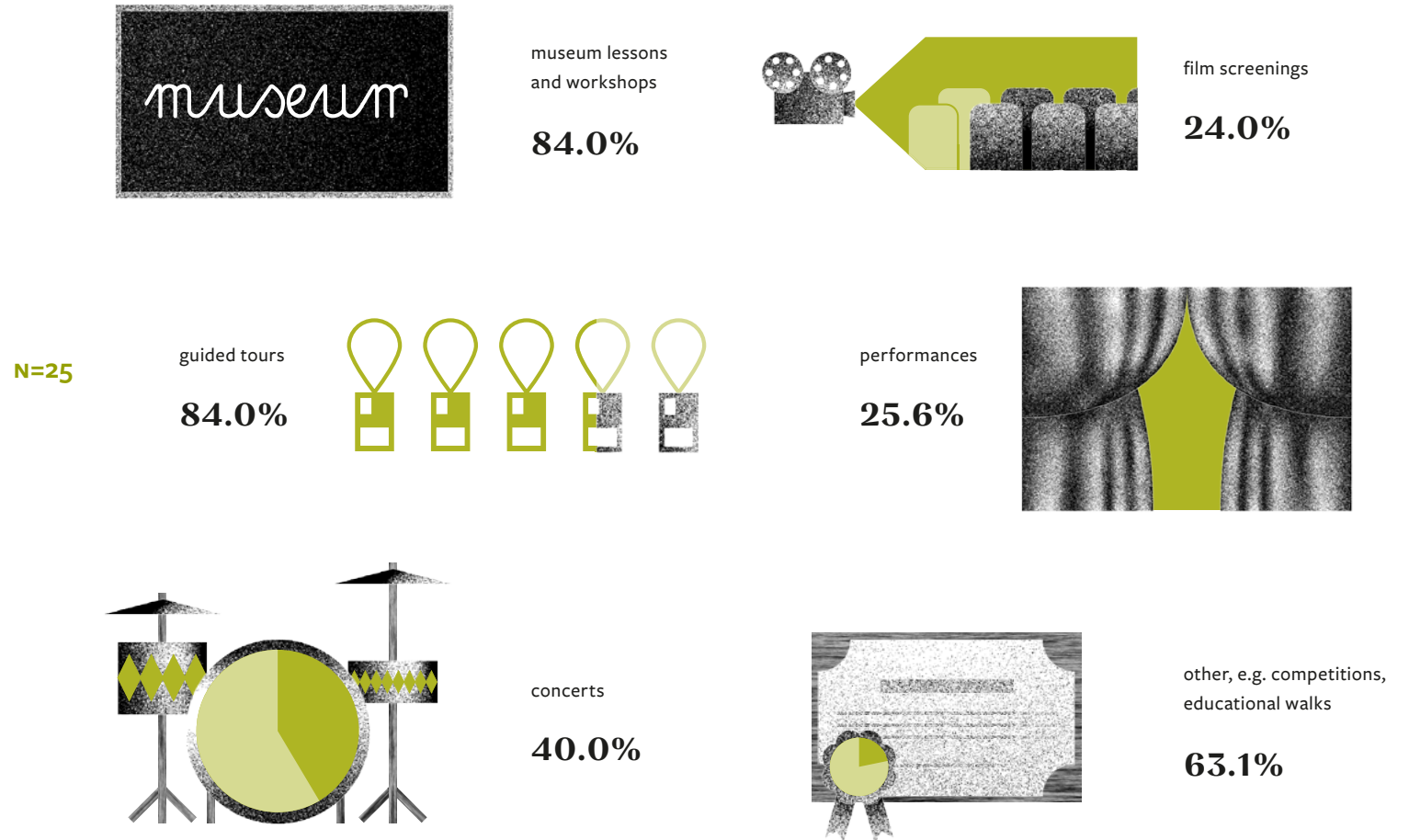
Figure 82. Entities that conducted educational activities



