MUSEUM STATISTICS

Infrastructure, safety and security

2019–2022

WWW.STATYSTYKAMUZEOW.PL

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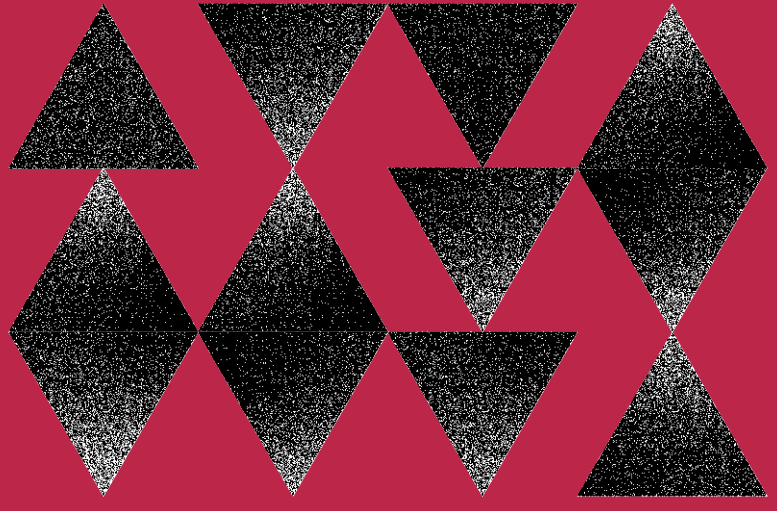
1 Methodology

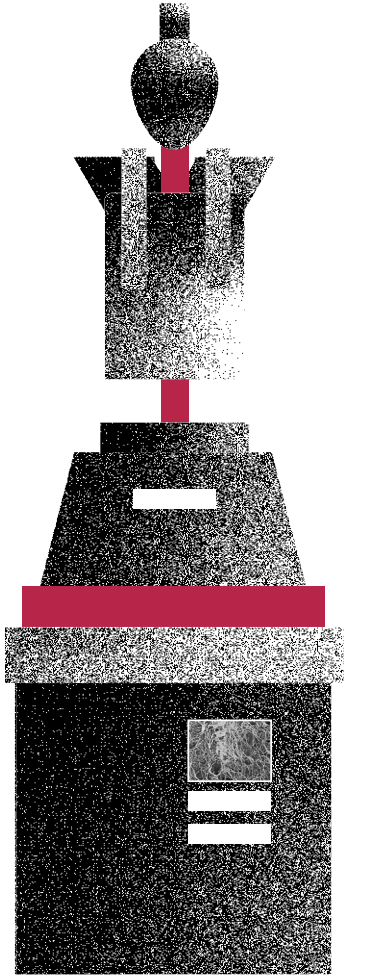


1. Project premise

Implemented annually since 2014 by the National Institute for Museums (in Polish: *Narodowy Instytut Muzeów*, NIM; formerly: NIMOZ), with the support of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, the *Museum Statistics* project is intended to collect up-to-date information on the statutory activities of museums. It focuses on the statutory tasks of museums such as:

» exhibition, publishing, research and educational activities;
» information about collections, including the cataloguing, movement, digitisation, conservation and loss of museum objects;
» infrastructure, safety and security data;
» information on visitor attendance, employees, budget, promotional and marketing activities.

Since 2022 the NIM surveys have become part of the Polish system of official statistics coordinated by Statistics Poland. The *Museum Statistics* questionnaires are addressed exclusively to museums that have their statutes or rules and regulations approved by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (and are listed either as cultural institutions or museums without the status of a cultural institution).



2. Study population

Our survey is addressed to museums that have their statutes or rules and regulations approved by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage.

This report presents the respective data for:

» museums listed as cultural institutions, i.e. state and local government museums (managed by ministries or local governments);
» museums without the status of a cultural institution (managed by natural persons, business entities, foundations, associations, church or religious bodies, higher education institutions, etc.).

As of late 2022, the List of Museums by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage included 997 museums (1,291, including branches), of which 384 were listed as cultural institutions.

The figures below present information on all museums (as defined in the Act on Museums), divided into cultural institutions and museums without the status of a cultural institution.

Figure 1. Sources of funding and the number of managing authorities (as of 31 December 2022)

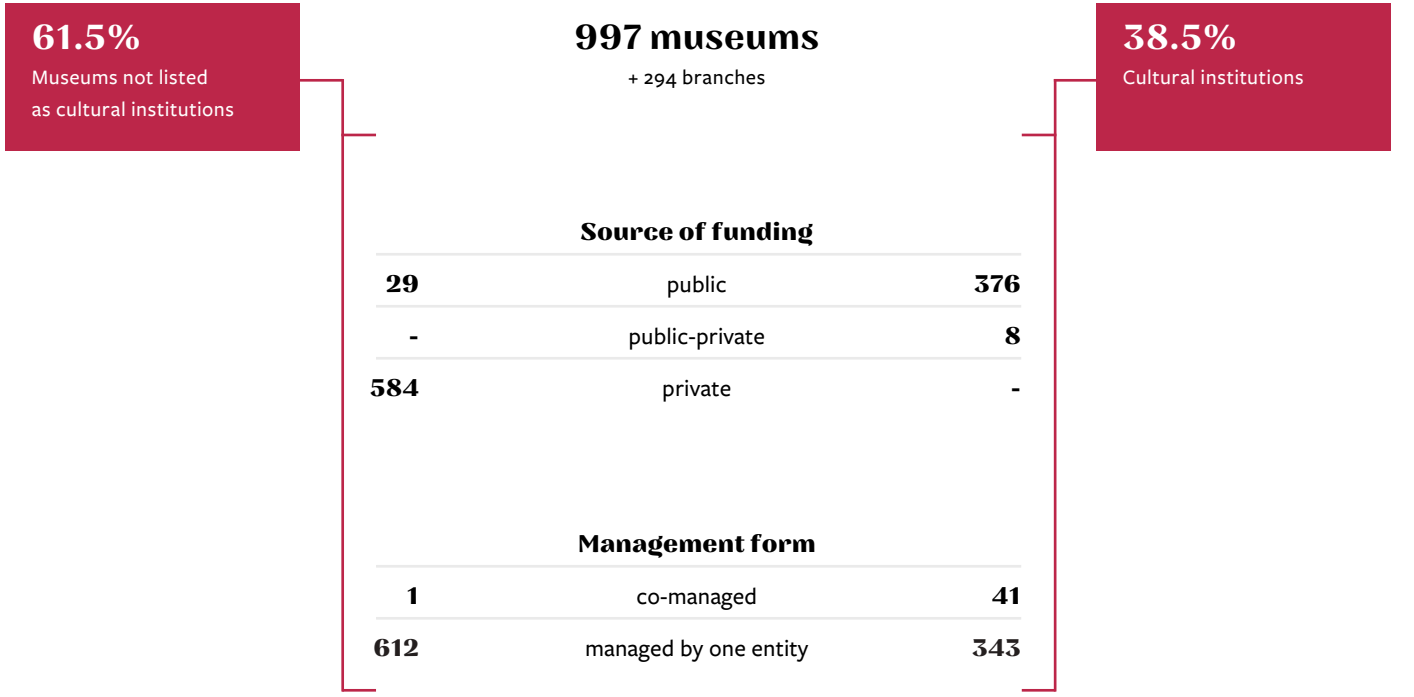


Figure 2. Cultural institutions and museums not listed as cultural institutions (including branches) – by voivodeship (as of 31 December 2022)

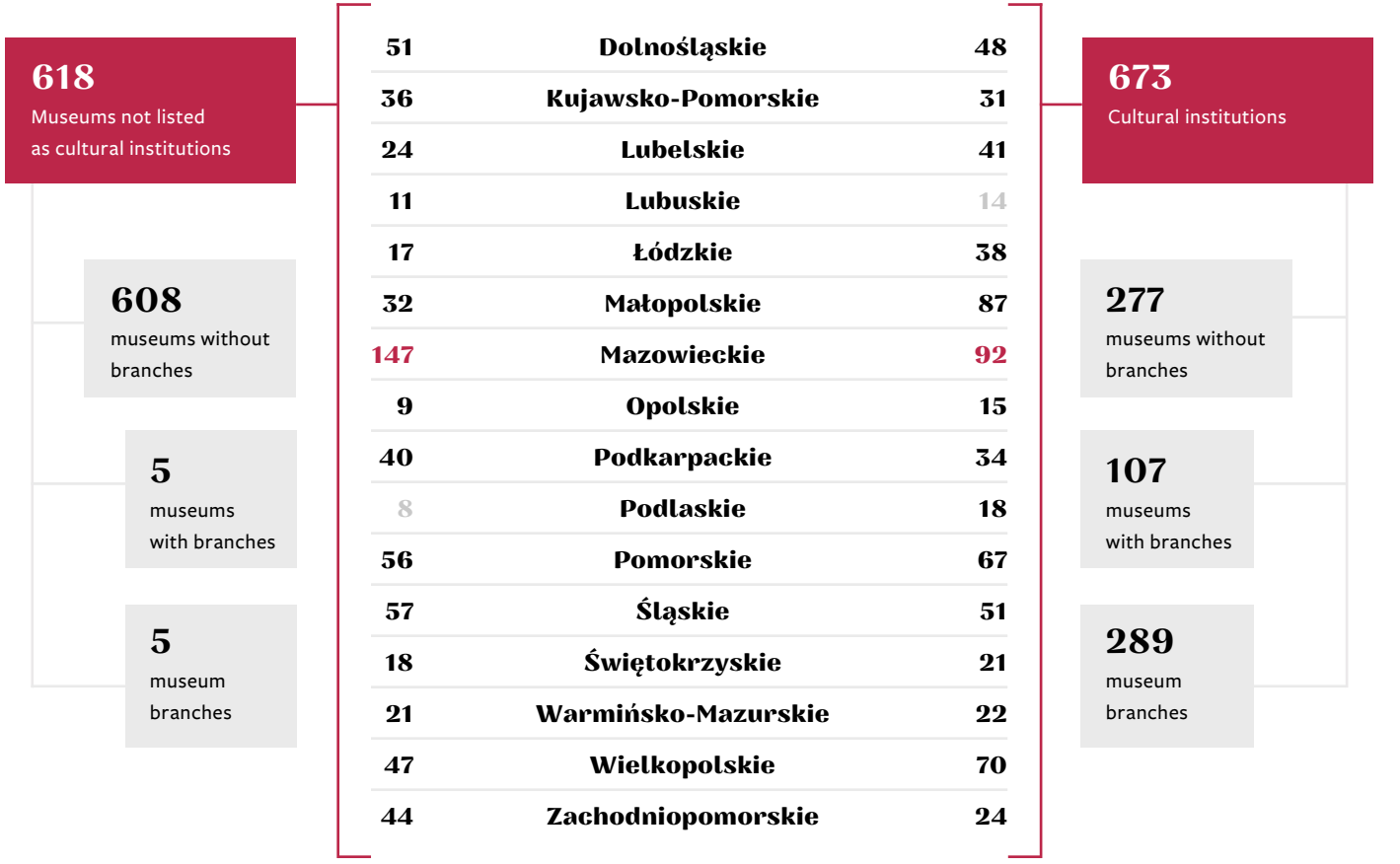


Figure 3. Managing authorities for cultural institutions and museums not listed as cultural institutions (excluding branches) (as of 31 December 2022)

61.5%
Museums not listed as cultural institutions

Managing authority		
-	local government unit	346
-	Ministry of Culture and National Heritage	34
-	other ministries	4
64	foundation	-
8	other public legal persons	-
15	church or religious body	-
397	natural person	-
1	state cultural institution	-
25	business entity	-
15	local government cultural institution	-
81	association	-
1	private higher education institution	-
6	public higher education institution	-

38.5%
Cultural institutions

3. Research areas

The questionnaires and their thematic scope were based on the Polish and international guidelines for museum statistics such as:

» K-02 Questionnaire Form of Statistics Poland ('Report on the activities of museums and institutions related to museums');
» Questionnaire by the European Group on Museum Statistics (EGMUS);
» ISO standards for museum statistics.

Since 2022 museums have been requested to complete one of four cyclic surveys (conducted in a four-year cycle) as part of the *Museum Statistics* project. The cyclic survey is intended to analyse in greater detail the issues covered in the K-02 form. Where necessary, forms are to be completed by museums and their branches. The survey topics include:

» Infrastructure, safety and security
» Museum organisation and management
» Collection management
» Dissemination activities

4. Research tools

The survey is conducted using Computer Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) and a dedicated statistical system with the database of museums. Questionnaires are available online after logging in to the system and are completed individually by museum representatives appointed for this task.

The questionnaires consist mainly of closed-ended questions, which makes it easier for users to complete the survey and for researchers to compare the results.

The 2022 survey was conducted between 20 February and 15 March 2023.

The area studied in detail in the thematic survey for 2022 was 'Infrastructure, safety and security.'

The aim of the study was to identify the condition of the infrastructure available to museums and analyse issues related to the safety and security of museum collections and people. The survey will be repeated every four years to regularly monitor the status of the issues in question.

5. Study sample

A total of 466 museums (747, including branches), of which 329 were listed as cultural institutions (606, including branches), participated in the 'Infrastructure, safety and security' survey covering the period from 2019 to 2022.

The group of cultural institutions included 229 museums without branches and 100 museums featuring a complex organisational structure and operating a total of 277 branches. Over 13% of the studied cultural institutions operated in the Małopolskie voivodeship, nearly 13% in the Mazowieckie voivodeship and over 10% in the Pomorskie and Wielkopolskie voivodeships. The vast majority of museums were based in urban areas, and nearly 12% operated as open-air museums. Almost half of the cultural institutions and their branches described their collection profile as interdisciplinary. Among those with a homogeneous profile, history museums were the largest group (over 37%) and were followed by art museums (14.1%), ethnography and anthropology museums (11.9%) and museums not assigned to any category (11.6%).

Museums listed as cultural institutions are managed by ministries or local governments. Out of 329 museums participating in the survey, 293 were managed by local governments, 32 by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage and four by other ministries. Nearly 37% of the studied cultural institutions were entered in the State Register of Museums (in Polish: *Państwowy Rejestr Muzeów*, PRM). Pursuant to the Act on Museums of 21 November 1996, this status is granted to institutions offering high-quality museum activities and collections of great significance for national heritage.

Among the museums not listed as cultural institutions which participated in the survey, only four featured a complex organisational structure and operated a total of four branches. The groups of museums without the status of a cultural institution were the largest in the Mazowieckie (27), Podkarpackie (13) and Śląskie (12) voivodeships. Nearly half of the respondents in this category were located in administrative areas with the population of up to 10,000 people; however, approximately 70% operated in urban areas. Almost 64% described their collection profile as homogeneous, with history museums prevailing also in this group (37.1%).

Approximately half of the museums not listed as cultural institutions were managed by natural persons, one quarter by associations and foundations, while nearly 8% were managed by local government cultural institutions.

The figures below present information on museums (as defined in the Act on Museums) that participated in the survey, divided into cultural institutions and museums without the status of a cultural institution.

Figure 4. Geographical distribution of museums

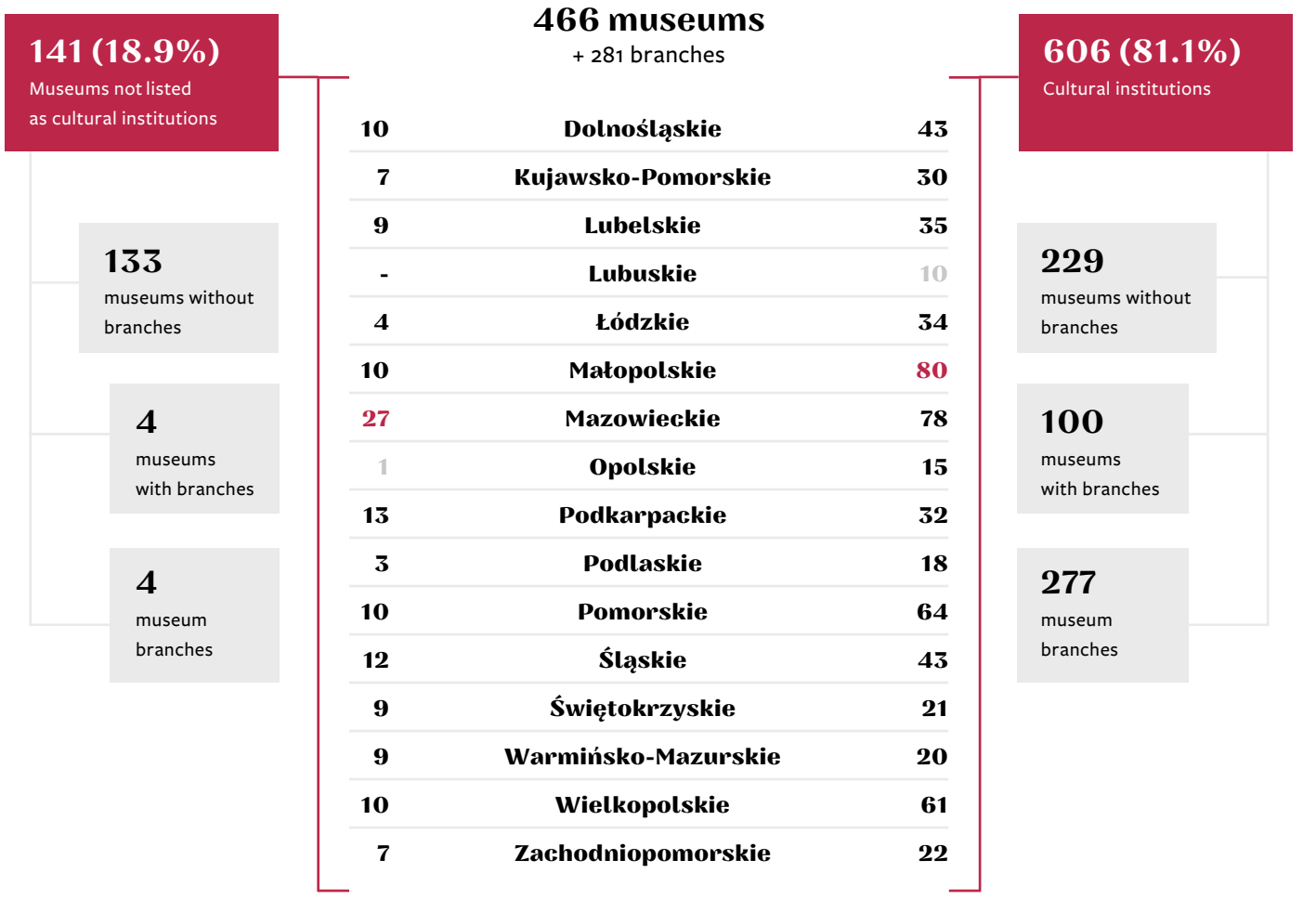


Figure 5. Size of the administrative area (by population) where the museum operates

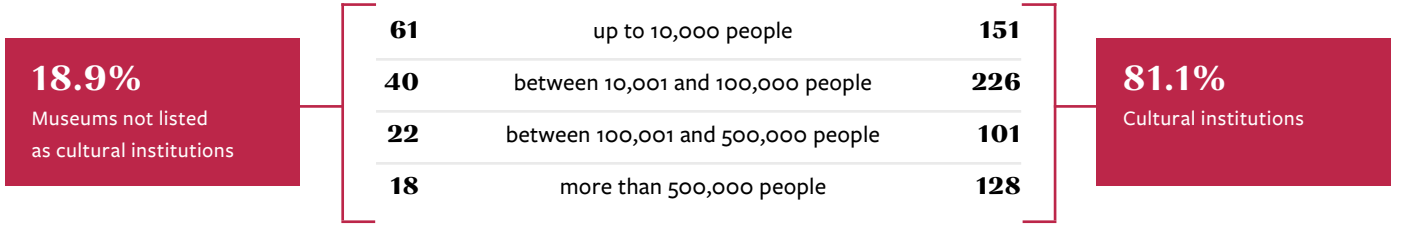


Figure 6. Type of the administrative area where the museum operates

Figure 7. Open-air museums

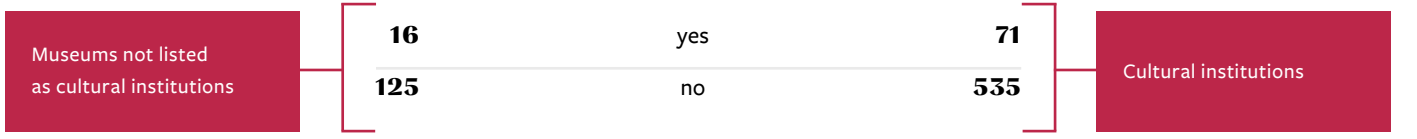


Figure 8. Museums by collection type

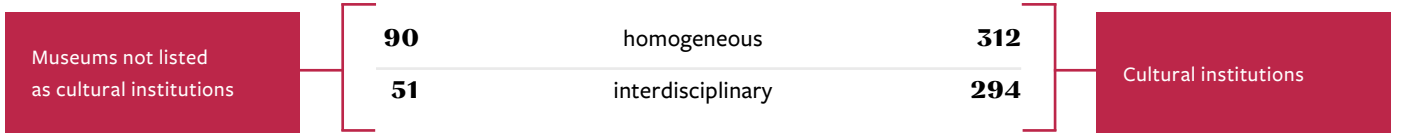


Figure 9. Specialisation of museums with homogeneous types of collections

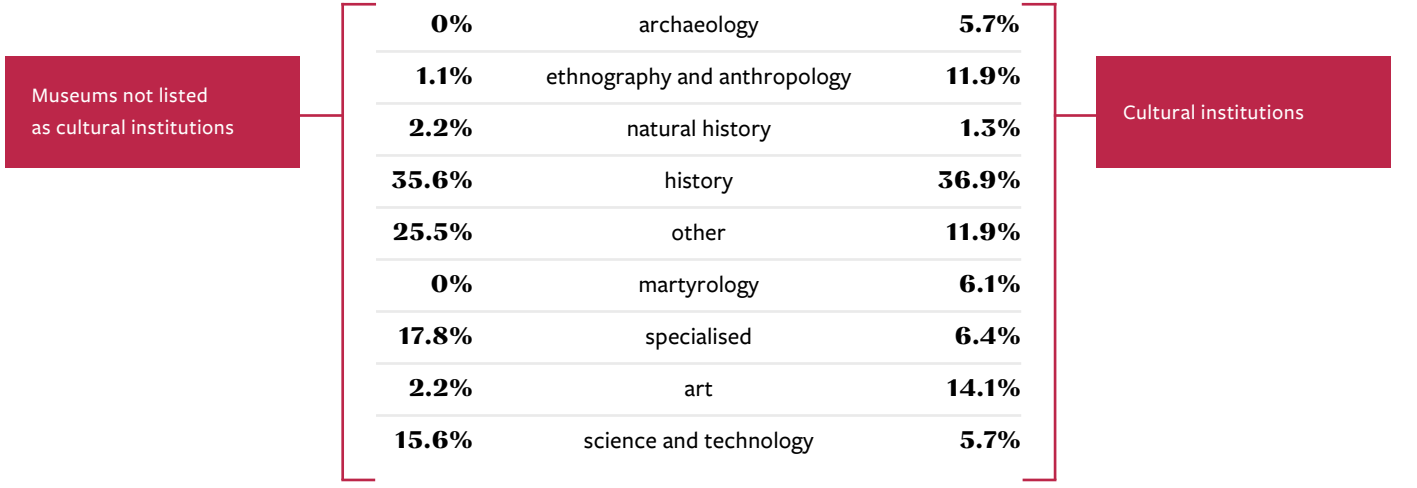


Figure 10. Sources of funding and the number of managing authorities (without museum branches)

