



STATYSTYKA
MUZEUM

Museums in 2020

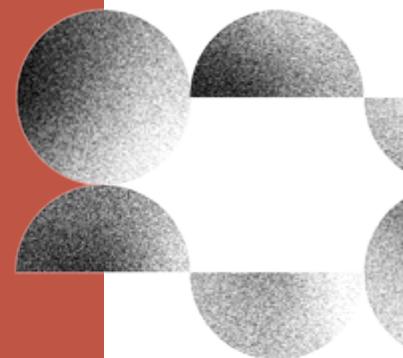
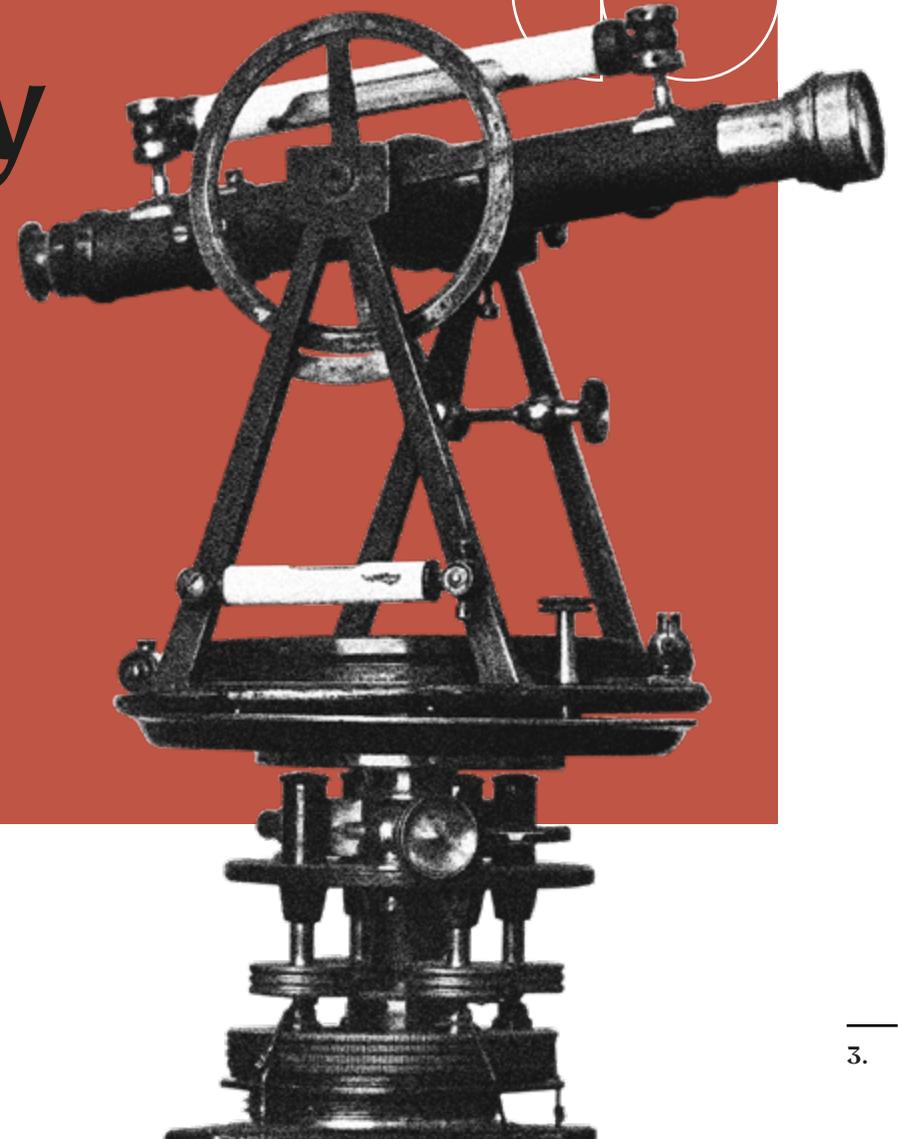