Median of participants in educational activities



Figure 83. Types of educational activities



## 1.7. Attendance

Figure 84. Formula of operation for visitors

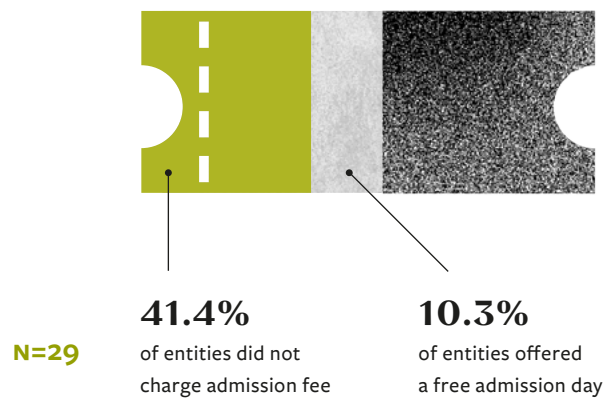
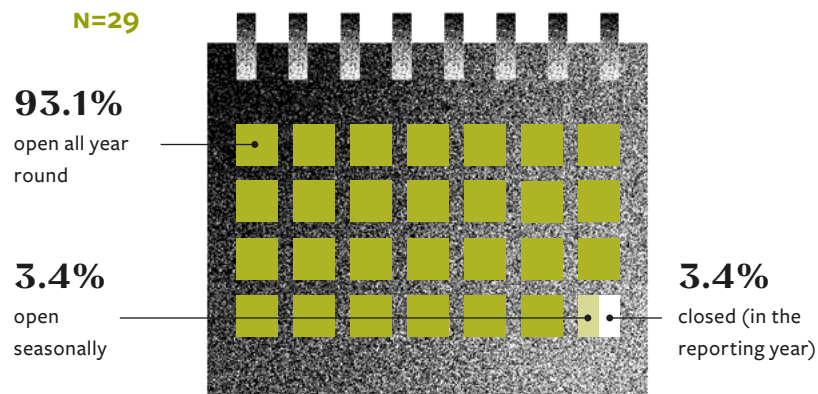
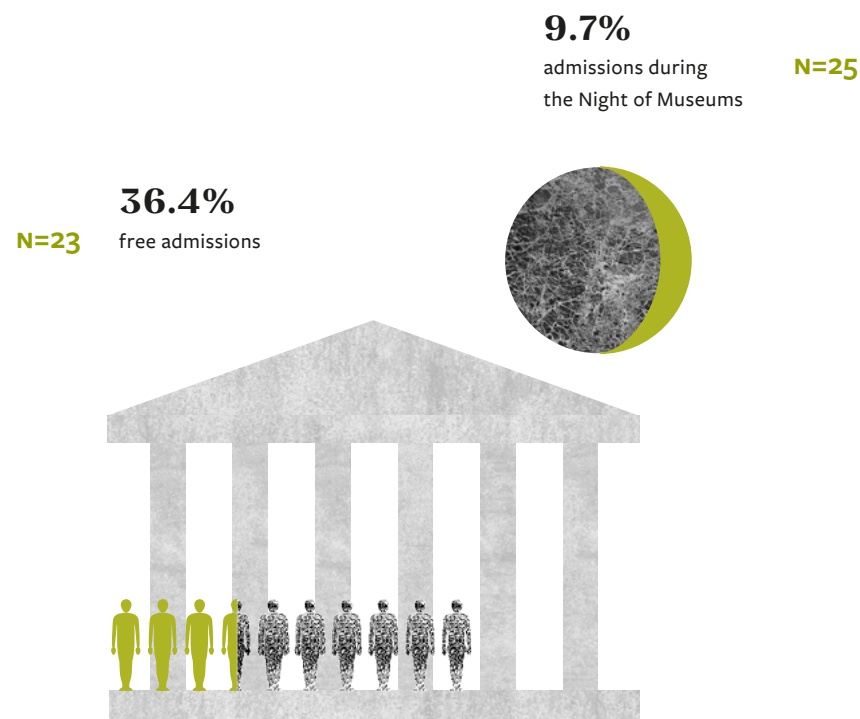