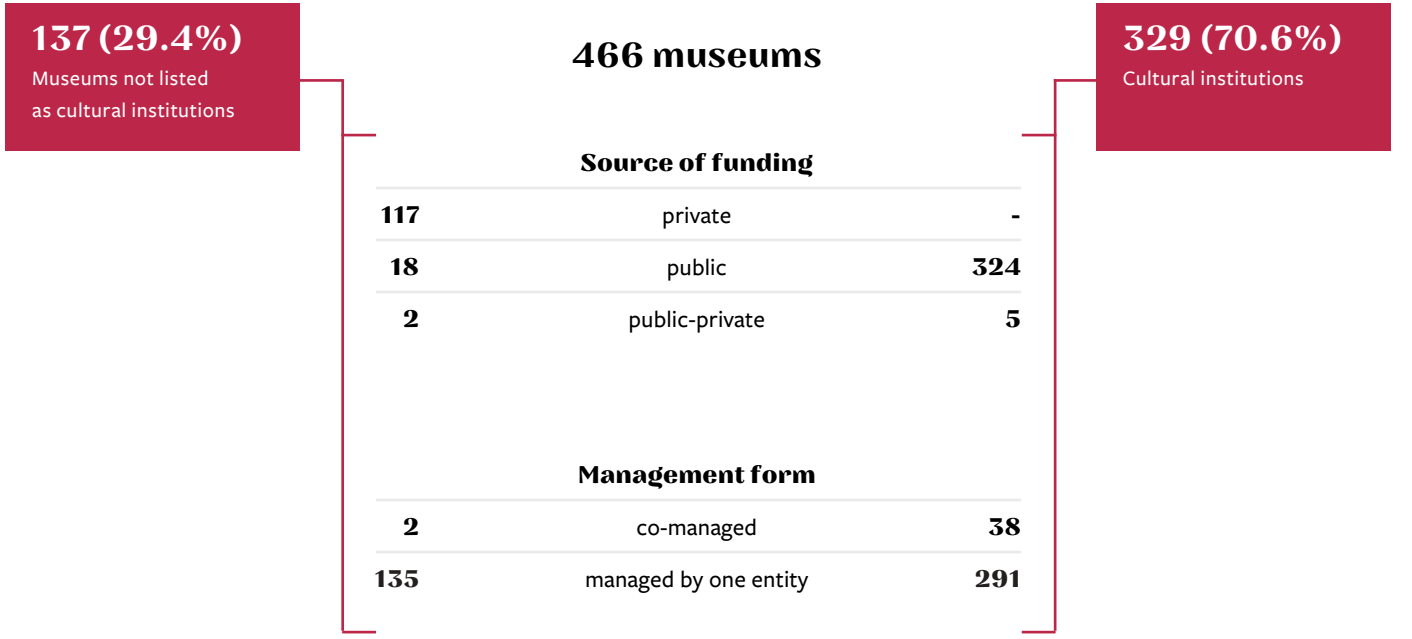


Figure 11. Organisational and legal form of museums (without museum branches)

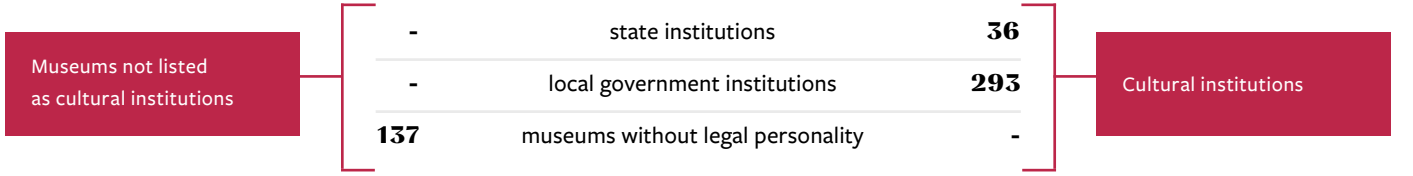


Figure 12. Type of organising authority (without museum branches)

Museums not listed as cultural institutions		Cultural institutions
-	local government unit	293
-	Ministry of Culture and National Heritage	32
-	other ministries	4
14	foundation	-
1	other public legal persons	-
7	church or religious body	-
66	natural person	-
1	state cultural institution	-
8	business entity	-
11	local government cultural institution	-
23	association	-
1	private higher education institution	-
5	public higher education institution	-

Figure 13. Museums entered in the State Register of Museums (without museum branches)

Museums not listed as cultural institutions		Cultural institutions
1	yes	121
136	no	208

II Museums listed as cultural institutions

1. Results

1.1. Museum safety and security

1.1.1. Main conclusions

The vast majority of museums listed as cultural institutions which participated in the survey had collection storage rooms (95.1%, N = 326). Nearly 43% described their storage space as sufficient for the current number of objects (N = 310). Those that reported it as insufficient to ensure appropriate conditions for storing collections estimated their storage space shortage at an average of 98% (N = 177).

The environmental storage conditions were monitored in all storage rooms by 65.5% or partially controlled by 26.1% of the museums (N = 310). The most frequently monitored parameters included temperature (88.4%), relative humidity (86.5%) and pest infestation (insects, rodents, etc.) (61.9%; N = 284).

The museums also controlled the environmental conditions either in all exhibition spaces (58.3% of the institutions) or in part of them (28.8%; N = 326). Similar to storage rooms, the most frequently monitored parameters included temperature (88.7%), relative humidity (85.5%) and pest infestation (insects, rodents, etc.) (56.3%; N = 318).

Fire safety instructions were implemented in 95.4% of the studied museums and museum branches, as many as 88.7% featured a fire alarm system and in 71.4% the system alerted the fire department automatically (N = 584).

In terms of security, 84.6% of the studied museums and their branches had a security plan. The CCTV system operated in the entire building in 20% and in selected rooms in 51.7% of the institutions (N = 584).

A total of 75.8% of the museums and museum branches had a document specifying emergency procedures (N = 326). Sound alarm (71.1%), the identification of emergency staircases (30.3%) and fire zones (25.3%; N = 584) were listed most frequently as technical solutions in case of evacuation.

1.1.1.1. Museum storage and collection security

N	326
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100

N	288
of which	
museums without branches	195
museums with branches	93

Figure 14. Museums featuring collection storage rooms

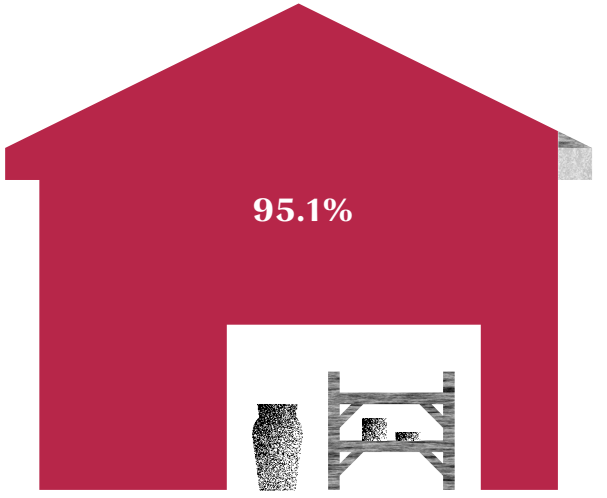


Figure 15. Number of multi-function buildings that housed museum storage rooms

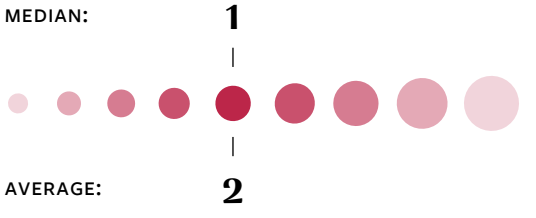
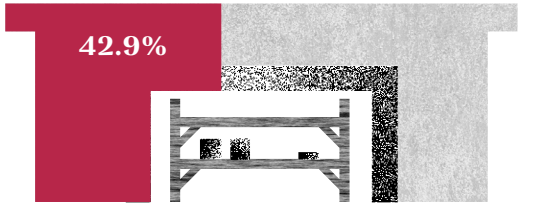
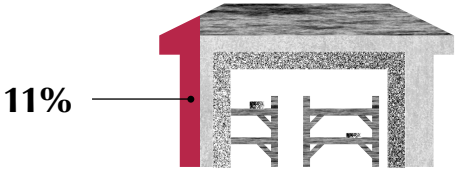


Figure 16. Museums reporting a sufficient storage space for the current number of objects



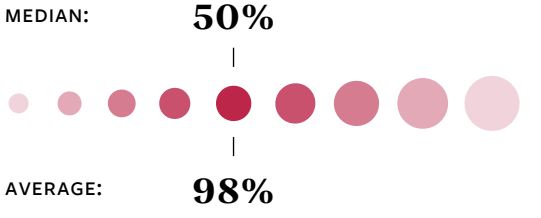
N	310
of which	
museums without branches	213
museums with branches	97

Figure 17. Average ratio of storage space to the total area of buildings used by museums



N	582
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	256

Figure 18. Percentage by which the current storage space should be increased to ensure appropriate conditions for storing objects



N	177
of which	
museums without branches	118
museums with branches	59

N	310
of which	
museums without branches	213
museums with branches	96

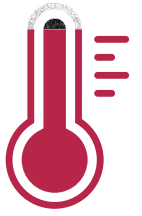
Figure 19. Museums monitoring environmental conditions in collection storage

65.5%
in all storage rooms

26.1%
in selected storage rooms

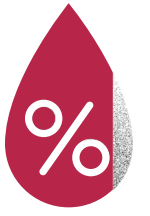
N	284
of which	
museums without branches	194
museums with branches	90

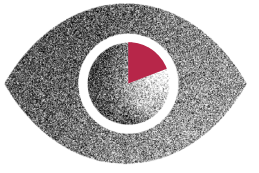
Figure 20. Parameters monitored in collection storage (multiple choice)



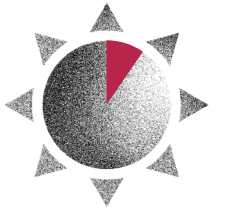
88.4%
temperature

86.5%
relative humidity



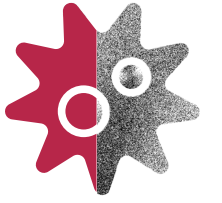


21.9%
visible light intensity



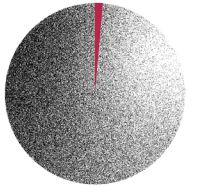
10.3%
UV radiation intensity

10.3%
air quality



49.0%
presence of microorganisms (mould, fungi, parasites, etc.)

61.9%
pest infestation (insects, rodents, etc.)



1.6%
other, e.g. dew point

N	326
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100

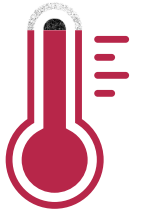
Figure 21. Museums monitoring environmental conditions in exhibition spaces

58.3%
in all exhibition spaces

28.8%
in selected exhibition spaces

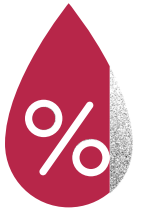
N	318
of which	
museums without branches	220
museums with branches	98

Figure 22. Parameters monitored in exhibition spaces (multiple choice)

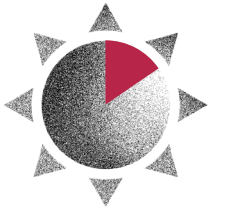


88.7%
temperature

85.5%
relative humidity

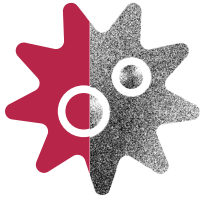


35.8%
visible light intensity

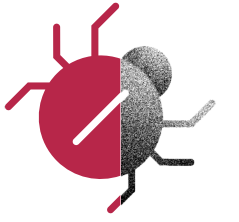


18.6%
UV radiation intensity

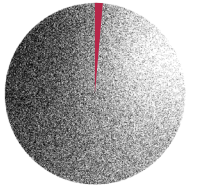
10.4%
air quality



44.3%
presence of microorganisms (mould, fungi, parasites, etc.)



56.3%
pest infestation (insects, rodents, etc.)

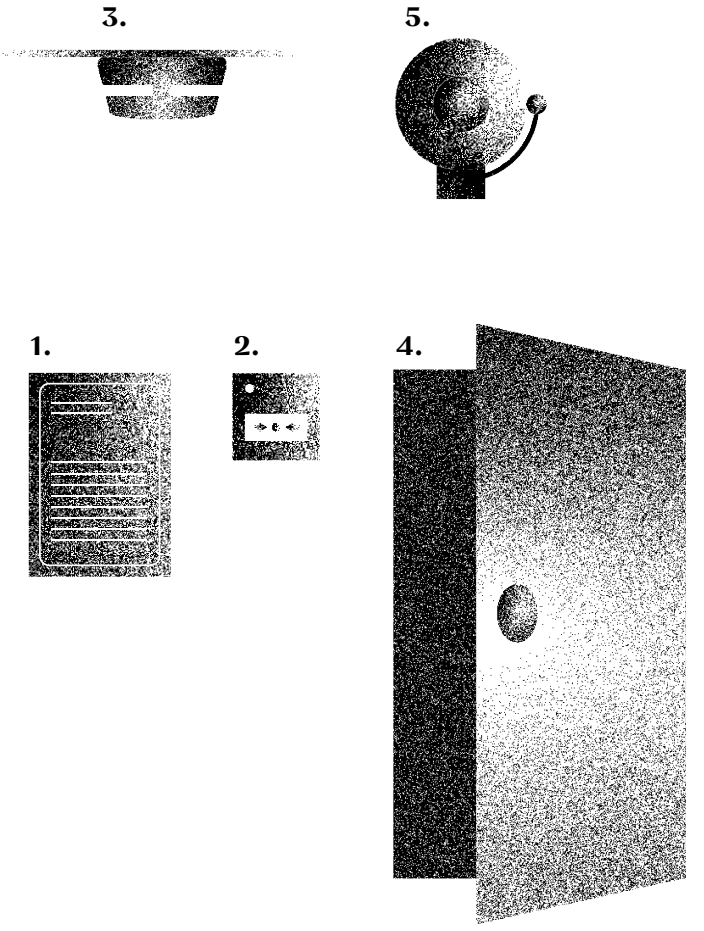


2.2%
other, e.g. dew point

1.1.1.2. Fire protection

N	584
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	258

Figure 23. Museums that had fire protection documentation, systems and solutions



1. Fire safety instructions[1]

yes	**95.4%**
in preparation	**1.7%**

2. Fire alarm system[2]

yes	**88.7%**
under implementation	**1.2%**

3. Fire alarm system that automatically alerts the fire department

yes	**71.4%**
under construction	**1.7%**

4. Smoke extraction system[3]

yes	**36.3%**
under implementation	**1.7%**

5. Acoustic warning system[4]

yes	**62.7%**
under implementation	**0.8%**

[1] Described in detail in § 3, section 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage of 2 September 2014 on protecting museum collections against fire, theft or other danger that might result in their damage or loss (Journal of Laws 2014, item 1240).

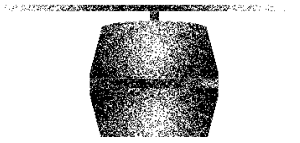
[2] A fire alarm system (detectors, fire alarm control panel, etc.) for automatic fire detection and fire alert, described in detail in § 28, section 1 of the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 7 June 2010 on fire protection in buildings, other structures and areas (Journal of Laws 2010, No. 109, item 719, as amended).

[3] Smoke prevention or smoke removal devices, described in detail in § 245 of the Regulation of the Minister of Infrastructure of 12 April 2002 on the technical conditions to be met by buildings and their location (Journal of Laws 2002, No. 75, item 690).

[4] A system (speakers, a control panel) for the automatic broadcast of audible warning signals and voice messages to ensure the safety of people in the building, described in detail in § 29 of the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 7 June 2010 on fire protection of buildings, other structures and areas (Journal of Laws 2010, No. 109, item 719, as amended).

N	584
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	258

9.



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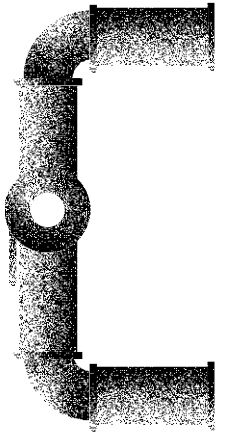

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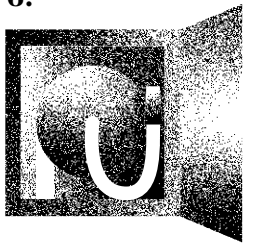
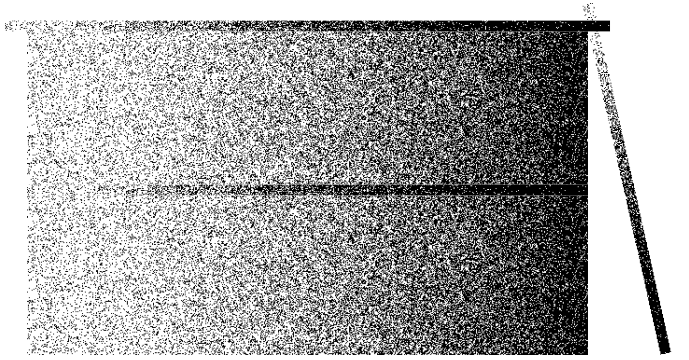


8.



6. Fire-fighting water supply installation with internal hydrants 25 or 52 or valves 52

yes	**72.4%**
under construction	**1.2%**

7. Fire-fighting pumping station[5]

yes	**13.2%**
under construction	**0.7%**

8. Fire-fighting water tank[6]

yes	**8.1%**
under construction	**0.7%**

9. Fixed fire extinguishing/suppression system[7] (multiple choice)

yes, in the entire building (in all buildings)	**9.8%**
yes, in storage rooms	**3.9%**
yes, in exhibition spaces	**3.9%**
yes, in the server room	**1.9%**
under construction	**0.9%**

[5] A room containing pumps and other devices to supply water to fire-fighting installations, described in detail in § 26 of the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 7 June 2010 on fire protection of buildings, other structures and areas (Journal of Laws 2010, No. 109, item 719, as amended).

[6] A tank designed to store water for fire protection purposes, described in detail in § 24 of the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 7 June 2010 on fire protection of buildings, other structures and areas (Journal of Laws 2010, No. 109, item 719, as amended) and § 5 of the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 24 July 2009 on fire-fighting water supply and fire department access roads (Journal of Laws 2009, No. 124, item 1030).

[7] A fire-fighting fixture in the building ensuring a reserve of the extinguishing agent that is activated automatically in the initial phase of fire development.

Figure 24. Museums with fire department access roads[8]

N	584
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	258

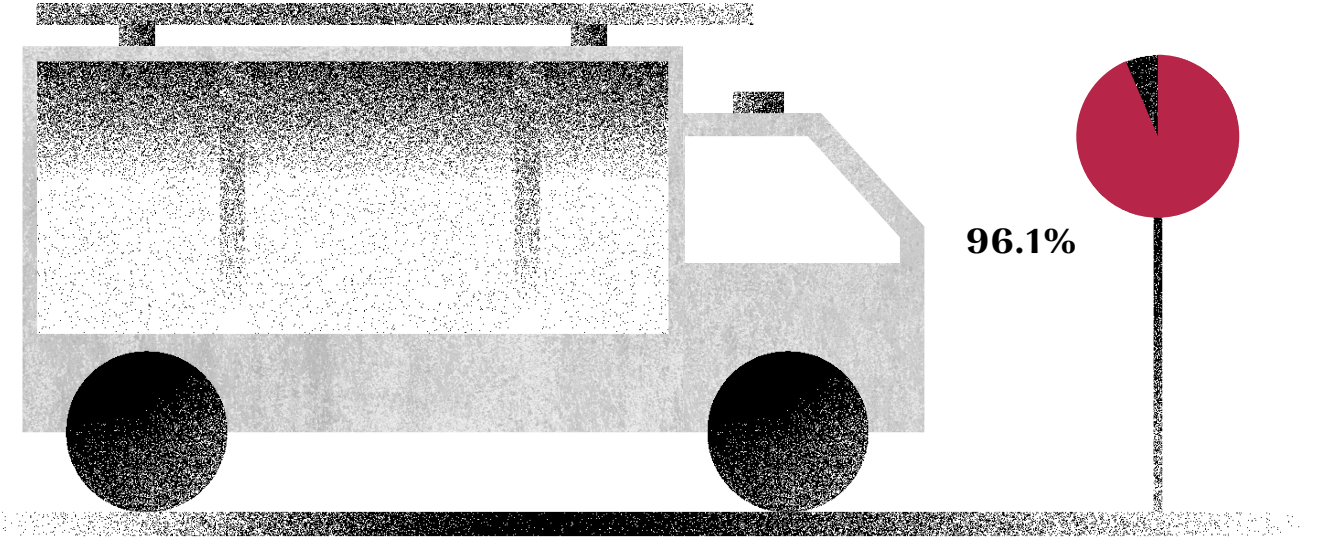


Figure 25. Museums granted an exception by the head of the regional fire department and featuring an alternative solution due to non-compliance with access road requirements[9]

N	23
of which	
museums without branches	8
museums with branches	6
branches	9

[8] A paved road ensuring access for fire-fighting vehicles in all conditions, described in detail in § 12, section 1 of the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 24 July 2009 on fire-fighting water supply and fire department access roads (Journal of Laws 2009, No. 124, item 1030).

[9] Described in detail in § 13, section 4 of the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 24 July 2009 on fire-fighting water supply and fire department access roads (Journal of Laws 2009, No. 124, item 1030).

1.1.1.3. Technical security

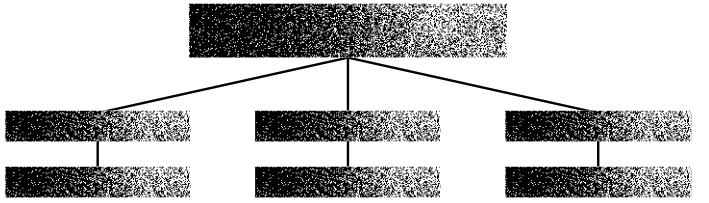
N	584
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	258

[10] Described in detail in § 27 of the Regulation of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage of 2 September 2014 on protecting museum collections against fire, theft or other danger that might result in their damage or loss (Journal of Laws 2014, item 1240).

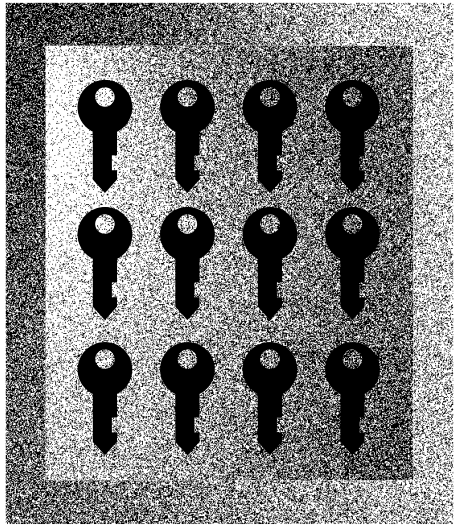
[11] Defined as the physical presence of the burglary and intrusion alarm devices (control panel, detectors, keypads) whose task is to protect the entire building or selected zones as indicated in the security plan and § 7 of the Regulation of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage of 2 September 2014 on protecting museum collections against fire, theft or other danger that might result in their damage or loss (Journal of Laws 2014, item 1240).

Figure 26. Museums that had security documentation, systems and solutions

1.

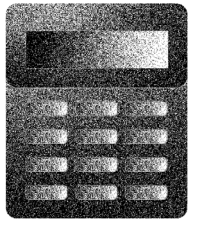


2.



3.

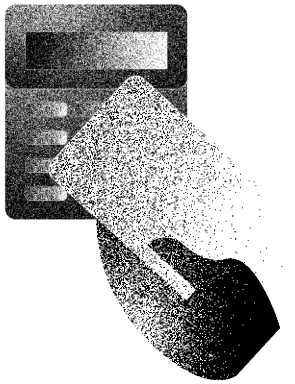
4.



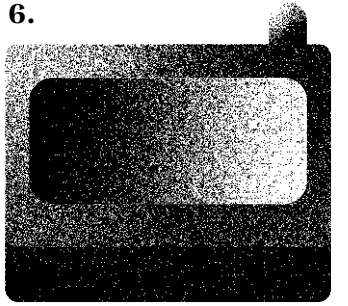
1. Museum security plan[10]	
yes	**84.6%**
in preparation	**6.8%**
2. Electromechanical key depository	
yes, for all rooms	**8.4%**
yes, for selected rooms	**8.9%**
under construction	**1.2%**
3. Central key system	
yes, for all rooms	**4.4%**
yes, for selected rooms	**9.4%**
under construction	**0.9%**
4. Burglary and intrusion alarm system[11]	
yes	**18.3%**
under implementation	**0.7%**

N	584
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	258

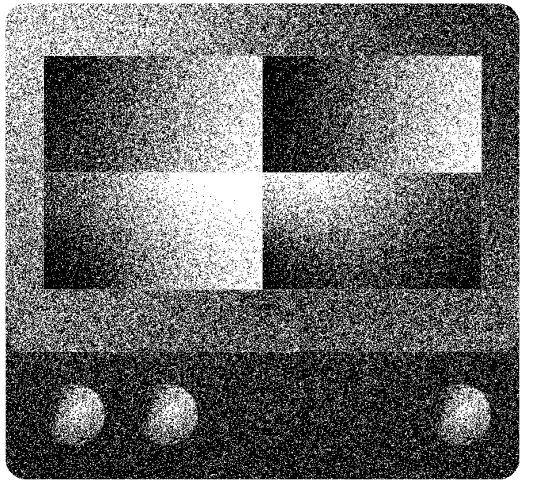
5.



6.



7.



5. Access control (AC) system (does not apply to electronic locks without event memory)[12]

yes, in the entire building (in all buildings, i.e. all rooms are secured)	**10.3%**
yes, in selected buildings/rooms (selected critical passageways are secured)	**28.1%**
under implementation	**1.7%**

6. Leak detection system[13]

yes, in the entire building (in all buildings)	**1.0%**
yes, in selected rooms	**11.0%**
under implementation	**0.7%**

7. CCTV system[14] (multiple choice)

yes, in the entire building (in all buildings, i.e. all rooms are monitored)	**20.0%**
yes, in selected buildings/rooms	**51.7%**
yes, the exterior of the building	**38.0%**
under implementation	**1.2%**

[12] Defined as the physical presence of a system composed of access control devices (control panel, card readers, elements used to restrict access), whose task is to control selected or all passageways in the building.

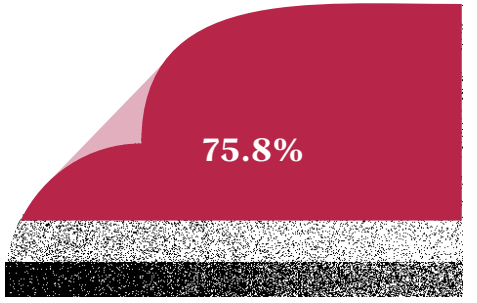
[13] Defined as the physical presence of a system composed of devices (control panel, linear point detectors, mats), whose task is to signal water leaks in selected rooms.

[14] Defined as the physical presence of a surveillance system composed of the CCTV devices (a recorder/video server, cameras, screens, etc.), whose task is to monitor and store footage from the building.

1.1.1.4. Emergency protocols

N	326
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100

Figure 27. Museums that had a document specifying emergency procedures



8.6% document in preparation

Figure 28. Museums that hired a specialised company to provide first aid training (beyond the scope of regular health and safety at work) to selected employees

N	584
of of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	258

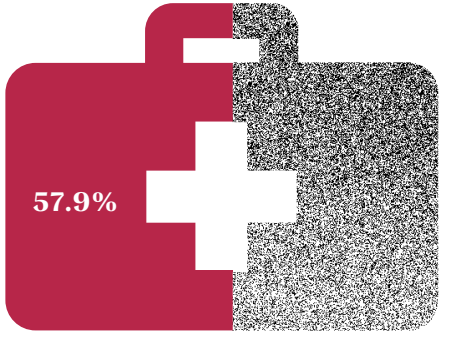
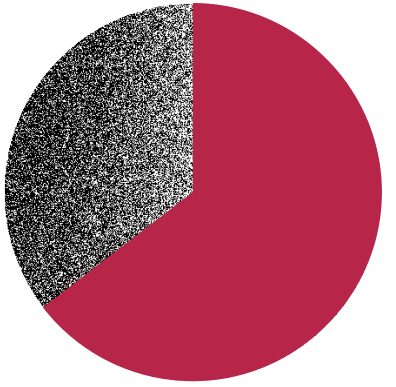


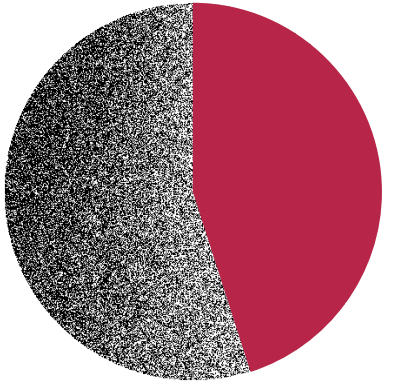
Figure 29. Museums that organised evacuation drills

N	584
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	258

Figure 30. Implementation of evacuation drills (multiple choice)



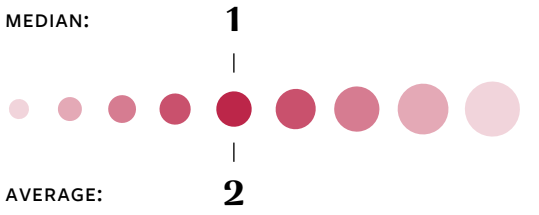
68.4%
using museum's own resources



43.3%
using external services (i.e. State Fire Service and/or police)

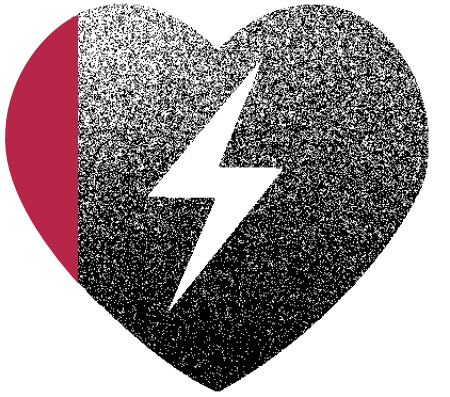
N	187
of which	
museums without branches	84
museums with branches	37
branches	66

Figure 31. Number of drills organised in the reporting period



N	187
of which	
museums without branches	84
museums with branches	37
branches	66

Figure 32. Museums equipped with an AED (automated external defibrillator)



14.9%

N	584
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	258

Figure 33. Emergency evacuation solutions used in museums (multiple choice)

N	584
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	258

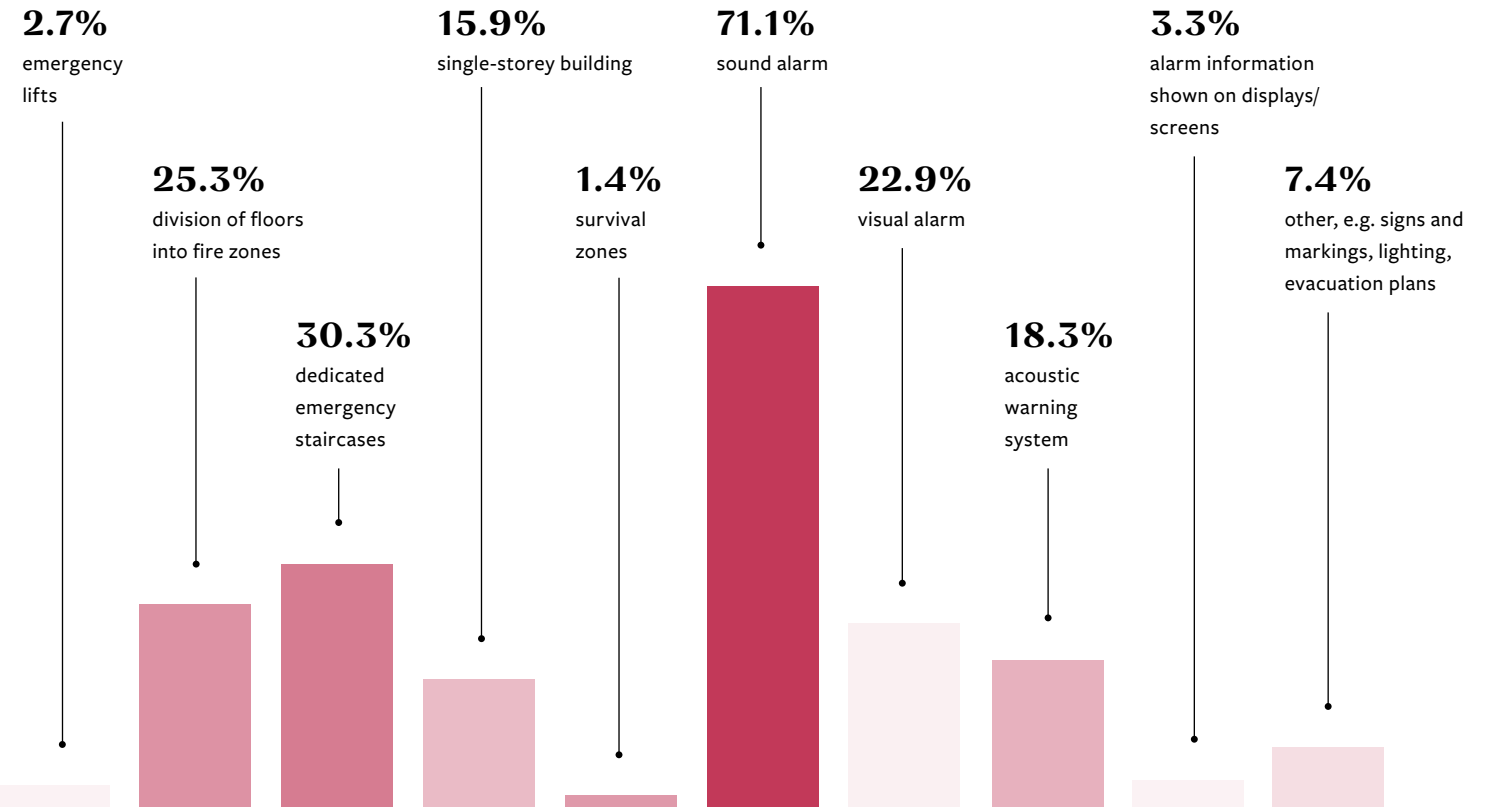
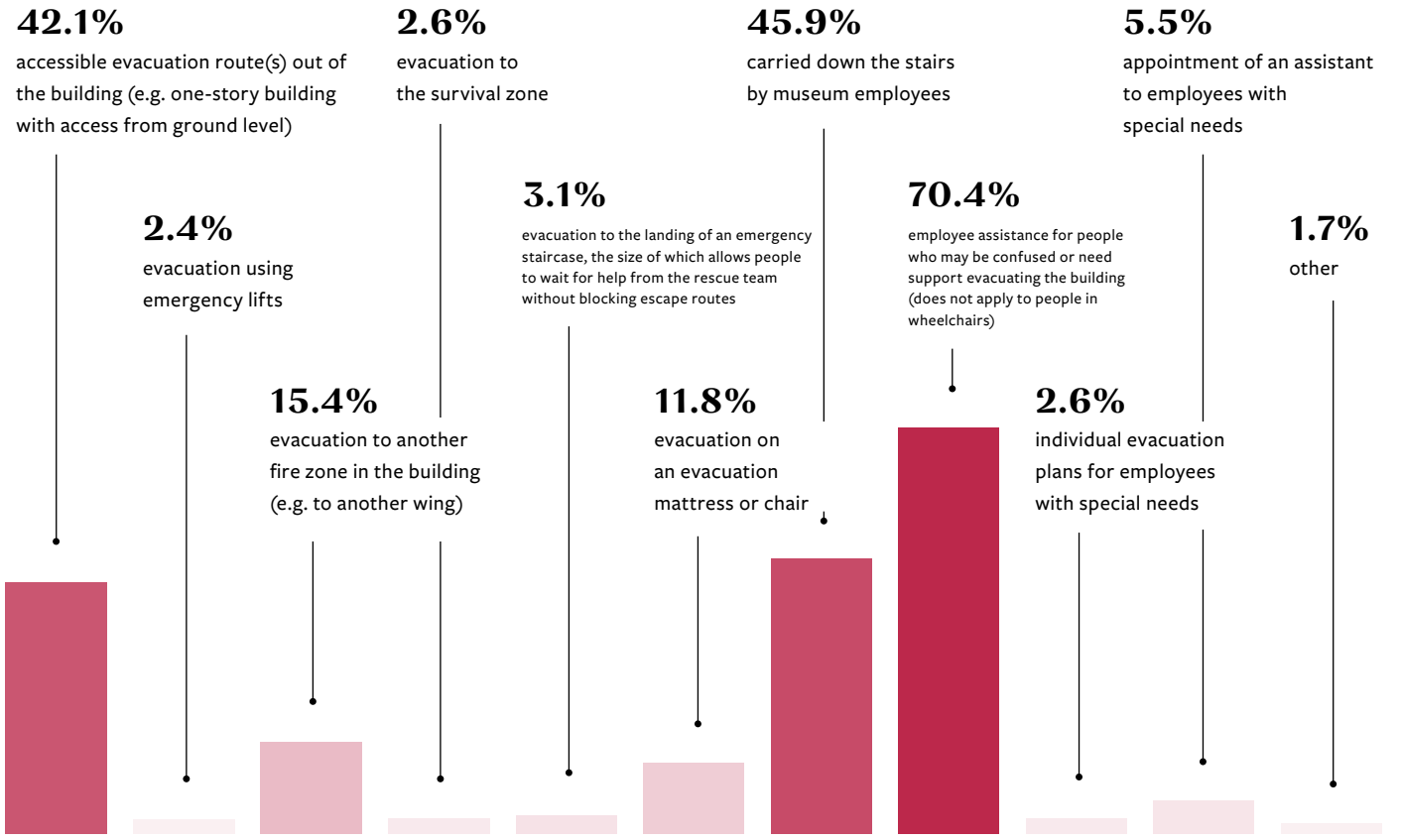


Figure 34. Emergency evacuation solutions dedicated to people with special needs (multiple choice)

N	584
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	258



1.2. Architectural accessibility

1.2.1. Main conclusions

The museums and museum branches listed as cultural institutions whose building(s) or location area(s) were entered in the register of immovable monuments accounted for 77.7%. A total of 31.8% of the studied institutions were entered in the local inventories of monuments, and 3.4% were listed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites (N = 584).

In terms of additional accommodations and facilities on the premises, toilets for people with disabilities were available in 58.7%, libraries in 43.2%, retail and service points in 34.8% and rooms for parents with children in only 6% of the studied museums and museum branches.

Solutions used most frequently to ensure the horizontal and vertical accessibility included stairs (78.6%), lifts (36.3%) and inclined planes (33.4%). The respondents reported the following architectural barriers: a high threshold/step at the entrance (37%), the lack of toilets for people with disabilities (35.8%) and difficult access to the building(s) due to, for example, the poor condition of the paving, the lack of dropped kerbs, underpasses and overground passages accessible only by stairs (34.1%, N = 584).

The following solutions were used to facilitate navigation around the museums: information provided by museum employees (89.2%), visual signage and directions to the relevant rooms (39.4%) and visual information at doorways (38%).

Solutions dedicated to the deaf and hard of hearing included induction loops at reception desks/ticket office, etc. (9.4%) and induction loops in other parts of the building (5.8%). Only 1.5% of the respondents employed a person who knew sign language and was constantly available at the reception/ ticket office. Assistance dogs were allowed in 93.5% of the studied institutions (N = 584).