Figure 85. Free admissions and the Night of Museums participants



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# List of museums and entities conducting museum activities

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## List of museums that participated in the *Museum Statistics* survey in 2019

1. Centralne Muzeum Jeńców Wojennych
2. Centralne Muzeum Pożarnictwa w Mysłowicach
3. Centralne Muzeum Włókiennictwa w Łodzi
4. Muzeum Akademii Sztuk Pięknych w Warszawie
5. Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne w Łodzi
6. Muzeum Archeologiczne w Biskupinie
7. Muzeum Archeologiczne w Gdańsku
8. Muzeum Archeologiczne w Poznaniu
9. Muzeum Archeologiczno-Historyczne w Głogowie
10. Muzeum Archeologiczno-Historyczne w Stargardzie
11. Muzeum Architektury we Wrocławiu
12. Muzeum Bitwy pod Grunwaldem w Stębarku
13. Muzeum Bombek Choinkowych w Nowej Dębie
14. Muzeum Budownictwa Ludowego – Park Etnograficzny w Olsztynku
15. Muzeum Budownictwa Ludowego w Sanoku
16. Muzeum Ceramiki w Bolesławcu
17. Muzeum Częstochowskie
18. Muzeum Doctor Villa w Koszęcinie
19. Muzeum Dwory Karwacjanów i Gładyszów w Gorlicach
20. Muzeum Etnograficzne im. Marii Znamierowskiej-Prüfferowej w Toruniu
21. Muzeum Fryderyka Chopina w Warszawie
22. Muzeum Gdańska
23. Muzeum Getta Warszawskiego
24. Muzeum Górnictwa Węglowego w Zabrze
25. Muzeum Górnośląski Park Etnograficzny w Chorzowie
26. Muzeum Górnośląskie w Bytomiu
27. Muzeum Gross-Rosen w Rogoźnicy
28. Muzeum Historii Fotografii im. Walerego Rzewuskiego w Krakowie
29. Muzeum Historii Medycyny Warszawskiego Uniwersytetu Medycznego
30. Muzeum Historii Polskiego Ruchu Ludowego w Warszawie
31. Muzeum Historii Żydów Polskich POLIN w Warszawie
32. Muzeum Historyczne w Lubinie
33. Muzeum Historyczne w Przasnyszu
34. Muzeum Historyczno-Archeologiczne w Ostrowcu Świętokrzyskim
35. Muzeum Historyczno-Etnograficzne w Andrychowie
36. Muzeum Hutnictwa Cynku Walcownia w Katowicach
37. Muzeum im. Aleksandra Kłosińskiego w Kętach
38. Muzeum im. Jacka Malczewskiego w Radomiu
39. Muzeum im. Jana Dzierżona w Kluczborku
40. Muzeum im. Jerzego Dunin-Borkowskiego w Krośniewicach
41. Muzeum im. Kazimierza Pułaskiego w Warce
42. Muzeum im. ks. dr. Władysława Łęgi w Grudziądzu
43. Muzeum im. Ojca Emila Drobrego w Rybniku
44. Muzeum Inżynierii Miejskiej w Krakowie
45. Muzeum Jana Pawła II i Prymasa Wyszyńskiego
46. Muzeum Józefa Ignacego Kraszewskiego w Romanowie
47. Muzeum Józefa Piłsudskiego w Sulejówku
48. Muzeum Karkonoskie w Jeleniej Górze
49. Muzeum Kaszubski Park Etnograficzny im. Teodory i Izydora Gulgowskich we Wdzydżach Kiszewskich
50. Muzeum Kaszubskie im. Franciszka Tredera w Kartuzach
51. Muzeum Kinematografii w Łodzi
52. Muzeum Krakowa
53. Muzeum Książąt Lubomirskich w Zakładzie Narodowym im. Ossolińskich we Wrocławiu
54. Muzeum Kultury Kurpiowskiej w Ostrołęce