1.2.1.1. Volume and functionality of the building(s)

N	584
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	258

Figure 35. Museum building(s) or the area in which it was (they were) located (multiple choice)

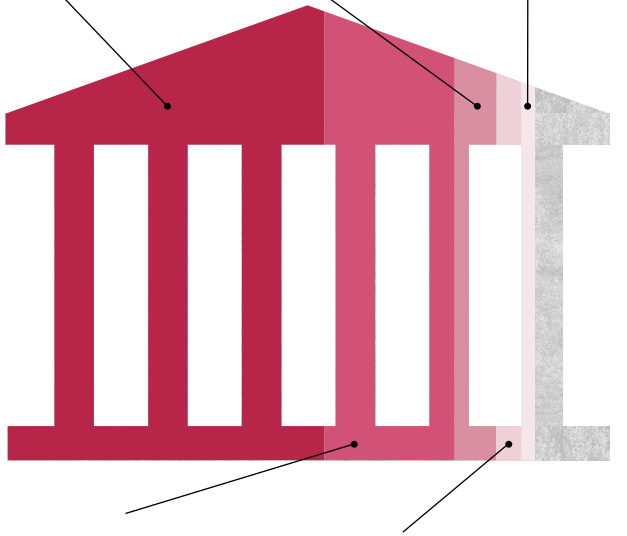
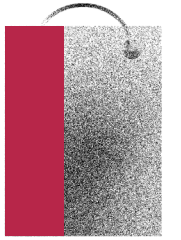
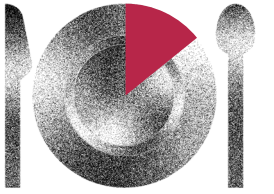


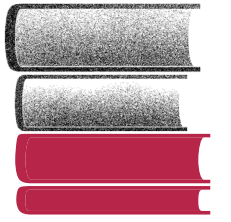
Figure 36. Additional facilities/accommodations on the premises (multiple choice)



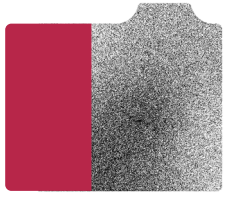
34.8%
retail and service outlets

18.2%
refreshments





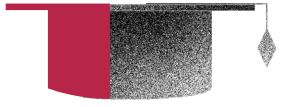
43.2%
library



35.8%
archives

N	584
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	258

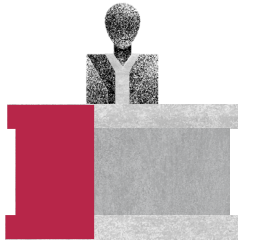
N	584
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	258



36.3%
rooms intended exclusively for educational purposes

15.1%
guest rooms

36.3%
designated rest areas (e.g. seats in museum rooms)



32.9%
conference rooms

6.0%
rooms for parents with children

35.3%
car park for visitors

48.1%
car park for employees

58.7%
toilets for people with disabilities

1.2.1.2. Architectural accessibility

Figure 37. Solutions ensuring the horizontal and vertical accessibility of museums (multiple choice)

N	584
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	258

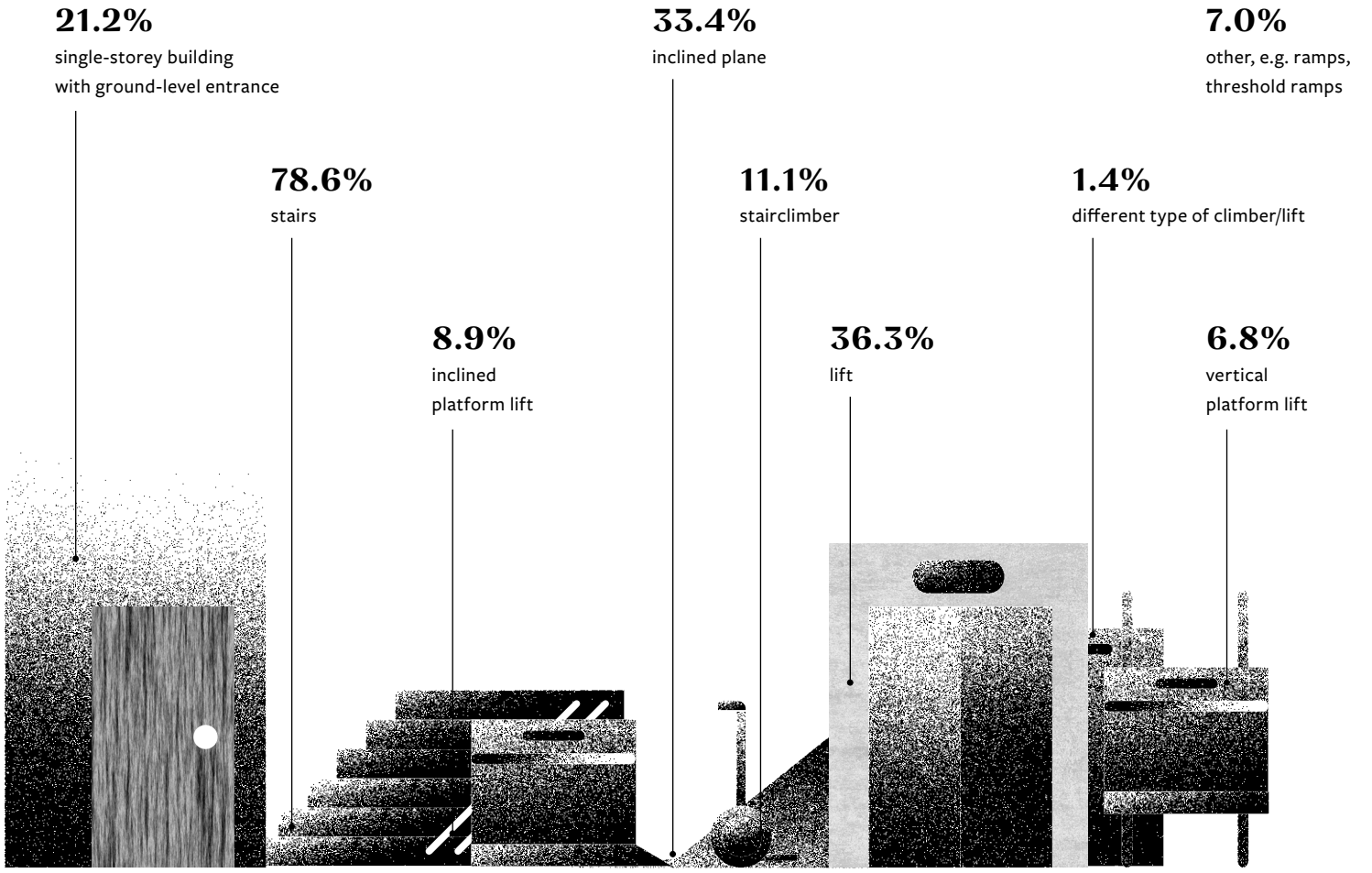


Figure 38. Architectural barriers in museums (multiple choice)

N	584
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	258

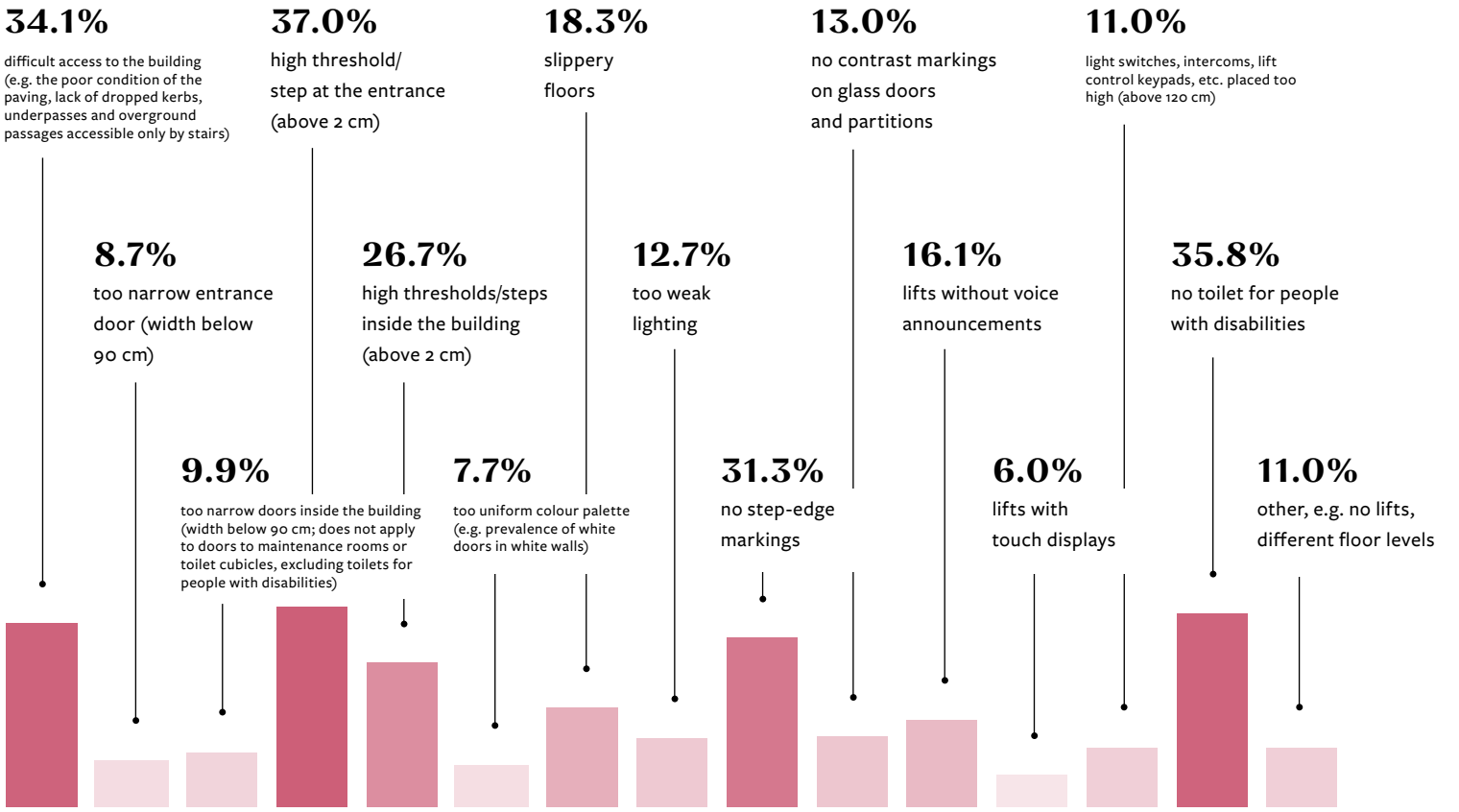


Figure 39. Solutions implemented to facilitate navigation around museums (multiple choice)

N	584
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	258

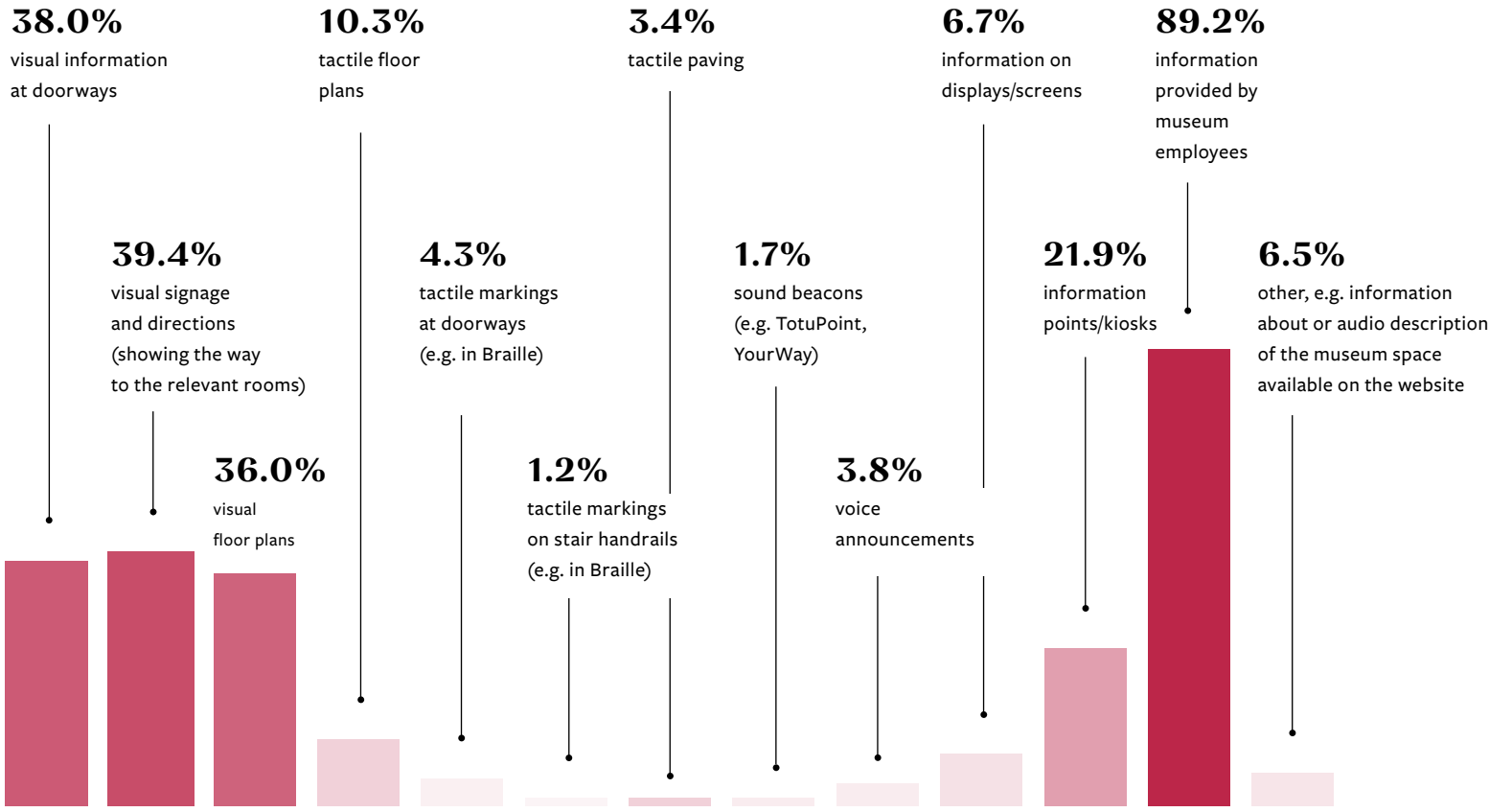


Figure 40. Solutions implemented to facilitate museum visits for the deaf and hard of hearing
(multiple choice)

N	584
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	258

9.4%
induction loop at the reception/ info point/ticket office

5.8%
induction loop in other parts of the building

2.9%
online sign language interpreter at the reception desk/info point/ticket office

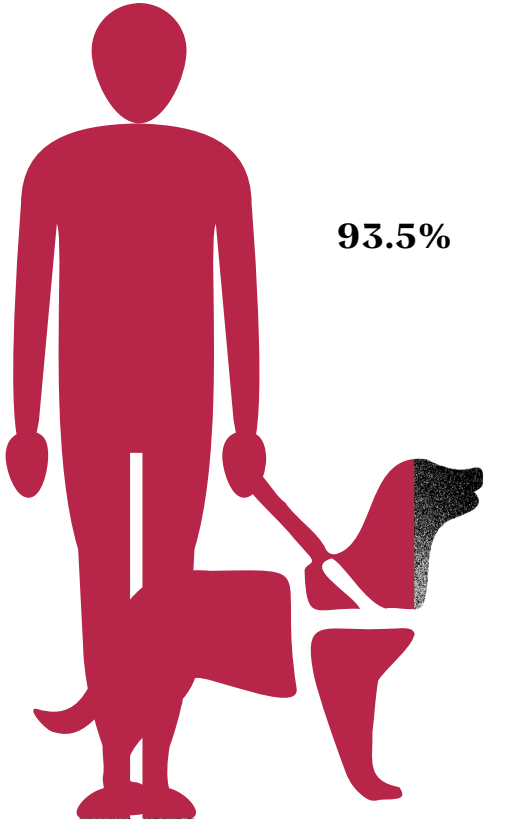
1.5%
online sign language interpreter in other parts of the building

1.5%
employee who knows sign language and works at the reception/info point/ ticket office

6.3%
employee who knows sign language and works in other parts of the building

15.8%
other, e.g. a video guide in sign language

Figure 41. Museums allowing assistance dogs



93.5%

N	584
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100
branches	258

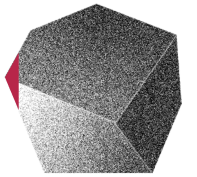
1.3. Energy efficiency and environmental impact

1.3.1. Main conclusions

The annual electricity consumption was monitored by 66.3%, the annual water consumption by 52.8% and the carbon footprint by only 2.5% of the studied museums listed as cultural institutions. Only 4.6% of the respondents reported having a document on environmental impact minimisation. The museums used the following methods to reduce the negative impact of their activities on the environment: energy-saving LED lighting (89.9%), turning off all devices and appliances from the stand-by mode after finishing work (61.3%) and dual flush toilets (57.7%). The use of hydropower and biomass energy was reported by 0.6% and 0.9% of the respondents, respectively (N = 326).

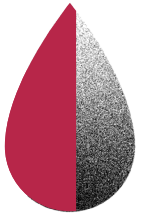
N	326
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100

Figure 42. Scope of environmental impact analyses conducted by museums (multiple choice)

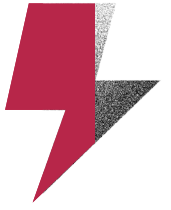


2.5%
carbon footprint analysis

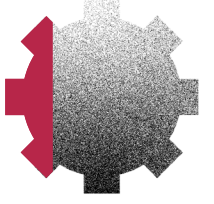
11.0%
energy audit



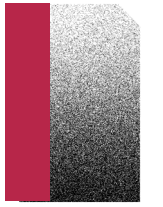
52.8%
monitoring the annual water consumption



66.3%
monitoring the annual electricity consumption



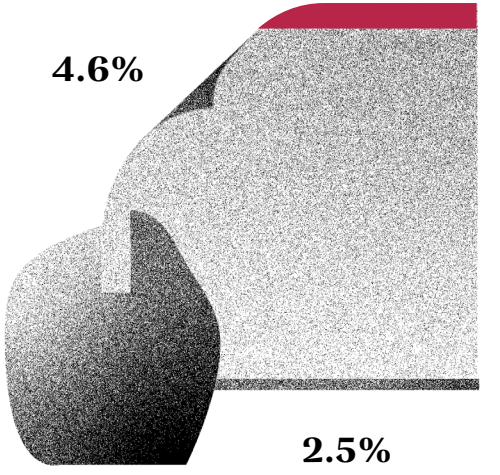
20.9%
monitoring the annual wear and tear of exhibition design elements



34.7%
monitoring paper usage

3.4%
other, e.g. monitoring the heat consumption

Figure 43. Museums that had a document on environmental impact minimisation (Green Strategy) at the end of the reporting period



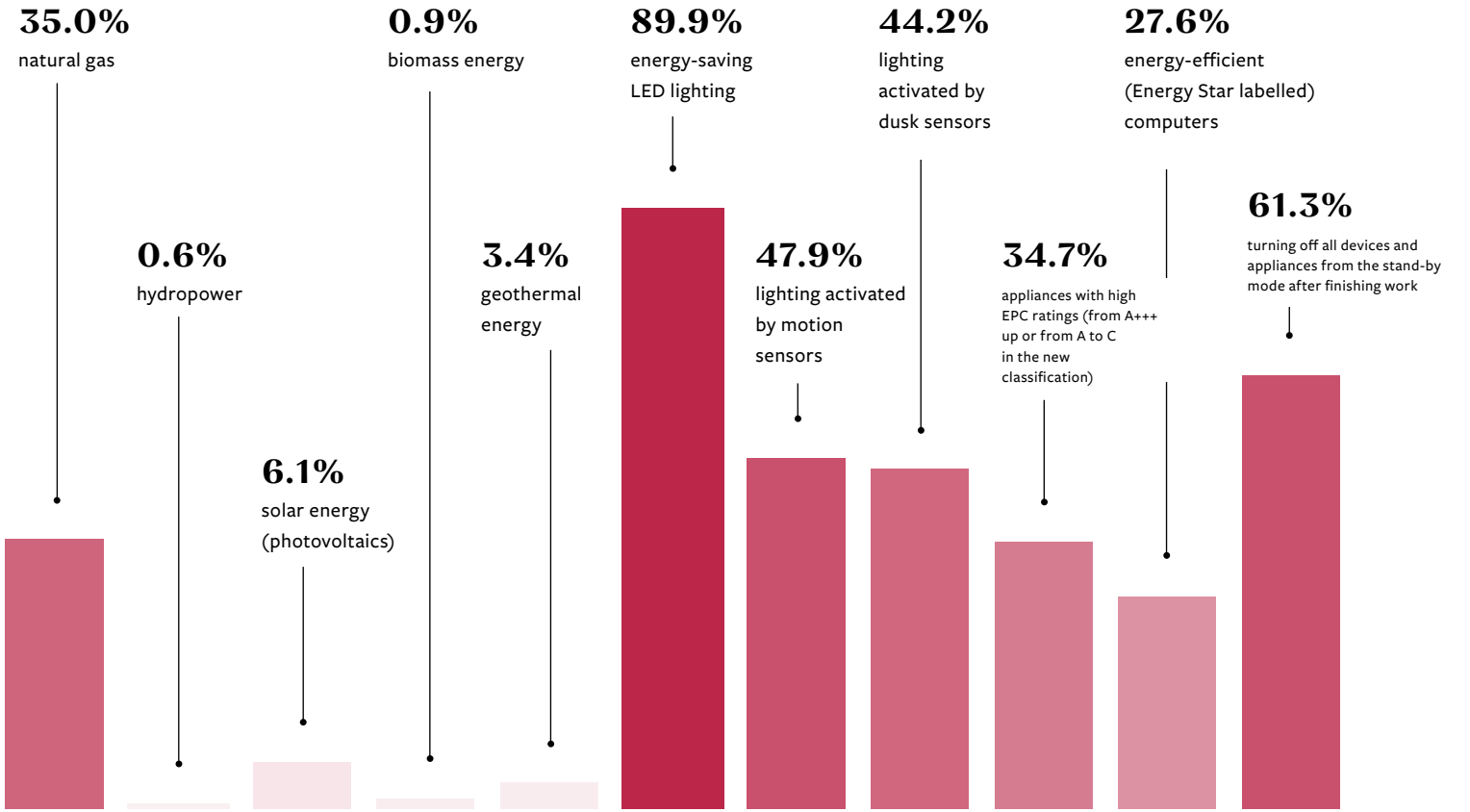
4.6%

2.5%
document in preparation

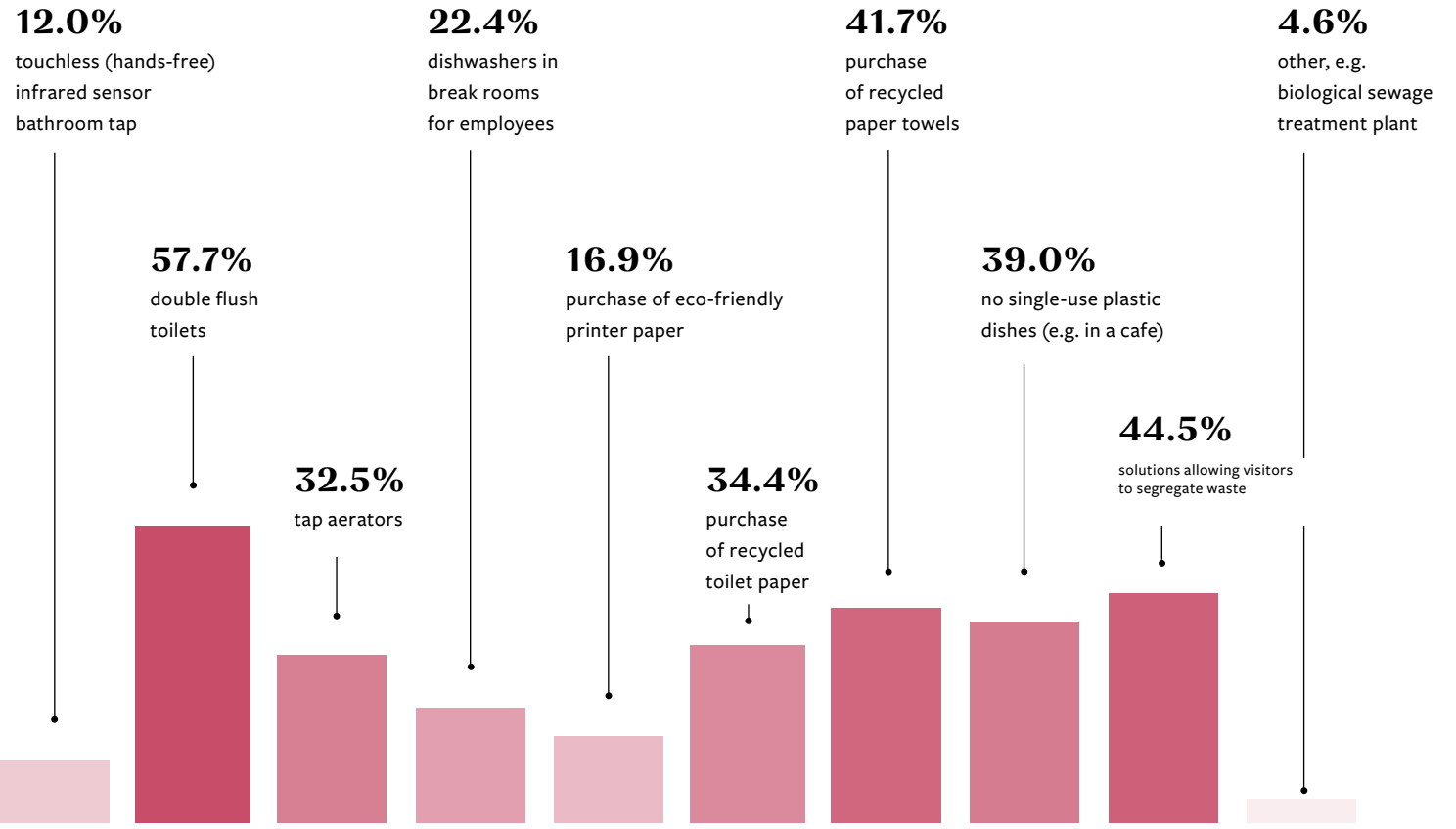
N	326
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100

Figure 44. Methods implemented to reduce negative environmental impact (multiple choice)

N	326
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100



N	326
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100

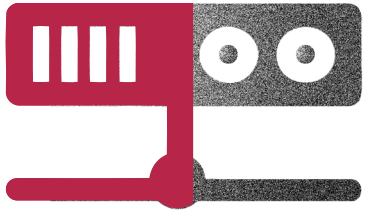


1.4. ICT infrastructure and cybersecurity

1.4.1. Main conclusions

A total of 54.3% of the studied museums listed as cultural institutions had their own server rooms which they used, for example, for data archiving (N = 326). The average total capacity of the archival storage devices in their server rooms was 47 TB (N = 176). More than 85% of the institutions made backup copies of their IT systems and data, with 44.2% doing it more often than once a week and 19.1% less often than once a month (N = 278). The internet connection speed between 51 and 300 Mb/s was reported by 51.8%, below 50 Mb/s by 30.4% and over 300 Mb/s only by 17.5% of the respondents. In less than half of the museums (45.7%), employees had remote access to the institution's resources and systems using VPN. A total of 66% of the museums provided the ICT equipment to employees to facilitate remote work. The ICT security solutions most frequently applied by the museums included a basic firewall (75.8%) and antispam system (63.2%, N = 326).

Figure 45. Museums that had their own server rooms, e.g. for data archiving

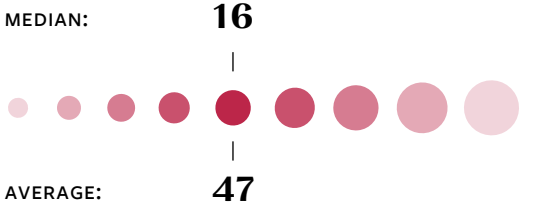


54.3%

2.1%
server room
under construction

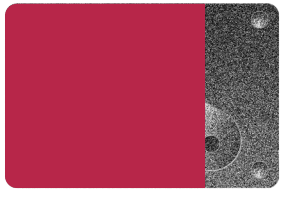
N	326
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100

Figure 46. Total capacity (in TB) of the archival storage devices in the server room



N	176
of which	
museums without branches	106
museums with branches	70

Figure 47. Museums whose server rooms met minimum standards[15]



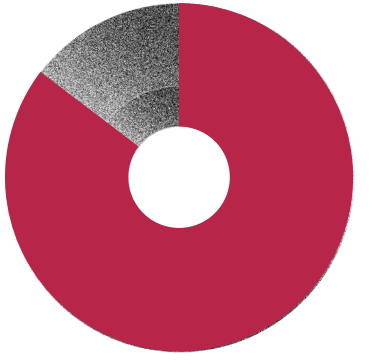
72.3%

N	177
of which	
museums without branches	107
museums with branches	70

[15] **Minimum server room standards:**
» a technical room used exclusively for the server room purposes, free of any potential sources and risks of flooding and window fires (or featuring properly secured windows), without radiators or any other water installations.

Minimum specifications:
» air conditioning system (minimum one device; optimally device redundancy);
» fire protection system (minimum fire detection; optimally a fixed fire extinguishing/suppression system);
» emergency power system;
» electronic access control system;
» server racks and cabinets for IT equipment.

Figure 48. Museums that had their own server rooms, e.g. for data archiving



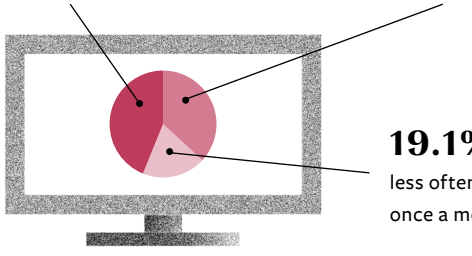
85.3%

N	326
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100

Figure 49. Frequency of making backup copies of IT systems and data

44.2%
more often than once a week

36.7%
between a week and a month



19.1%
less often than once a month

N	278
of which	
museums without branches	190
museums with branches	88

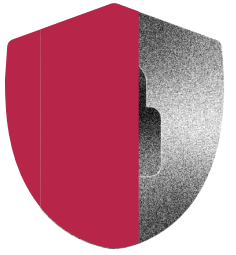
N	278
of which	
museums without branches	190
museums with branches	88

Figure 50. Museums that verified the possibility of system and data recovery from backup copies

75.5%

N	326
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100

Figure 51. Museums that implemented business continuity and ICT security procedures



54.0%

N	326
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100

Figure 52. Internet connection speeds available to museums[16]

30.4%
up to 50 Mb/s

51.8%
51–300 Mb/s

17.5%
over 300 Mb/s

[16] **1.** Museums with branches/operating in multiple locations were asked to report the internet connection speed for the location of the server and/or digitisation rooms.
2. For asymmetric connections (with unequal download and upload speeds), museums were asked to report the lower values – typically the upload speed.

[17] Refers to remote or hybrid work, if applicable. If the remote/hybrid work option was not used, the museum was asked to define its technological capacity to switch to this mode of work rather than its organisational abilities.

Figure 53. Museums where employees had remote access to the institution's resources and systems (using VPN)

45.7%

N	326
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100

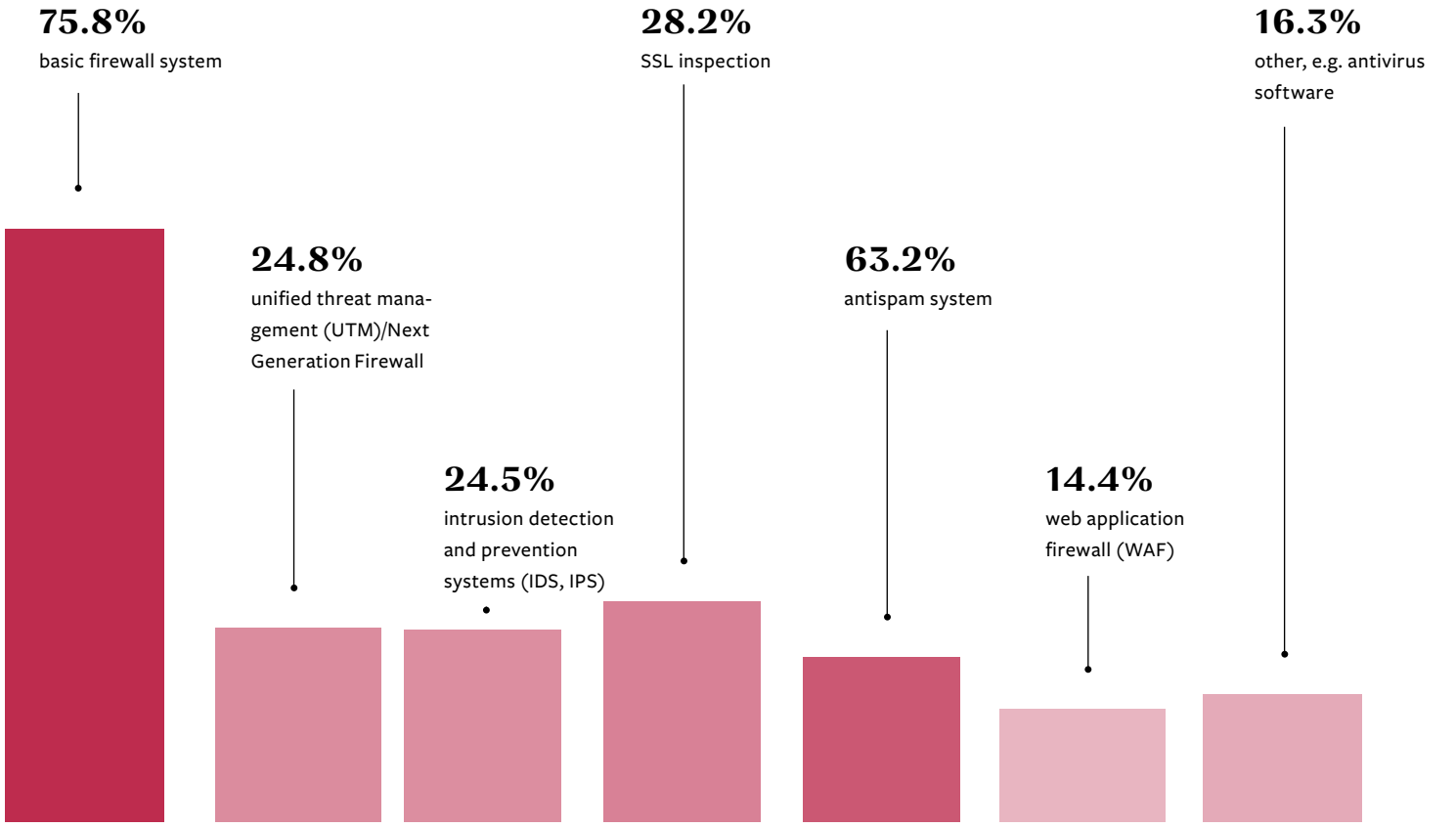
Figure 54. Museums that met the technical conditions and provided ICT equipment to employees to facilitate remote work[17]

66.0%

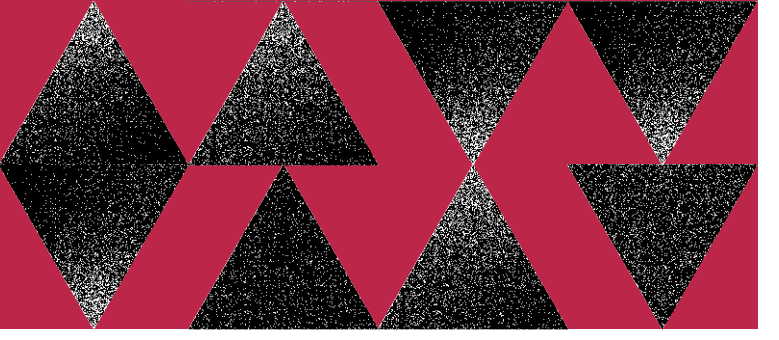
N	326
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100

Figure 55. ICT security technology used by museums (multiple choice)

N	326
of which	
museums without branches	226
museums with branches	100



III Museums without the status of a cultural institution



1. Results

1.1. Museum safety and security

1.1.1. Main conclusions

Over half (58.5%) of museums not listed as cultural institutions which participated in the survey had collection storage rooms (N = 82). In 25% of the museums the storage space was described as sufficient for the current number of objects (N = 48).

Compared to cultural institutions, the percentage of the respondents that monitored the environmental conditions in all storage rooms in this group was lower (65.5% and 43.7%, respectively). The most frequently monitored parameters included: temperature (52.1%), relative humidity (47.9%) and pest infestation (insects, rodents, etc.) (39.6%).

The museums also controlled the environmental conditions in the exhibitions spaces (compared to cultural institutions, the percentages in this group were also lower): either in all exhibition spaces (29.3%) or in part of them (only 12.2%; N = 82). Similar to storage rooms, the most frequently monitored parameters were temperature (44.4%), relative humidity (43.1%) and pest infestation (insects, rodents, etc.) (22.2%, N = 72).

Fire safety instructions were implemented in 67.5% of the museums and museum branches in this group (compared to 95.4% of cultural institutions), half featured a fire alarm system and in 33.7% the system alerted the fire department automatically (N = 86).

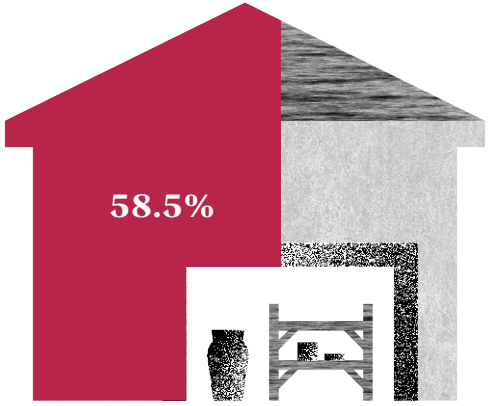
In terms of security, 30.2% of the studied museums and their branches had a security plan. The CCTV system operated in the entire building in 18.6% and in selected rooms in 37.2% of the museums (N = 86).

A total of 22% of the respondents in this group had a document specifying emergency procedures. Sound alarm (39.5%), single-storey building (31.4%) and the identification of fire zones (19.8%, N = 86) were listed most frequently as technical solutions in case of evacuation.

1.1.1.1. Museum storage and collection security

N	82
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4

Figure 56. Museums featuring collection storage rooms



N	35
of which	
museums without branches	32
museums with branches	3

Figure 57. Number of multi-function buildings that housed museum storage rooms

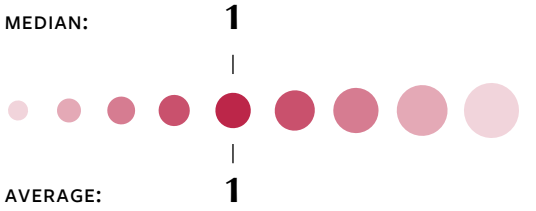
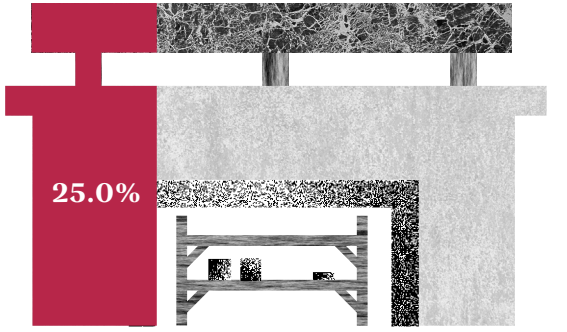
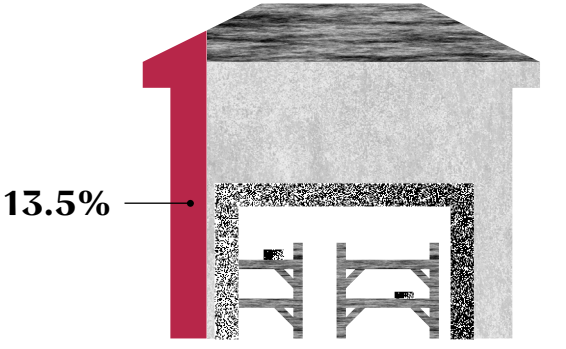


Figure 58. Museums reporting a sufficient storage space for the current number of objects



N	48
of which	
museums without branches	45
museums with branches	3

Figure 59. Average ratio of storage space to the total area of buildings used by museums



N	85
of which	
museums without branches	77
museums with branches	4
branches	4

N	48
of which	
museums without branches	45
museums with branches	3

Figure 60. Museums monitoring environmental conditions in collection storage

43.7%
in all storage rooms

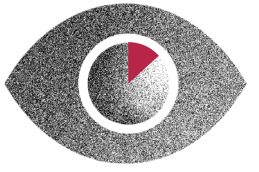
16.7%
in selected storage rooms

N	48
of which	
museums without branches	45
museums with branches	3

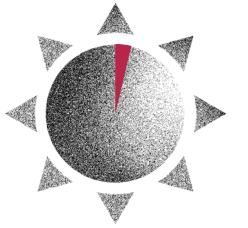
Figure 61. Parameters monitored in collection storage (multiple choice)

52.1%
temperature

47.9%
relative humidity

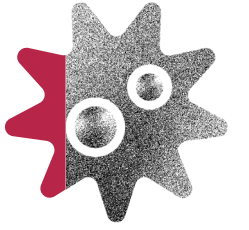


14.6%
visible light intensity



4.2%
UV radiation intensity

6.3%
air quality



29.2%
presence of microorganisms (mould, fungi, parasites, etc.)

39.6%
pest infestation (insects, rodents, etc.)

N	82
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4

Figure 62. Museums monitoring environmental conditions in exhibition spaces

29.3%
in all exhibition spaces

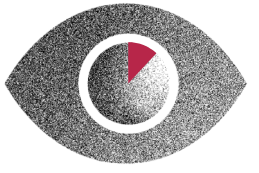
12.2%
in selected exhibition spaces

N	72
of which	
museums without branches	68
museums with branches	4

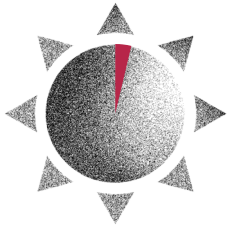
Figure 63. Parameters monitored in exhibition spaces (multiple choice)

44.4%
temperature

43.1%
relative humidity

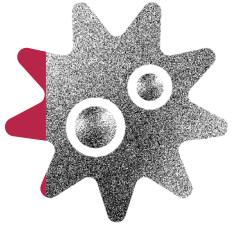


13.9%
visible light intensity



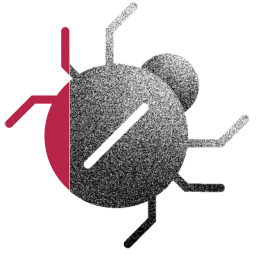
4.2%
UV radiation intensity

2.8%
air quality



16.7%
presence of microorganisms (mould, fungi, parasites, etc.)

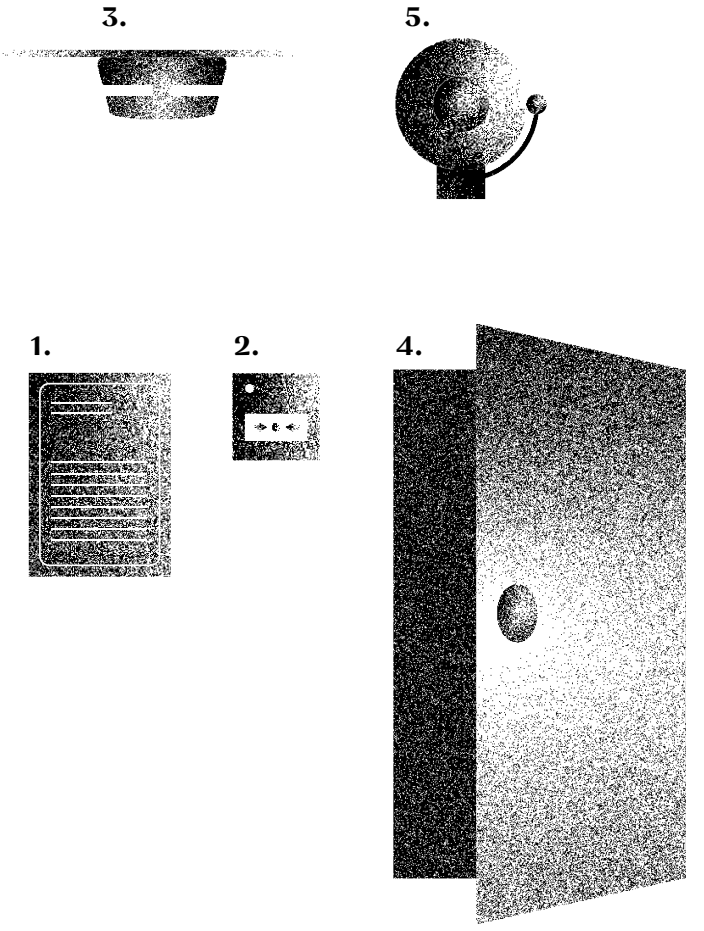
22.2%
pest infestation (insects, rodents, etc.)



1.1.1.2. Fire protection

N	86
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4
branches	4

Figure 64. Museums that had fire protection documentation, systems and solutions



1. Fire safety instructions[18]

yes	**67.5%**
in preparation	**11.6%**

2. Fire alarm system[19]

yes	**50.0%**
under implementation	**2.3%**

3. Fire alarm system that automatically alerts the fire department

yes	**33.7%**
under construction	**1.2%**

4. Smoke extraction system[20]

yes	**23.3%**
under implementation	**2.3%**

5. Acoustic warning system[21]

yes	**46.5%**
under implementation	**3.5%**

[18] Described in detail in § 3, section 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage of 2 September 2014 on protecting museum collections against fire, theft or other danger that might result in their damage or loss (Journal of Laws 2014, item 1240).