- 
55. Muzeum Kultury Ludowej Pogórza Sudeckiego w Kudowie Zdroju
  56. Muzeum Kultury Ludowej w Kolbuszowej
  57. Muzeum Lniarstwa im. Filipa de Girarda w Żyrardowie
  58. Muzeum Lotnictwa Polskiego w Krakowie
  59. Muzeum Lubuskie im. Jana Dekerta w Gorzowie Wielkopolskim
  60. Muzeum Ludowych Instrumentów Muzycznych w Szydłowcu
  61. Muzeum Łazienki Królewskie w Warszawie
  62. Muzeum Marii Konopnickiej w Żarnowcu
  63. Muzeum Mazowieckie w Płocku
  64. Muzeum Miasta Gdyni
  65. Muzeum Miasta Jaworzna
  66. Muzeum Miasta Łodzi
  67. Muzeum Miasta Ostrowa Wielkopolskiego
  68. Muzeum Miasta Pabianic
  69. Muzeum Miedzi w Legnicy
  70. Muzeum Miejskie Dom Gerharta Hauptmanna w Jeleniej Górze
  71. Muzeum Miejskie Suchej Beskidzkiej
  72. Muzeum Miejskie Szttygarka w Dąbrowie Górniczej
  73. Muzeum Miejskie w Nowej Soli
  74. Muzeum Miejskie w Tychach
  75. Muzeum Miejskie w Żorach
  76. Muzeum Miejskie Wrocławia
  77. Muzeum Nadwiślańskie w Kazimierzu Dolnym
  78. Muzeum Narodowe Rolnictwa i Przemysłu Rolno-Spożywczego w Szreniawie
  79. Muzeum Narodowe w Kielcach
  80. Muzeum Narodowe w Poznaniu
  81. Muzeum Narodowe w Szczecinie
  82. Muzeum Narodowe w Warszawie
  83. Muzeum Nauk o Ziemi w Sosnowcu Uniwersytetu Śląskiego w Katowicach
  84. Muzeum Niepodległości w Warszawie
  85. Muzeum Niepołomickie w Niepołomicach
  86. Muzeum Okręgowe im. Leona Wyczółkowskiego w Bydgoszczy
  87. Muzeum Okręgowe im. Stanisława Staszica w Pile
  88. Muzeum Okręgowe w Lesznie
  89. Muzeum Okręgowe w Rzeszowie
  90. Muzeum Okręgowe w Sandomierzu
  91. Muzeum Okręgowe w Sieradzu
  92. Muzeum Okręgowe w Toruniu
  93. Muzeum Oręża i Techniki Użytkowej w Kobyłce
  94. Muzeum Oręża Polskiego w Kołobrzegu
  95. Muzeum Pałacu Króla Jana III w Wilanowie
  96. Muzeum Papiernictwa w Dusznikach-Zdroju
  97. Muzeum Pierwszych Piastów na Lednicy
  98. Muzeum Pogranicza w Działdowie
  99. Muzeum Pojezierza Myśliborskiego w Myśliborzu
  100. Muzeum Polaków Ratujących Żydów podczas II wojny światowej im. Rodziny Ulmów w Markowej
  101. Muzeum Polskiej Motoryzacji XX wieku „Polska na Kołach” w Busku-Zdroju
  102. Muzeum Polskiej Piosenki w Opolu
  103. Muzeum Pomorza Środkowego w Słupsku
  104. Muzeum Powstań Śląskich w Świętochłowicach
  105. Muzeum Przyrodnicze w Jeleniej Górze
  106. Muzeum Regionalne im. dra. Henryka Florkowskiego w Kościanie
  107. Muzeum Regionalne im. Hieronima Ławniczaka w Krotoszynie