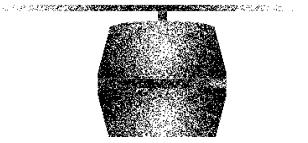
[19] A fire alarm system (detectors, fire alarm control panel, etc.) for automatic fire detection and fire alert, described in detail in § 28, section 1 of the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 7 June 2010 on fire protection in buildings, other structures and areas (Journal of Laws 2010, No. 109, item 719, as amended).

[20] Smoke prevention or smoke removal devices, described in detail in § 245 of the Regulation of the Minister of Infrastructure of 12 April 2002 on the technical conditions to be met by buildings and their location (Journal of Laws 2019, No. 1065, item 690).

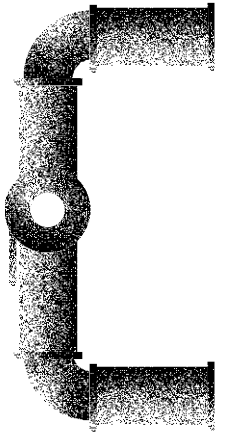
[21] A system (speakers, a control panel) for the automatic broadcast of audible warning signals and voice messages to ensure the safety of people in the building, described in detail in § 29 of the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 7 June 2010 on fire protection of buildings, other structures and areas (Journal of Laws 2010, No. 109, item 719, as amended).

N	86
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4
branches	4

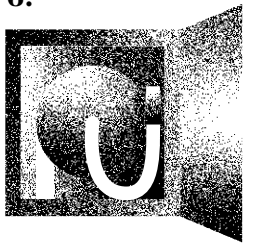
9.



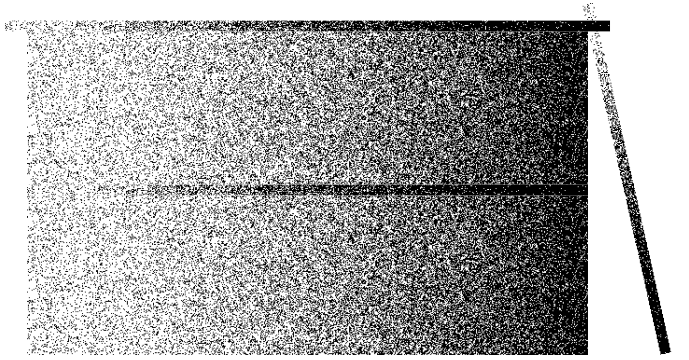
7.



6.



8.



[22] A room containing pumps and other devices to supply water to fire-fighting installations, described in detail in § 26 of the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 7 June 2010 on fire protection of buildings, other structures and areas (Journal of Laws 2010, No. 109, item 719, as amended).

[23] A tank designed to store water for fire protection purposes, described in detail in § 24 of the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 7 June 2010 on fire protection of buildings, other structures and areas (Journal of Laws 2010, No. 109, item 719, as amended) and § 5 of the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 24 July 2009 on fire-fighting water supply and fire department access roads (Journal of Laws 2009, No. 124, item 1030).

[24] A fire-fighting fixture in the building ensuring a reserve of the extinguishing agent that is activated automatically in the initial phase of fire development.

6. Fire-fighting water supply installation with internal hydrants 25 or 52 or valves 52

yes	**43.0%**
under construction	**1.2%**

7. Fire-fighting pumping station[22]

yes	**10.5%**
under construction	**0.0%**

8. Fire-fighting water tank[23]

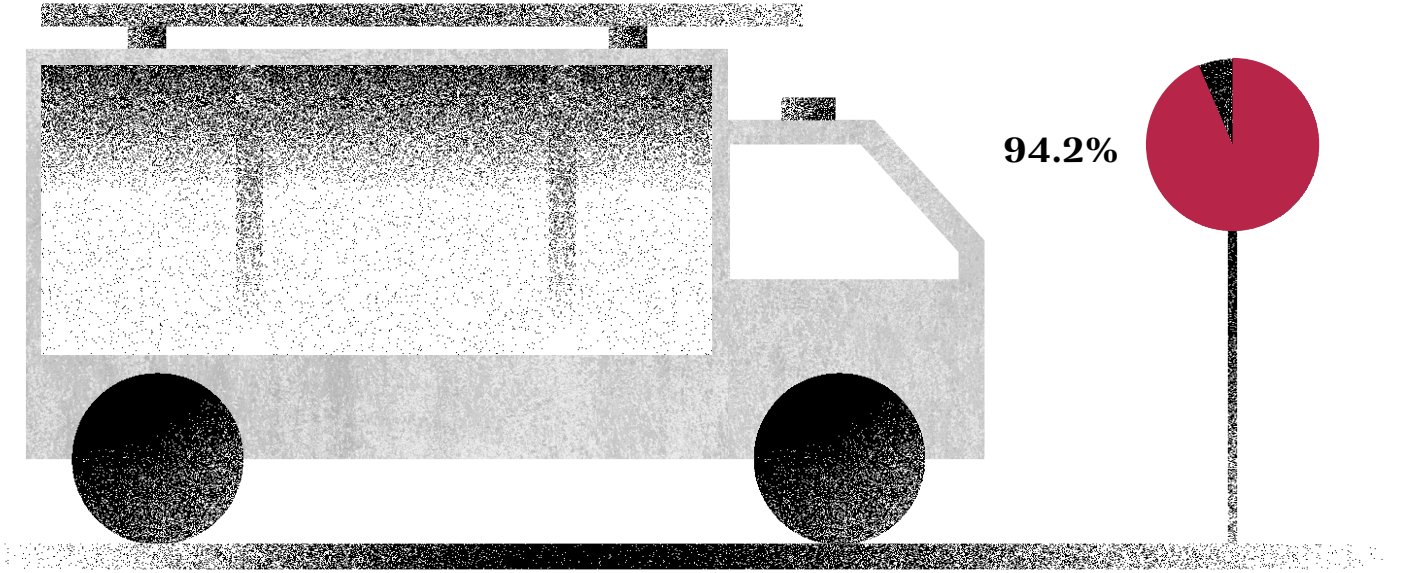
yes	**11.6%**
under construction	**1.2%**

9. Fixed fire extinguishing/suppression system[24] (multiple choice)

yes, in the entire building (in all buildings)	**15.1%**
yes, in storage rooms	**4.7%**
yes, in exhibition spaces	**5.8%**
yes, in the server room	**2.3%**
under construction	**3.5%**

Figure 65. Museums with fire department access roads[25]

N	86
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4
branches	4



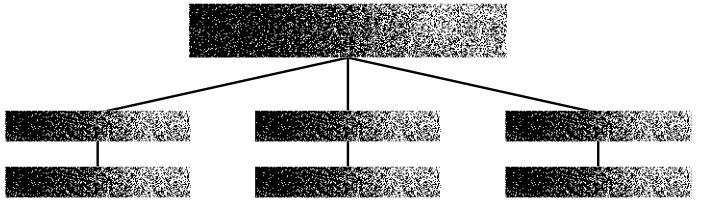
[25] A paved road ensuring access for fire-fighting vehicles in all conditions, described in detail in § 12, section 1 of the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 24 July 2009 on fire-fighting water supply and fire department access roads (Journal of Laws 2009, No. 124, item 1030).

1.1.1.3. Technical security

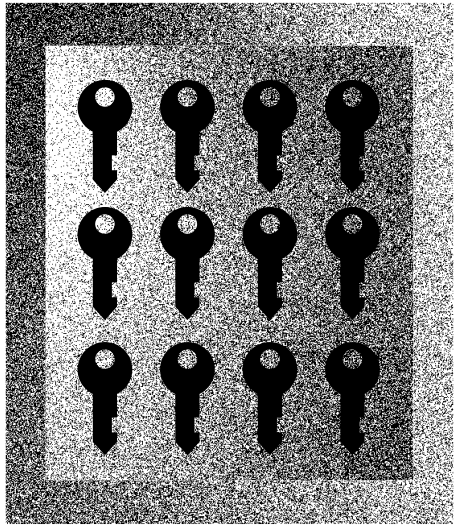
N	86
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4
branches	4

Figure 66. Museums that had security documentation, systems and solutions

1.

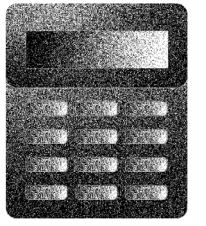


2.



3.

4.



1. Museum security plan[26]

yes	**30.2%**
in preparation	**11.6%**

2. Electromechanical key depository

yes, for all rooms	**2.3%**
yes, for selected rooms	**3.5%**

3. Central key system

yes, for all rooms	**4.6%**
yes, for selected rooms	**7.0%**
under construction	**1.2%**

4. Burglary and intrusion alarm system[27]

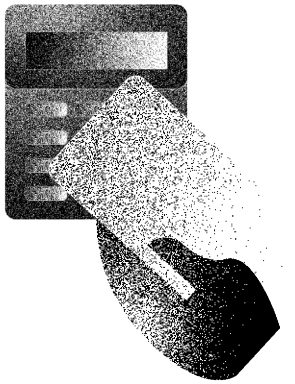
yes, in the entire building (in all buildings, i.e. all rooms are secured)	**38.4%**
yes, in selected buildings/rooms (selected critical rooms or zones are secured)	**23.3%**
under implementation	**1.2%**

[26] Described in detail in § 27 of the Regulation of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage of 2 September 2014 on protecting museum collections against fire, theft or other danger that might result in their damage or loss (Journal of Laws 2014, item 1240).

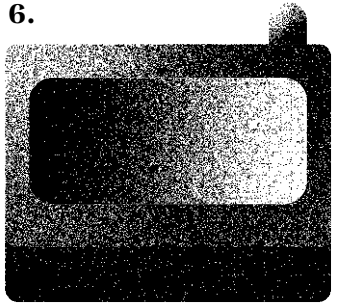
[27] Defined as the physical presence of the burglary and intrusion alarm devices (control panel, detectors, keypads) whose task is to protect the entire building or selected zones as indicated in the security plan and § 7 of the Regulation of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage of 2 September 2014 on protecting museum collections against fire, theft or other danger that might result in their damage or loss (Journal of Laws 2014, item 1240).

N	86
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4
branches	4

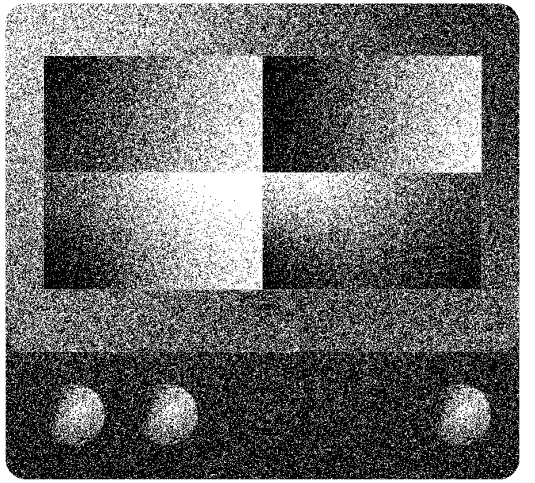
5.



6.



7.



5. Access control (AC) system (does not apply to electronic locks without event memory)[28]

yes, in the entire building (in all buildings, i.e. all rooms are secured)	**8.1%**
yes, in selected buildings/rooms (selected critical passageways are secured)	**14.0%**
under implementation	**1.2%**

6. Leak detection system[29]

yes, in the entire building (in all buildings)	**4.7%**
yes, in selected rooms	**2.3%**
under implementation	**1.2%**

7. CCTV system[30] (multiple choice)

yes, in the entire building (in all buildings, i.e. all rooms are monitored)	**18.6%**
yes, in selected buildings/rooms	**37.2%**
yes, the exterior of the building	**20.9%**
under implementation	**3.5%**

[28] Defined as the physical presence of a system composed of access control devices (control panel, card readers, elements used to restrict access), whose task is to control selected or all passageways in the building.

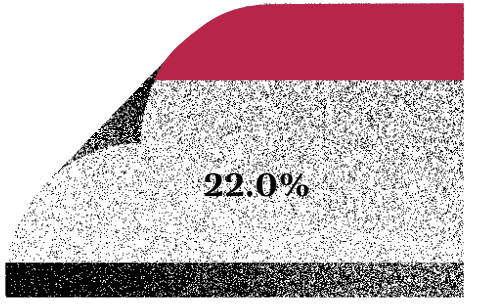
[29] Defined as the physical presence of a system composed of devices (control panel, linear point detectors, mats), whose task is to signal water leaks in selected rooms.

[30] Defined as the physical presence of a surveillance system composed of the CCTV devices (a recorder/video server, cameras, screens, etc.), whose task is to monitor and store footage from the building.

1.1.1.4. Emergency protocols

N	82
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4

Figure 67. Museums that had a document specifying emergency procedures



9.8% document in preparation

N	86
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4
branches	4

Figure 68. Museums that hired a specialised company to provide first aid training (beyond the scope of a regular health and safety training) to selected employees

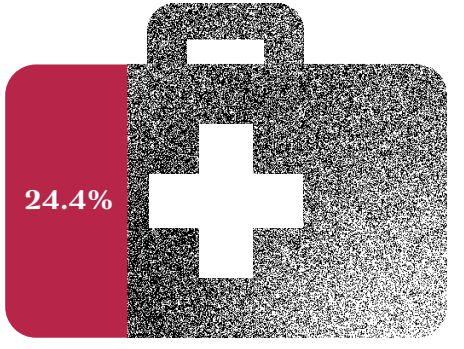
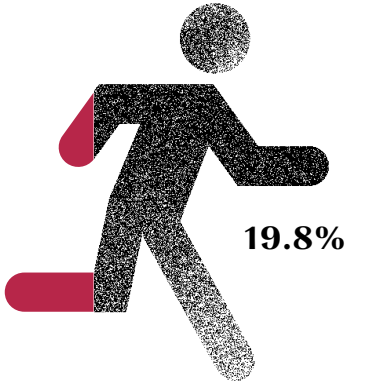
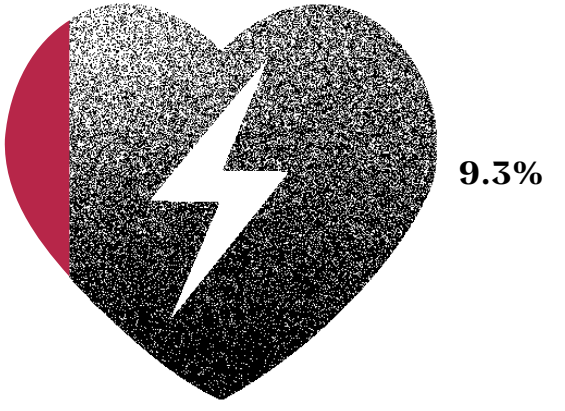


Figure 69. Museums that organised evacuation drills



N	86
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4
branches	4

Figure 70. Museums equipped with an AED (automated external defibrillator)



N	86
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4
branches	4

Figure 71. Emergency evacuation solutions used in museums (multiple choice)

N	86
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4
branches	4

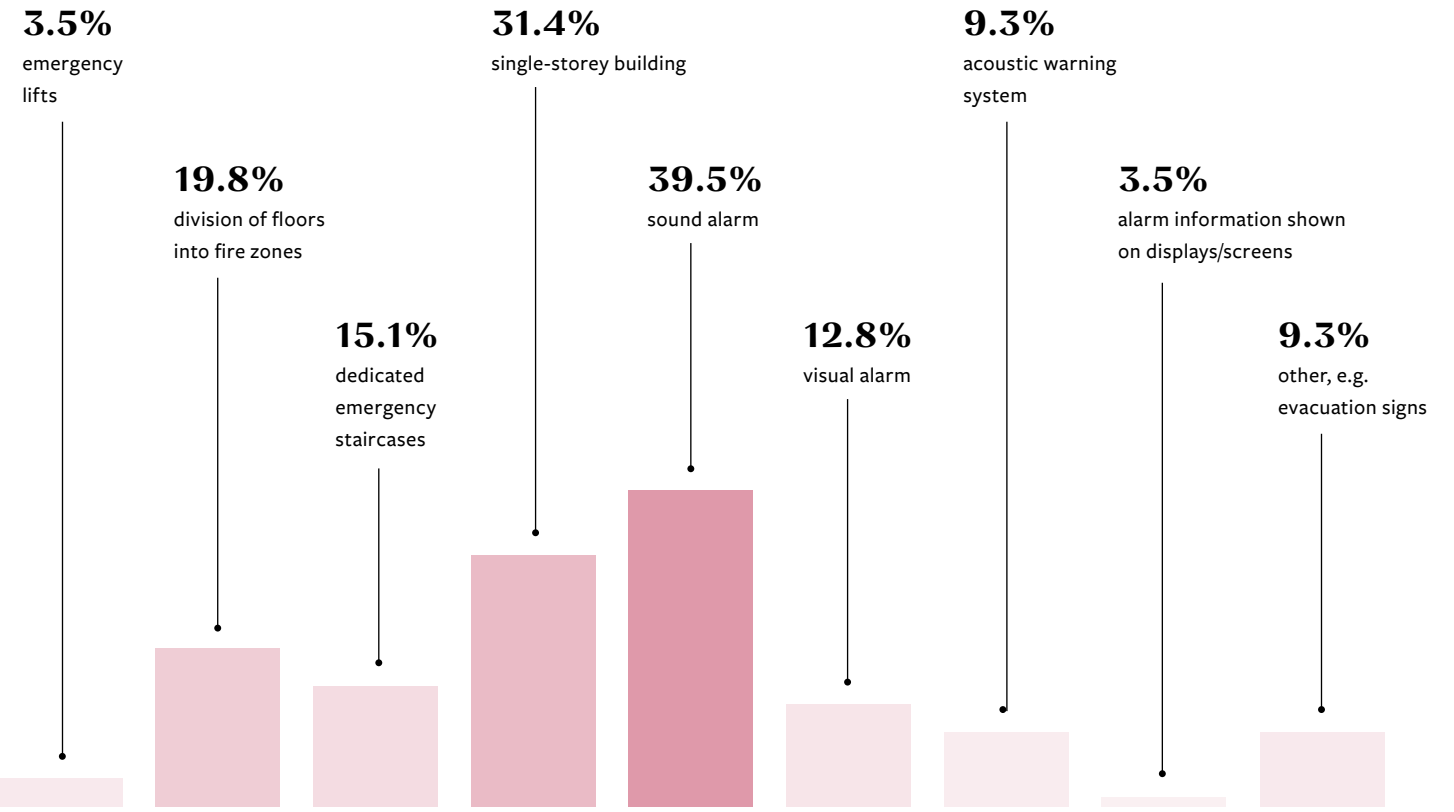
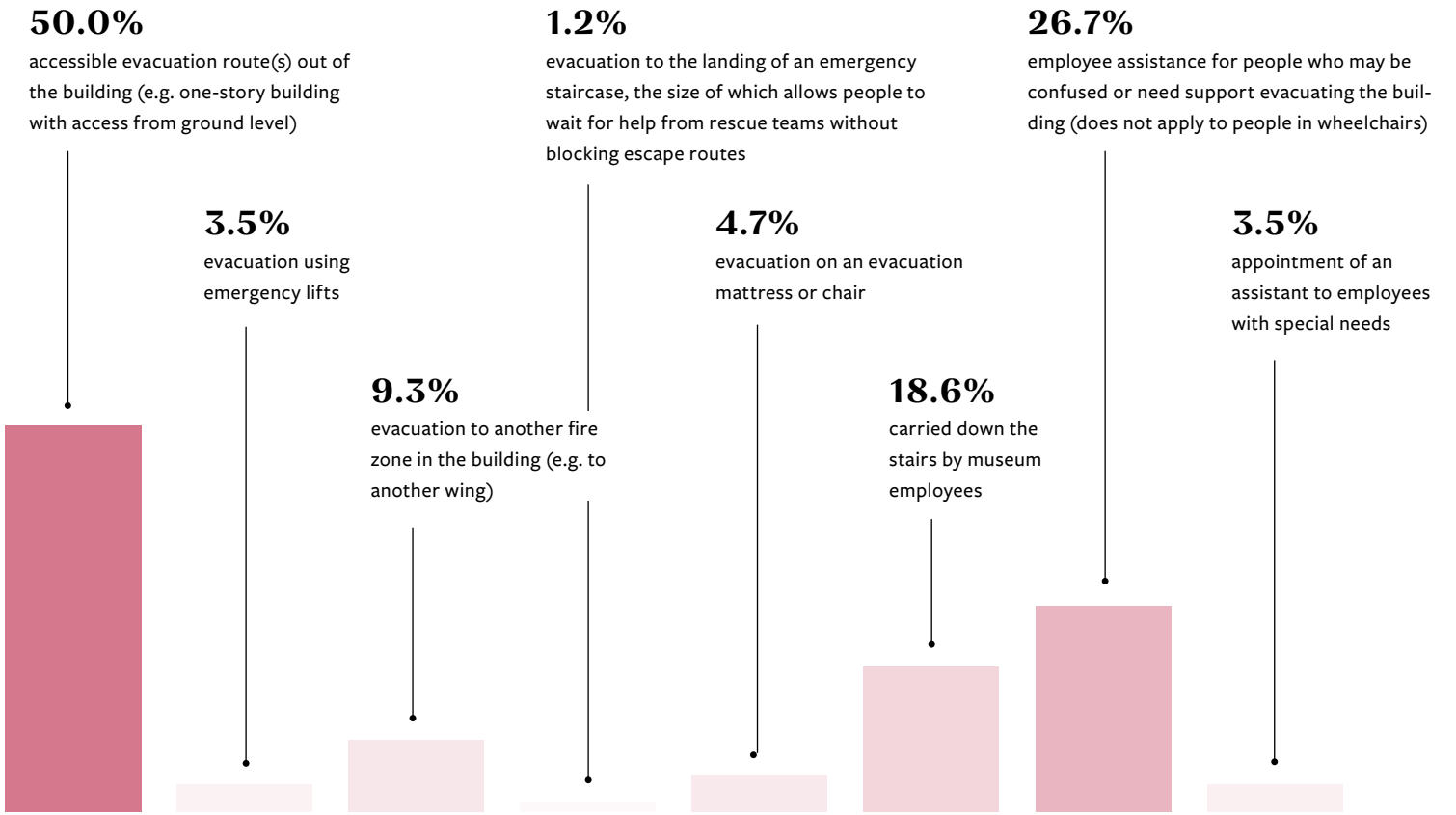


Figure 72. Emergency evacuation solutions dedicated to people with special needs (multiple choice)

N	86
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4
branches	4



1.2. Architectural accessibility

1.2.1. Main conclusions

The museums and museum branches not listed as cultural institutions whose building(s) or location area(s) were entered in the register of immovable monuments accounted for 37.2%. Of all respondents in this category, 26.7% were entered in the local inventories of monuments. None was listed as UNESCO World Heritage Site (N = 86).

In terms of additional accommodations and facilities on the premises, toilets for people with disabilities were available in 38.4%, car parks for visitors in 32.6% and designated rest areas for visitors in 24.4% of the studied museums and museum branches (N = 86).

Solutions used most frequently to ensure the horizontal and vertical accessibility included stairs (55.8%) and the location of exhibitions in single-storey buildings with ground-level entrances (39.5%, N = 86).

The respondents reported the following architectural barriers: the lack of toilets for people with disabilities (32.6%), a high threshold/step at the entrance (23.3%) and high thresholds/steps inside the buildings (19.8%, N = 86).

The following solutions were used to facilitate navigation around the museums: information provided by museum employees (47.7% compared to nearly 90% in museums listed as cultural institutions), visual information at doorways (39.5%) and visual signage and directions (37.2%).

Solutions dedicated to the deaf and hard of hearing included induction loops at reception desks/ticket office, etc. (2.3%) and induction loops in other parts of the buildings (1.2%). Of all museums in this category, 2.3% employed a person that knew sign language who worked in parts of the building other than the reception desk/ticket office. Assistance dogs were allowed in 87.2% of the studied entities (N = 86).

1.2.1.1. Volume and functionality of the building(s)

N	86
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4
branches	4

Figure 73. Museum building(s) or the area in which it was (they were) located (multiple choice)

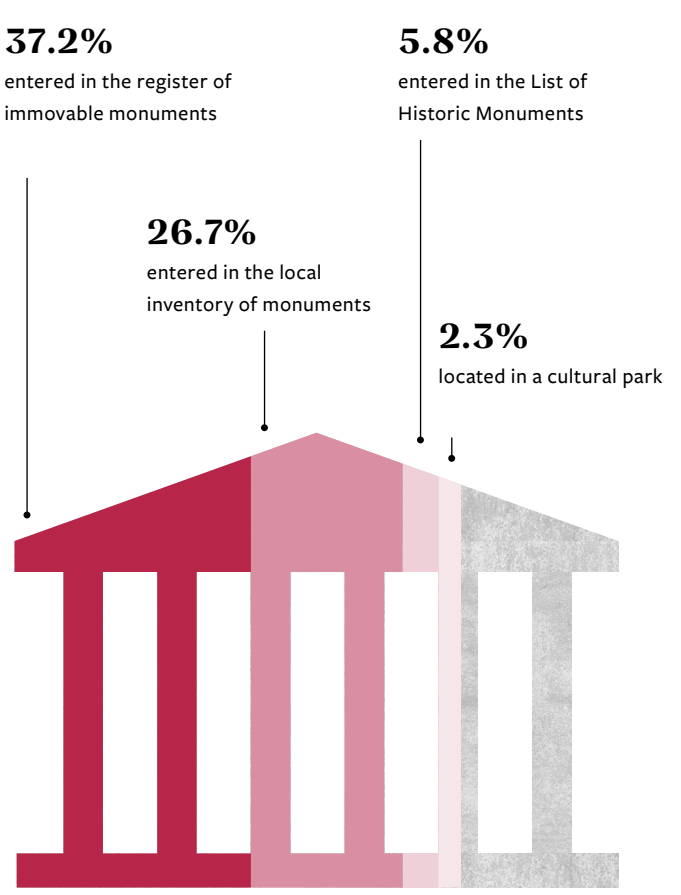
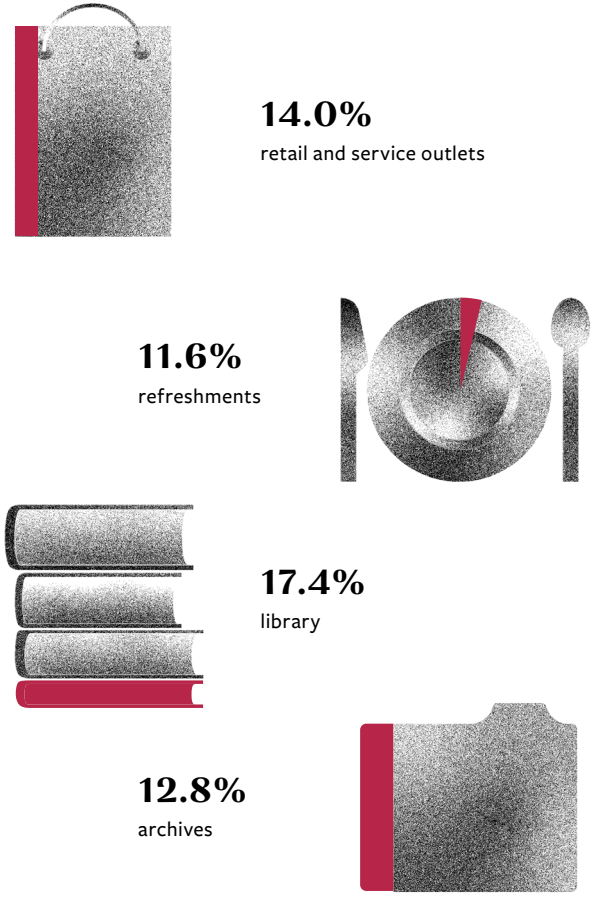


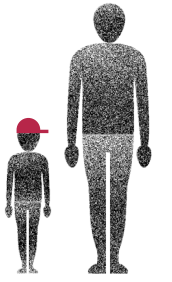
Figure 74. Additional facilities/accommodations on the premises (multiple choice)



N	86
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4
branches	4

N	86
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4
branches	4

22.1%
rooms intended exclusively for educational purposes



4.7%
rooms for parents with children

8.1%
guest rooms

32.6%
car park for visitors

24.4%
designated rest areas (e.g. seats in museum rooms)

24.4%
car park for employees

20.9%
conference rooms

38.4%
toilets for people with disabilities

1.2.1.2. Architectural accessibility

N	86
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4
branches	4

Figure 75. Solutions ensuring the horizontal and vertical accessibility of museums (multiple choice)

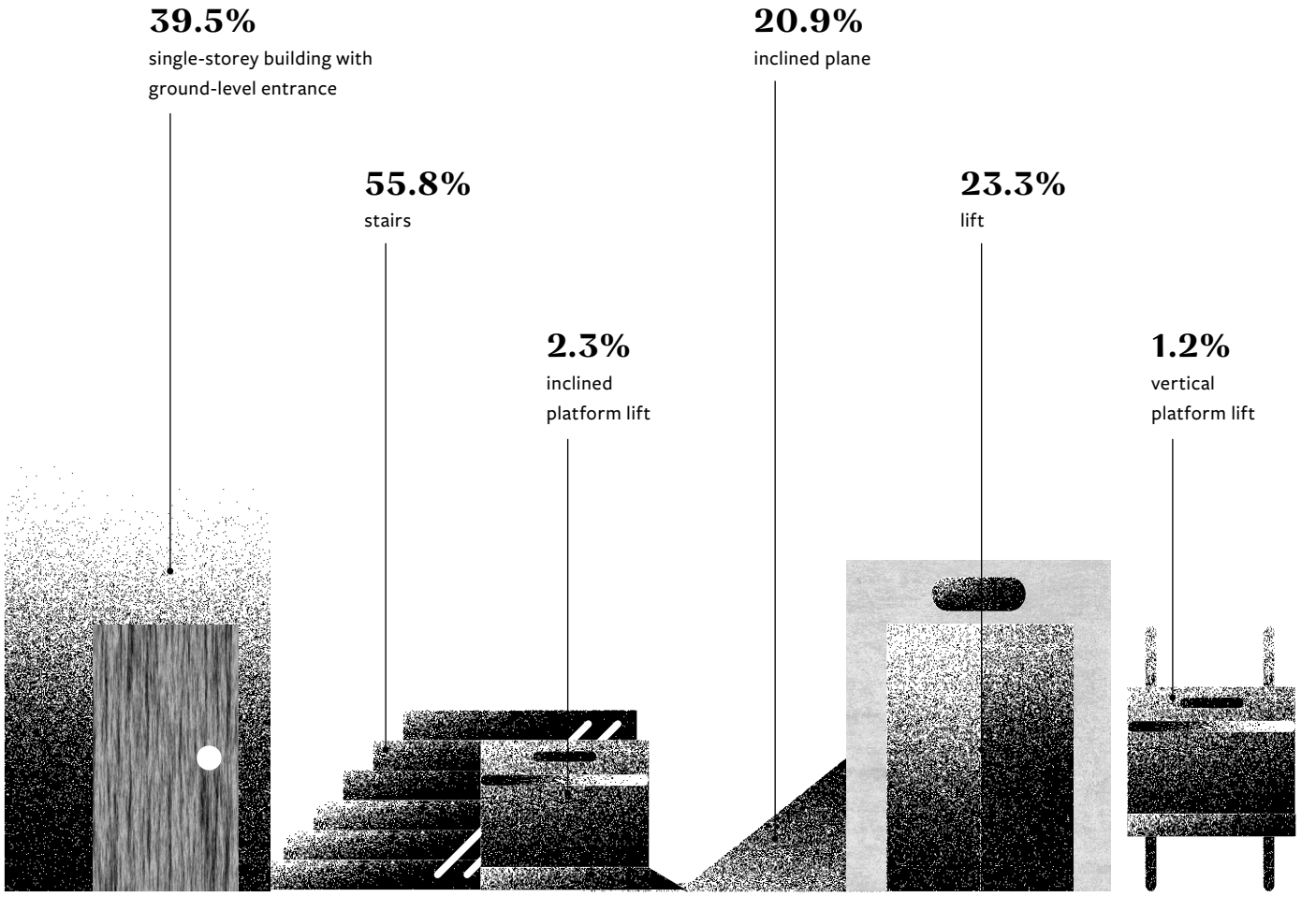


Figure 76. Architectural barriers in museums (multiple choice)

N	86
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4
branches	4

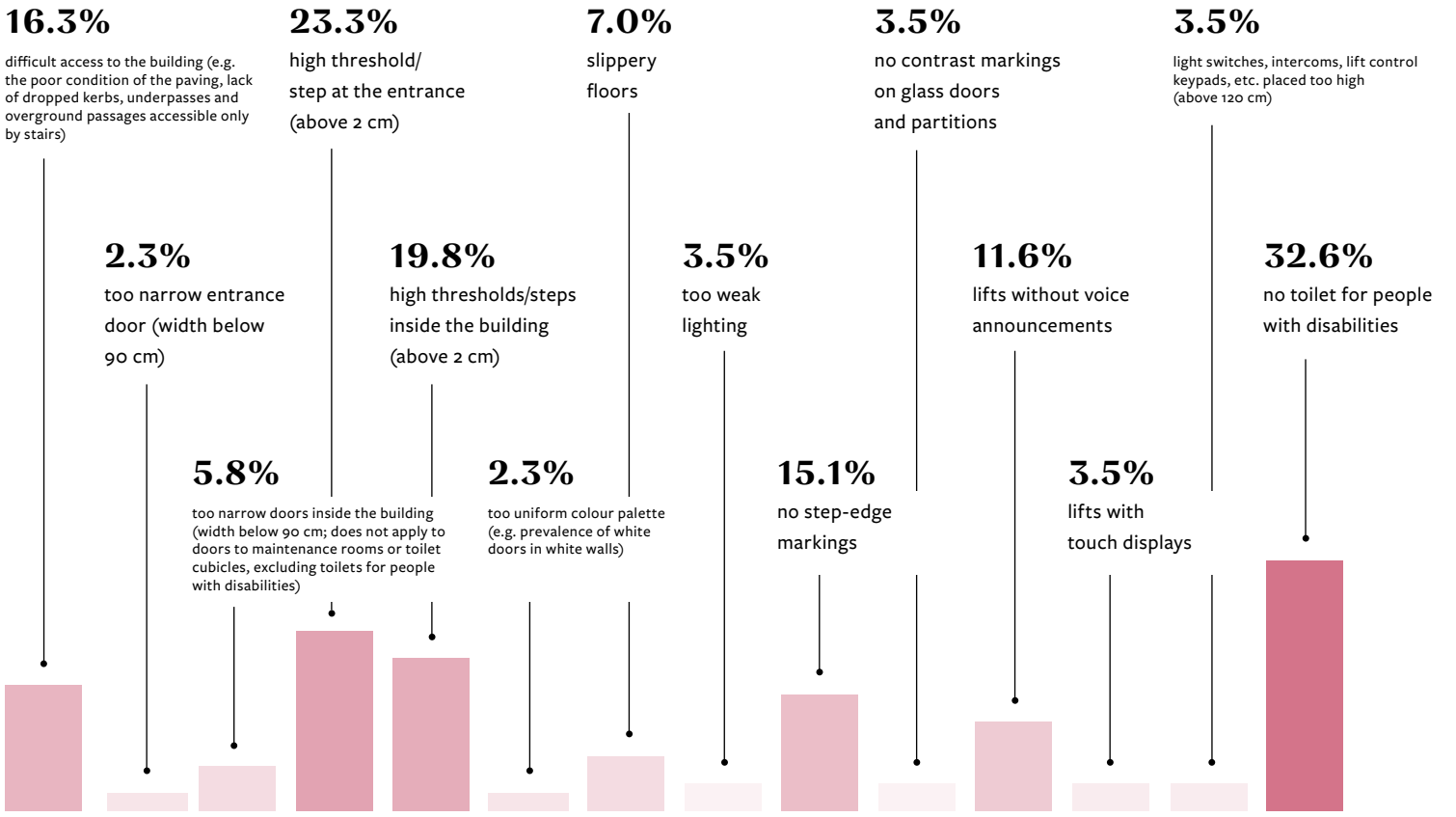


Figure 77. Solutions implemented to facilitate navigation around museums (multiple choice)

N	86
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4
branches	4

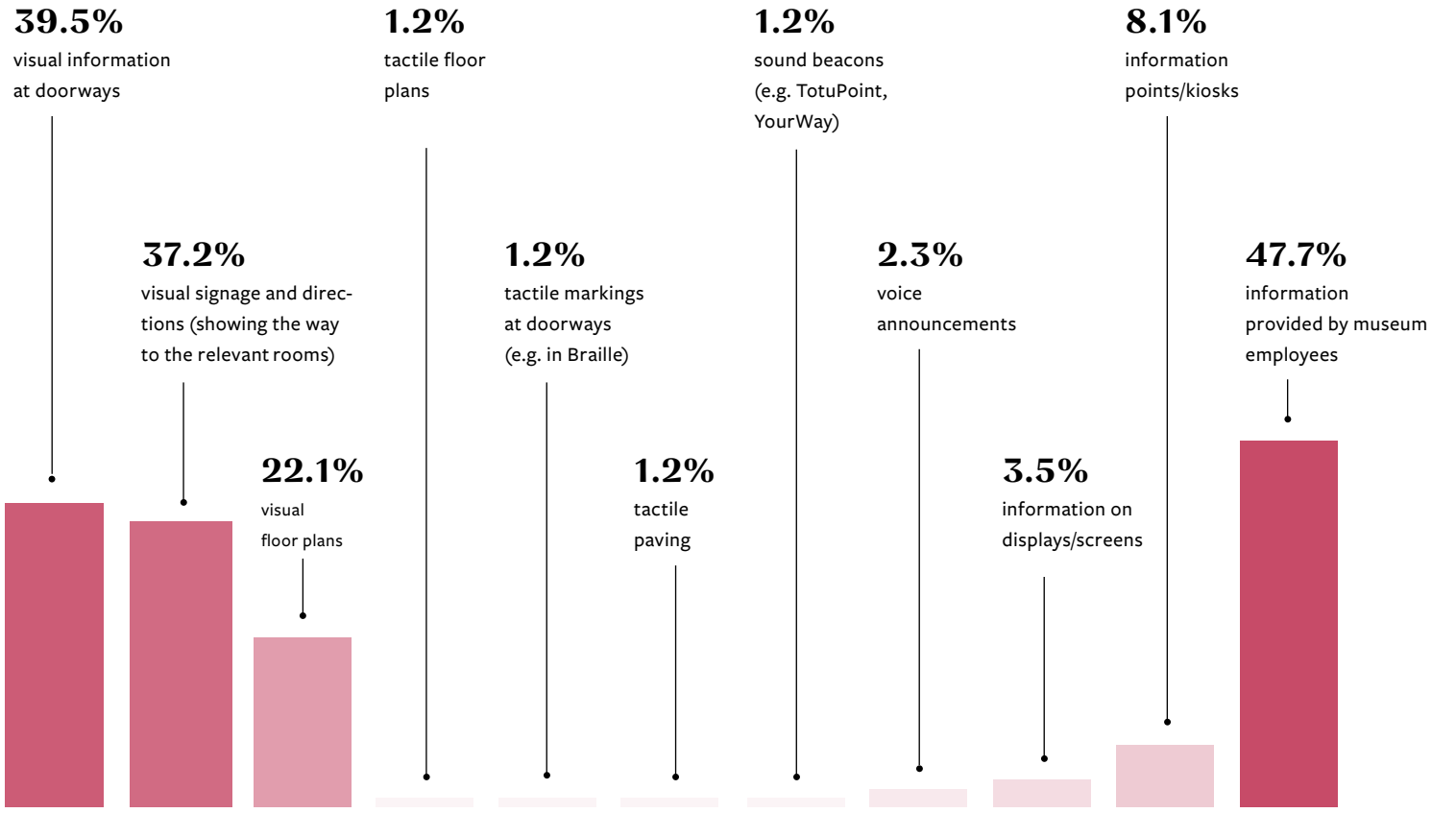
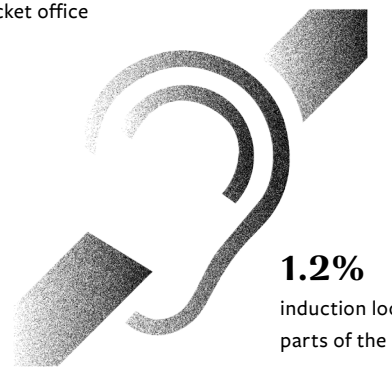


Figure 78. Solutions implemented to facilitate museum visits for the deaf and hard of hearing (multiple choice)

N	82
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4
branches	4

2.3%
induction loop at the reception/ info point/ticket office

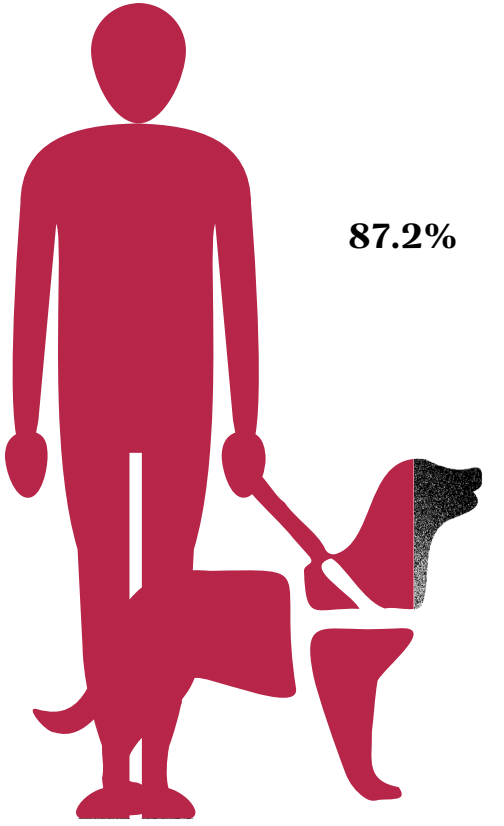


1.2%
induction loop in other parts of the building

1.2%
employee who knows sign language available at at the reception/info point/ticket office

2.3%
employee who knows sign language available in other parts of the building

Figure 79. Museums allowing assistance dogs



87.2%

N	86
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4
branches	4

1.3. Energy efficiency and environmental impact

1.3.1. Main conclusions

The annual electricity consumption was monitored by only 17.1% and the annual water consumption by 15.9% of museums not listed as cultural institutions which answered these questions (compared to 66.3% and over 50%, respectively, among those listed as cultural institutions). Only 2.5% of the respondents in this group reported having a document on environmental impact minimisation (N = 82).

The museums used the following methods to reduce the negative impact of their activities on the environment: energy-saving LED lighting (57.3%), turning off all devices and appliances from the stand-by mode after finishing work (30.5%) and solutions enabling visitors to segregate waste (also 30.5%). The use of hydropower and geothermal energy was reported by only 1.2% of the museums in this group (N = 82).