- 
108. Muzeum Regionalne im. Stanisława Sankowskiego w Radomsku
  109. Muzeum Regionalne w Bełchatowie
  110. Muzeum Regionalne w Jaśle
  111. Muzeum Regionalne w Koźenicach im. prof. Tomasza Mikockiego
  112. Muzeum Regionalne w Kutnie
  113. Muzeum Regionalne w Pińczowie
  114. Muzeum Regionalne w Pułtusku
  115. Muzeum Regionalne w Stalowej Woli
  116. Muzeum Regionalne w Szczecinku
  117. Muzeum Regionalne Ziemi Limanowskiej w Limanowej
  118. Muzeum Rolnictwa im. ks. Krzysztofa Kluka w Ciechanowcu
  119. Muzeum Romantyzmu w Opinogórze
  120. Muzeum Samorządowe Ziemi Strzyżowskiej im. Zygmunta Leśniaka w Strzyżowie
  121. Muzeum Sił Powietrznych w Dęblinie
  122. Muzeum Solca im. Księcia Przemysła w Solcu Kujawskim
  123. Muzeum Sportu i Turystyki w Warszawie
  124. Muzeum Szlachty Mazowieckiej w Ciechanowie
  125. Muzeum Sztuki i Techniki Japońskiej Manggha
  126. Muzeum Sztuki w Łodzi
  127. Muzeum Śląskie w Katowicach
  128. Muzeum Tadeusza Kantora w Cricotece w Krakowie
  129. Muzeum Tatrzańskie im. dra Tytusa Chałubińskiego w Zakopanem
  130. Muzeum Tkactwa w Kamiennej Górze
  131. Muzeum Tradycji Niepodległościowych w Łodzi
  132. Muzeum Treblinka. Niemiecki nazistowski obóz zagłady i obóz pracy (1941–1944)
  133. Muzeum Twierdzy Kostrzyn nad Odrą
  134. Muzeum w Brodnicy
  135. Muzeum w Chorzowie
  136. Muzeum w Jarosławiu Kamienica Orsettich
  137. Muzeum w Koszalinie
  138. Muzeum w Łęborku
  139. Muzeum w Łęczycy
  140. Muzeum w Łowiczu
  141. Muzeum w Praszce
  142. Muzeum w Przeworsku – Zespół Pałacowo-Parkowy
  143. Muzeum w Raciborzu
  144. Muzeum Warmii i Mazur w Olsztynie
  145. Muzeum Wsi Kieleckiej w Kielcach
  146. Muzeum Wsi Lubelskiej w Lublinie
  147. Muzeum Wsi Mazowieckiej w Sierpcu
  148. Muzeum Wsi Opolskiej w Opolu
  149. Muzeum Wsi Radomskiej w Radomiu
  150. Muzeum Współczesne Wrocław
  151. Muzeum Zamek Górków w Szamotułach
  152. Muzeum Zamek w Łańcucie
  153. Muzeum Zamek w Oświęcimiu
  154. Muzeum Zamkowe w Malborku
  155. Muzeum Zamkowe w Pszczynie
  156. Muzeum Zamojskie w Zamościu
  157. Muzeum Zamoyskich w Kozłówce
  158. Muzeum Zespół Synagogałny we Włodawie (previously: Muzeum Pojezierza Łęczyńsko-Włodawskiego we Włodawie)
  159. Muzeum Ziemi Kępińskiej im. T. P. Potworowskiego
  160. Muzeum Ziemi Kłodzkiej w Kłodzku
  161. Muzeum Ziemi Kościerskiej im. dra Jerzego Knyby w Kościerzynie
  162. Muzeum Ziemi Kujawskiej i Dobrzyńskiej we Włocławku