Figure 80. Scope of environmental impact analyses conducted by museums (multiple choice)

N	82
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4

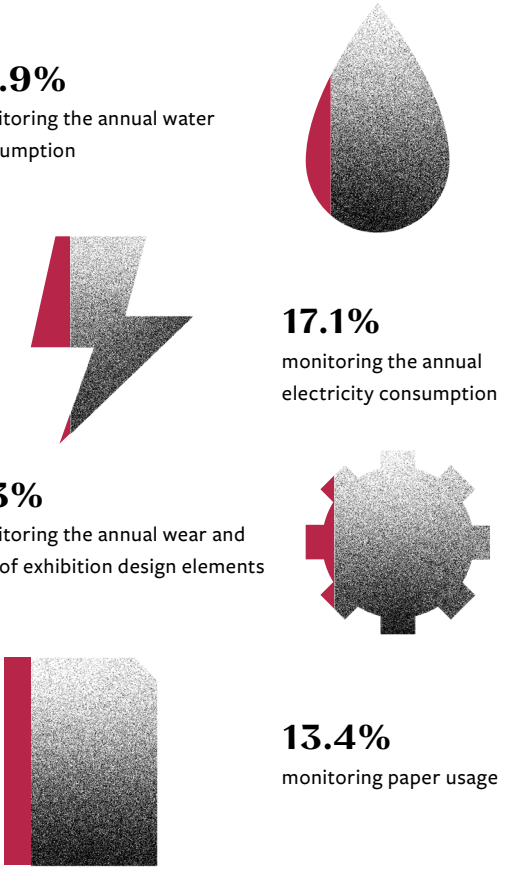
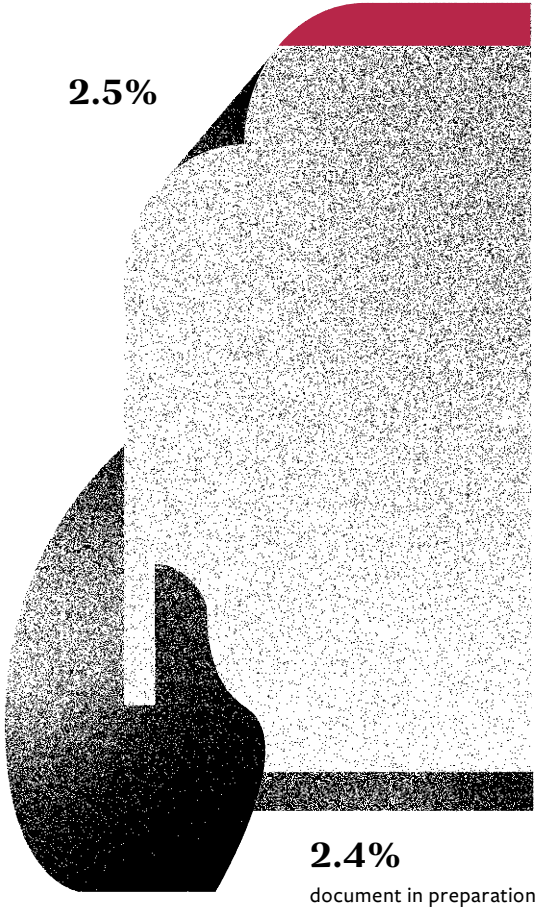


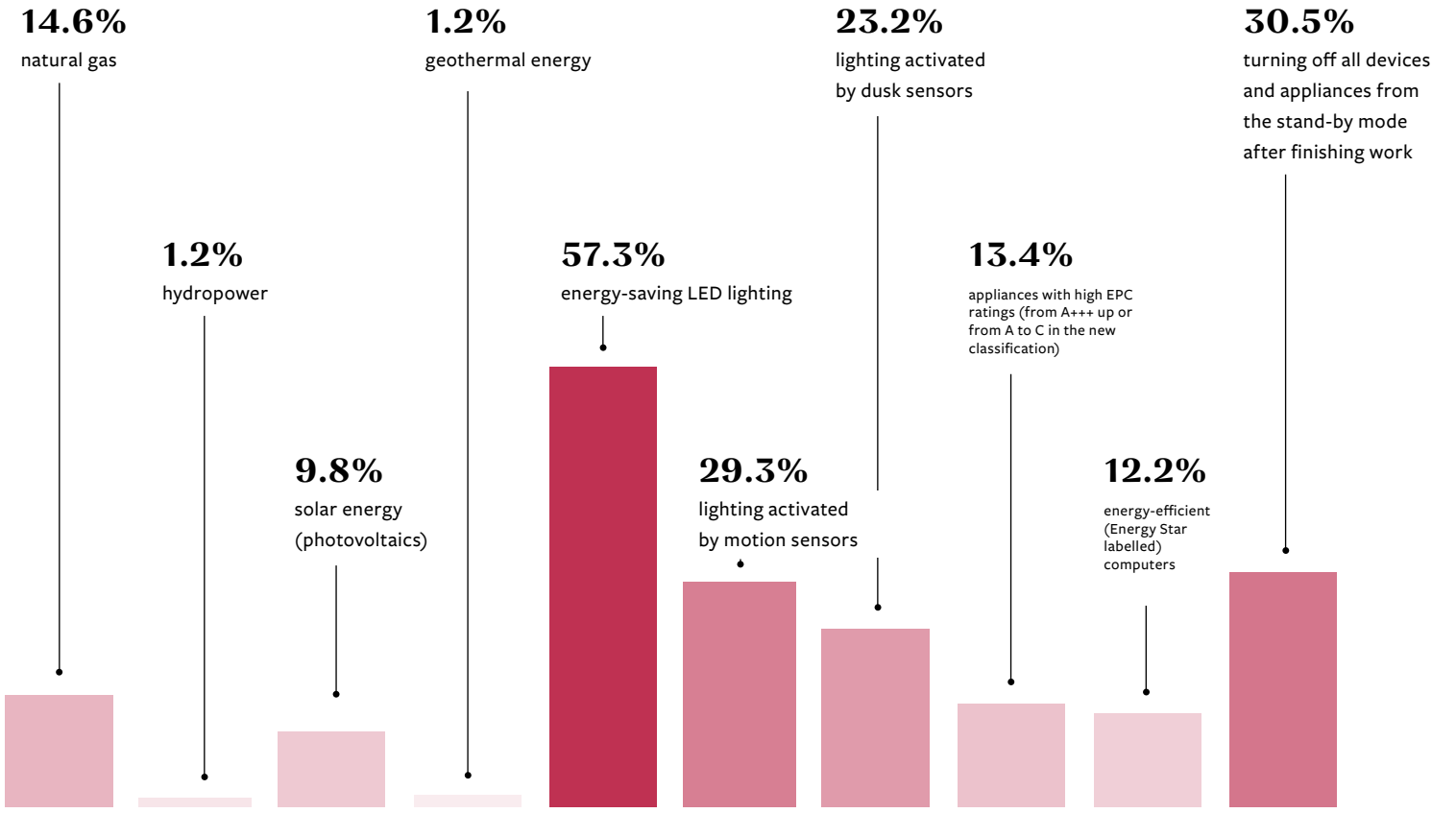
Figure 81. Museums that had a document on environmental impact minimisation (Green Strategy) at the end of the reporting period



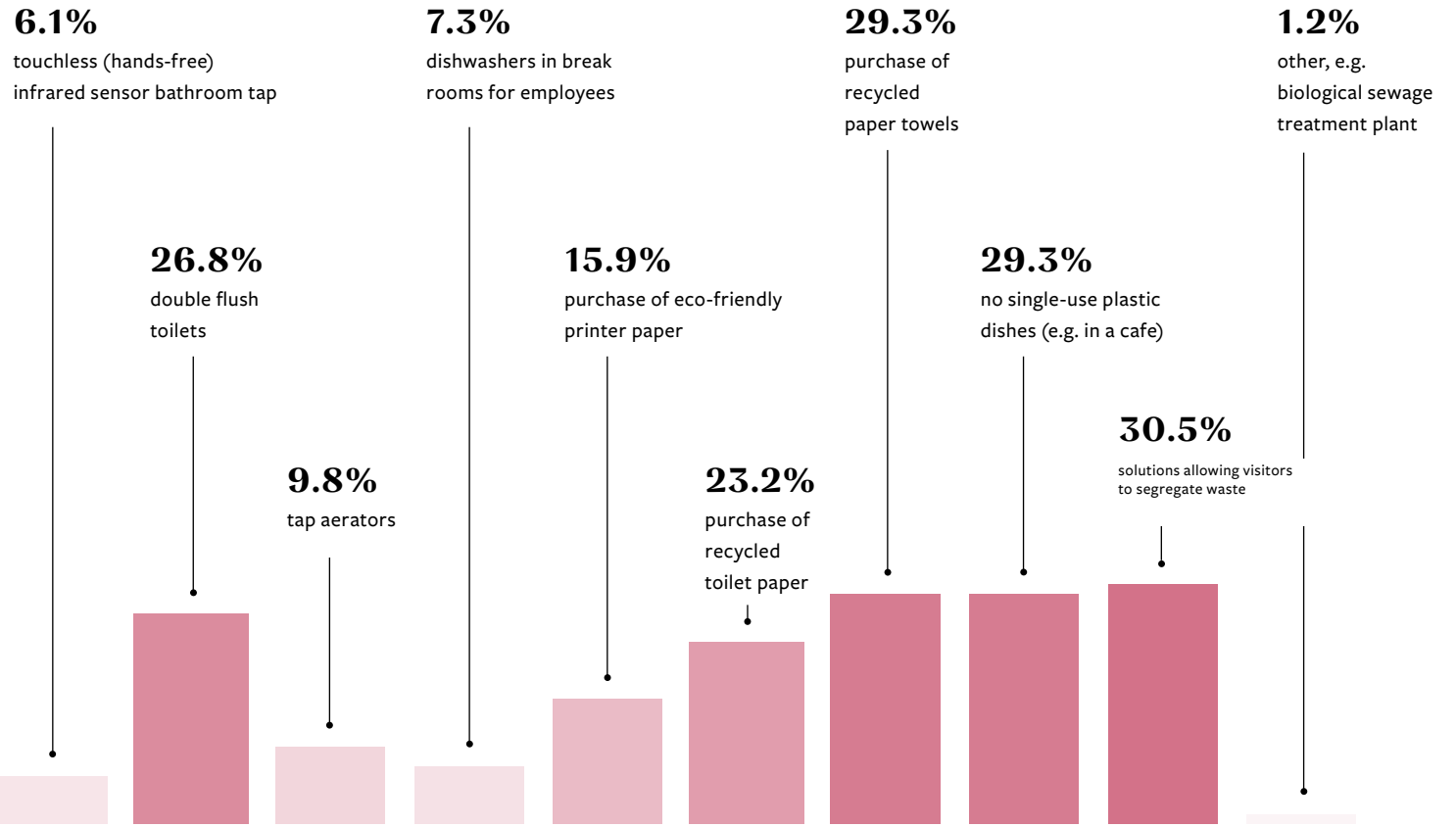
N	82
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4

Figure 82. Methods implemented to reduce negative environmental impact (multiple choice)

N	82
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4



N	82
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4



1.4. ICT infrastructure and cybersecurity

1.4.1. Main conclusions

A total of 14.6% of the studied museums not listed as cultural institutions had their own server rooms which they used, for example, for data archiving (N = 82). This figure was four times lower than in the group of cultural institutions (54.3%).

Over 31% of the respondents made backup copies of their IT systems and data (N = 82), with half doing it between once a week and once a month and nearly 27% less often than once a month (N = 26).

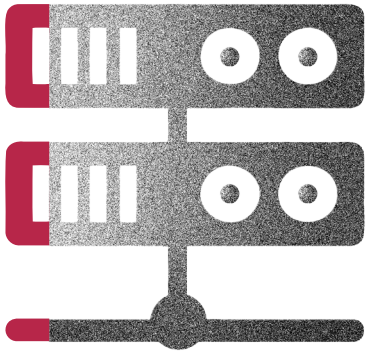
The internet connection speed between 51 and 300 Mb/s was reported by 29.3%, below 50 Mb/s by 20.7% and over 300 Mb/s only by 14.6% of the respondents (N = 82).

Employees had remote access to the institution's resources and systems using VPN only in 20.7% of the museums in this group (compared to 45.7% of cultural institutions; N = 82).

The ICT security solutions most frequently applied by the museums included a basic firewall (31.7%) and antispam system (23.2%, N = 82).

Figure 83. Museums that had their own server rooms used, for example, for data archiving

N	82
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4

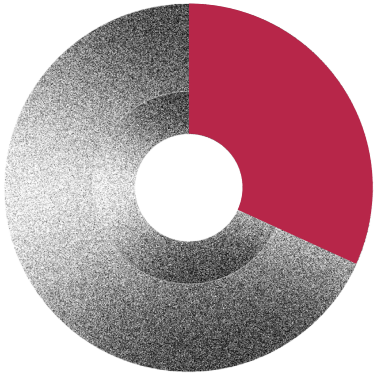


14.6%

3.7%
server room under construction

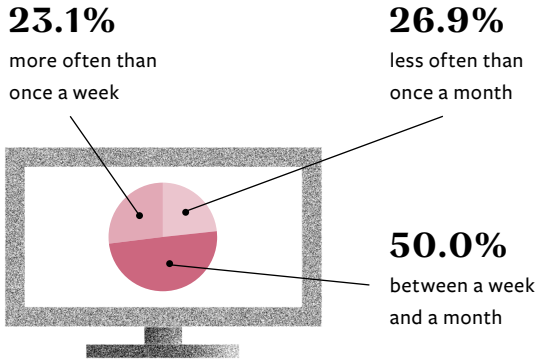
Figure 84. Museums that made regular backup copies of their IT systems and data

N	82
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4



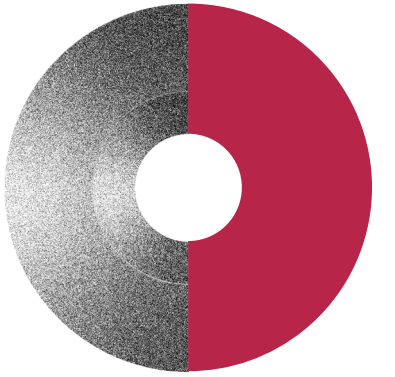
31.7%

Figure 85. Frequency of making backup copies of IT systems and data



N	26
of which	
museums without branches	24
museums with branches	2

Figure 86. Museums that verified the possibility of system and data recovery from backup copies



50.0%

N	26
of which	
museums without branches	24
museums with branches	2

Figure 87. Museums that implemented business continuity and ICT security procedures

N	82
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4

17.1%

Figure 88. Internet connection speeds available to museums

N	82
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4

20.7%
up to 50 Mb/s

29.3%
51–300 Mb/s

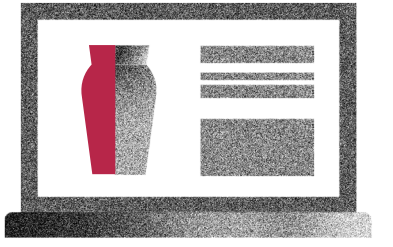
14.6%
over 300 Mb/s

Figure 89. Museums where employees had remote access to the institution's resources and systems (using VPN)

20.7%

N	82
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4

Figure 90. Museums that met the technical conditions and provided ICT equipment to employees to facilitate remote work[31]



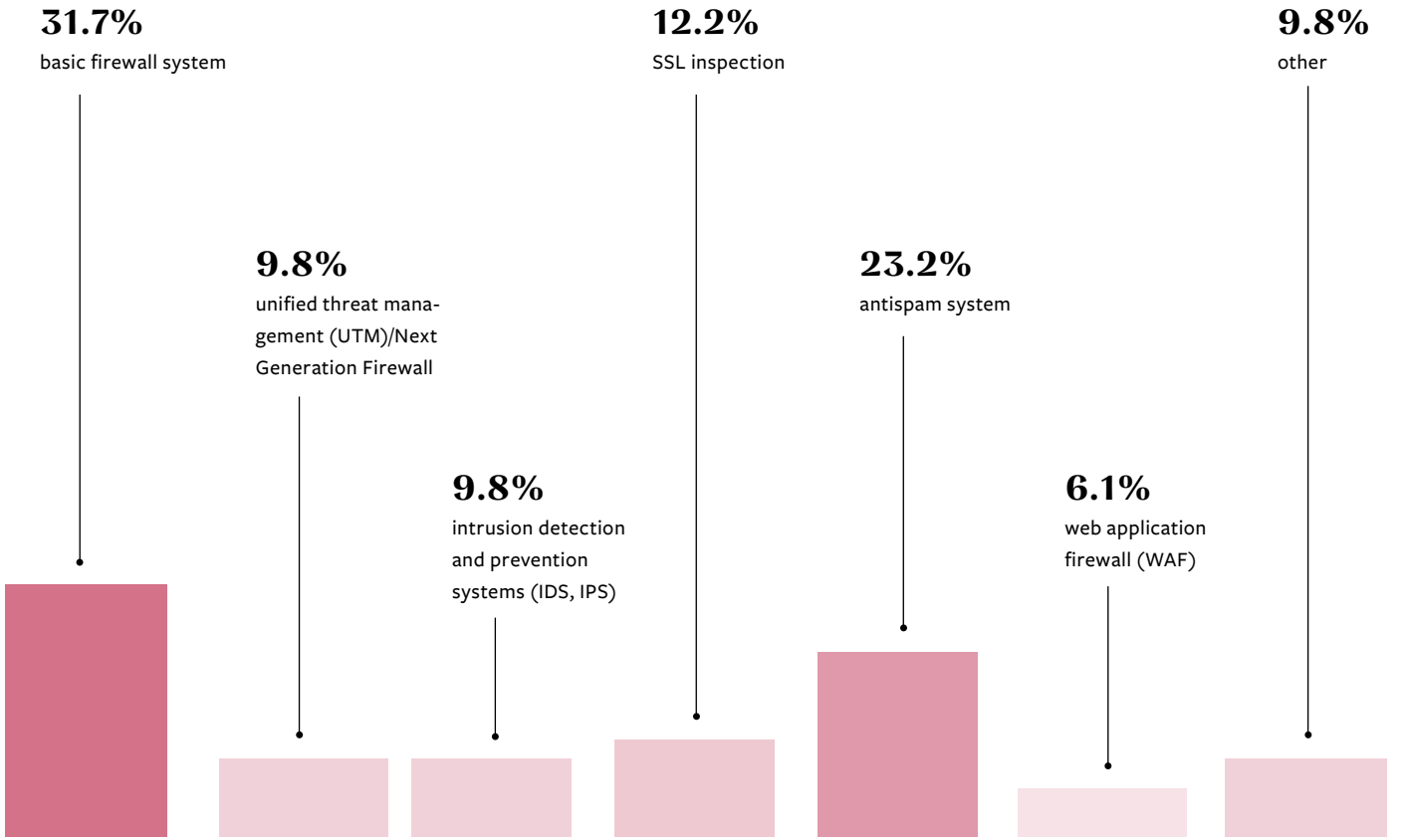
29.3%

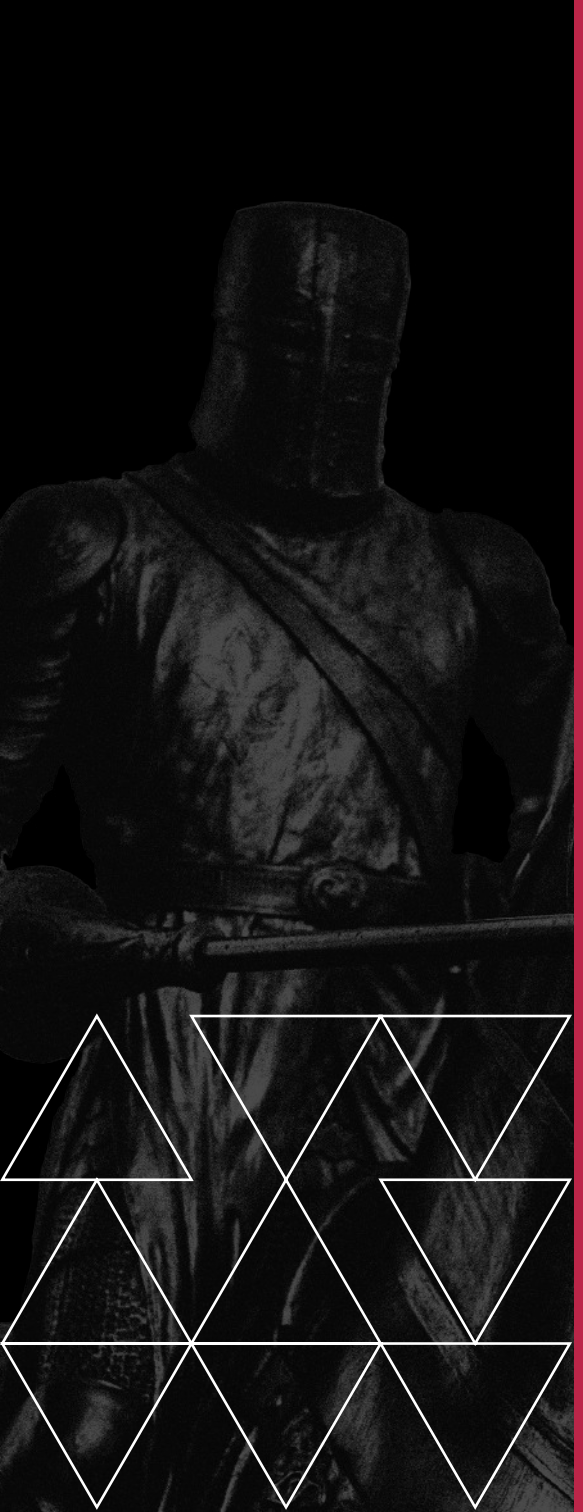
N	82
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4

[31] Refers to remote or hybrid work, if applicable. If the remote/hybrid work option was not used, the museum was asked to define its technological capacity to switch to this mode of work rather than its organisational abilities.

Figure 91. ICT security technology used by museums (multiple choice)

N	82
of which	
museums without branches	78
museums with branches	4





TEXT AND DATA:
Antonina Hejwowska | NIM
Magdalena Lewicka | NIM
Anna Zabiegałowska-Sitek | NIM
Katarzyna Żmijewska | NIM

GRAPHIC DESIGN:
Key Visual: Anna Nowokuńska | NOWOKUŃSKA STUDIO
Graphic Design: Jakub Dmuchowski | NOWOKUŃSKA STUDIO

TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH:
Małgorzata Sobczak | WORDLAB SOLUTIONS

EDITING AND PROOF-READING OF THE POLISH VERSION:
Ewa Bazyl

If you are interested in using data from the *Museum Statistics* project in your research or business analysis, please contact us at:

statystyka@nim.gov.pl

National Institute for Museums

MUSEUM STATISTICS

National Institute for Museums

ul. Topiel 12
00-342 Warsaw, Poland

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WWW.NIM.GOV.PL

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