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163. Muzeum Ziemi Leżajskiej w Leżajsku
  164. Muzeum Ziemi Lubuskiej w Zielonej Górze
  165. Muzeum Ziemi Miechowskiej w Miechowie
  166. Muzeum Ziemi Międzyrzeckiej  
im. Alfa Kowalskiego w Międzyrzeczu
  167. Muzeum Ziemi Mogileńskiej w Mogilnie based in Chabsko
  168. Muzeum Ziemi Prudnickiej w Prudniku
  169. Muzeum Ziemi Puckiej im. Floriana Ceynowy w Pucku
  170. Muzeum Ziemi Wieluńskiej w Wieluniu
  171. Muzeum Ziemi Złotowskiej w Złotowie
  172. Muzeum Żup Krakowskich Wieliczka w Wieliczce
  173. Narodowe Muzeum Morskie w Gdańsku
  174. Narodowe Muzeum Techniki w Warszawie  
(currently under organisation)
  175. Państwowe Muzeum Etnograficzne w Warszawie
  176. Podlaskie Muzeum Kultury Ludowej
  177. Skansen w Sidzinie – Muzeum Kultury Ludowej
  178. Stacja Muzeum w Warszawie
  179. Wielkopolskie Muzeum Niepodległości w Poznaniu
  180. Zamek Królewski na Wawelu
  181. Zamek Książąt Pomorskich Muzeum w Darłowie

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# List of entities conducting museum activities which participated in the *Museum Statistics* survey in 2019

1. Apteka Muzeum PZF Cefarm Lublin S.A.
2. Dział Muzealno-Regionalny Miejskiego Ośrodka Kultury w Olkuszu
3. Muzeum Archidiecezjalne w Katowicach
4. Muzeum Diecezjalne Dom Długosza w Sandomierzu
5. Muzeum Diecezjalne w Łowiczu
6. Muzeum Dyplomacji i Uchodźstwa Polskiego Uniwersytetu Kazimierza Wielkiego w Bydgoszczy
7. Muzeum Farmacji im. prof. Jana Muszyńskiego w Łodzi
8. Muzeum Geologiczne im. Stanisława Józefa Thugutta (at the Faculty of Geology, University of Warsaw)
9. Muzeum Geologiczne Wydziału Geologii, Geofizyki i Ochrony Środowiska AGH w Krakowie
10. Muzeum Historii Medycyny i Farmacji Uniwersytetu Medycznego w Białymstoku
11. Muzeum Komunikacji Miejskiej MPK-Łódź
12. Muzeum Koronki Koniakowskiej w Koniakowie
13. Muzeum Leśnictwa Ośrodek Kultury Leśnej w Gołuchowie
14. Muzeum Matek Założycielek w Kętach
15. Muzeum Opactwa Benedyktynów w Tyńcu
16. Muzeum Oświaty – Pedagogiczna Biblioteka Wojewódzka im. Mariana Rejewskiego w Bydgoszczy
17. Muzeum Pana Tadeusza Zakładu Narodowego im. Ossolińskich we Wrocławiu
18. Muzeum Politechniki Krakowskiej
19. Muzeum Przemysłu Naftowego i Gazowniczego im. Ignacego Łukasiewicza w Bóbrce
20. Muzeum Przyrodnicze Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego im. Władysława Rydzewskiego
21. Muzeum Regionalne w Trzebini
22. Muzeum Stanisława Staszica w Pile
23. Muzeum Techniki Drogowej i Mostowej Okręgu Lubelskiego w Zamościu
24. Muzeum Uniwersytetu Medycznego im. Karola Marcinkowskiego w Poznaniu
25. Muzeum Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego
26. Ośrodek Spotkania Kultur w Dąbrowie Tarnowskiej
27. Sala Tradycji Akademii Morskiej w Gdyni
28. Twierdza Kłodzko
29. XIX-wieczna chata podcieniowa – prywatne muzeum Danuty i Krzysztofa Worobców w Kadzidłowie

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