Table of Contents

I Methodology	3	3.5. Conservation	38
1. Assumptions	4	3.6. Losses	40
2. Study population	5	4. Museum management and organisation	41
3. Research areas	10	4.1. Introduction	41
4. Research tools	11	4.2. Attendance	42
		4.3. Personnel	44
		4.4. Financial information	47
		4.5. Re-use: Public sector information	49
II Museums in 2020	12		
1. General information	13	III Entities conducting museum activities in 2020	52
1.1. Introduction	13	1. General information	53
1.2. Area of operation	15	1.1. Exhibition activities	55
1.3. Activity profile	17	1.2. Dissemination activities	58
1.4. Operational/organisational foundations	19	1.3. Collections and cataloguing	61
1.5. Website	22	1.4. Movement of museum objects	62
2. Dissemination activities	23	1.5. Digitisation of collections	63
2.1. Introduction	23	1.6. Conservation and losses	64
2.2. Exhibition activities	24	1.7. Attendance	65
2.3. Publishing activities	28		
2.4. Research and scientific activities	29	List of museums and entities conducting museum activities	66
2.5. Promotion of science and education	30		
3. Collections	33		
3.1. Introduction	33		
3.2. Collections and cataloguing	34		
3.3. Movement of museum objects	36		
3.4. Digitisation of collections	37		

I Methodology



1.

Assumptions

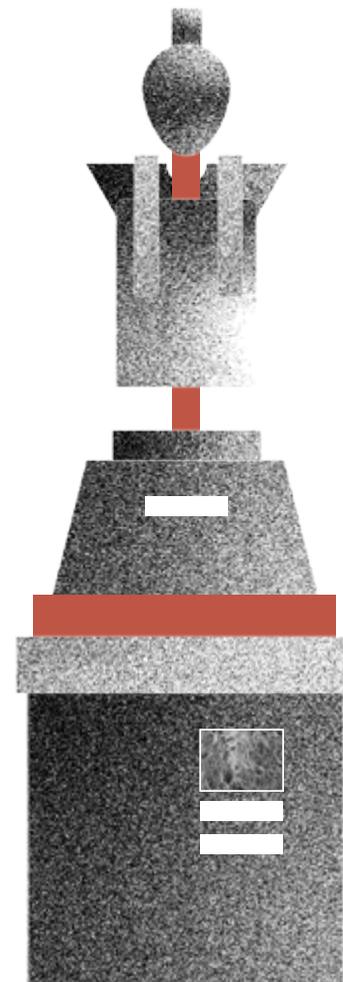
Museum Statistics is an electronic survey addressed to Polish museums and entities conducting museum activities. It has been carried out annually since 2014 by the National Institute for Museums and Public Collections (NIMOZ, Narodowy Instytut Muzealnictwa i Ochrony Zbiorów), with the support of the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

Every year, the *Museum Statistics* project uses the same research tools to allow for the annual comparison of data. Although it is **voluntary**, the survey has attracted a representative group of institutions participating in each edition.

The aim of the data collection and data analysis is to:

- » Monitor the activities and the operation of museums and entities conducting museum activities;
- » Provide in-depth knowledge about museology in Poland;
- » Track and compare changes occurring over the years;
- » Facilitate the development of support methods for museums and entities conducting museum activities;
- » Obtain data in areas of priority for the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, and NIMOZ.

The collected data and data analyses are used in publications, reports and studies prepared in cooperation with experts.



2.

Study population

The *Museum Statistics* project is addressed to Polish museums and entities conducting museum activities. The questionnaires are prepared in two forms: one for **cultural institutions** (with ministers, heads of central offices or local governments as organising authorities) and one for entities without the status of a cultural institution.

This report presents the data separately for:

- » **Museums** within the purview of the Act on Museums of 21 November 1996 (defined as institutions which have their statutes or rules and regulations approved by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage);
- » **Entities conducting museum activities** (which have not agreed their documents with the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, and therefore cannot be recognised as museums within the purview of the Act).

The index of museums to be included in the survey is constantly updated based on the List of Museums maintained by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, and the database of entities conducting museum activities compiled for the purposes of the *Museum Statistics* project. Given that the museum sector is subject to constant changes – with new entities appearing or disappearing from the museum map – both sources are regularly verified and updated.

In January 2021, a total of 1,230 museums and entities conducting museum activities were listed in the NIMOZ database (altogether 1,513 institutions, together with branches).

As of 4 January 2021, the official number of **museums** (as defined in the Act on Museums) on the List of Museums maintained by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage was **906**.

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 4 January 2021)

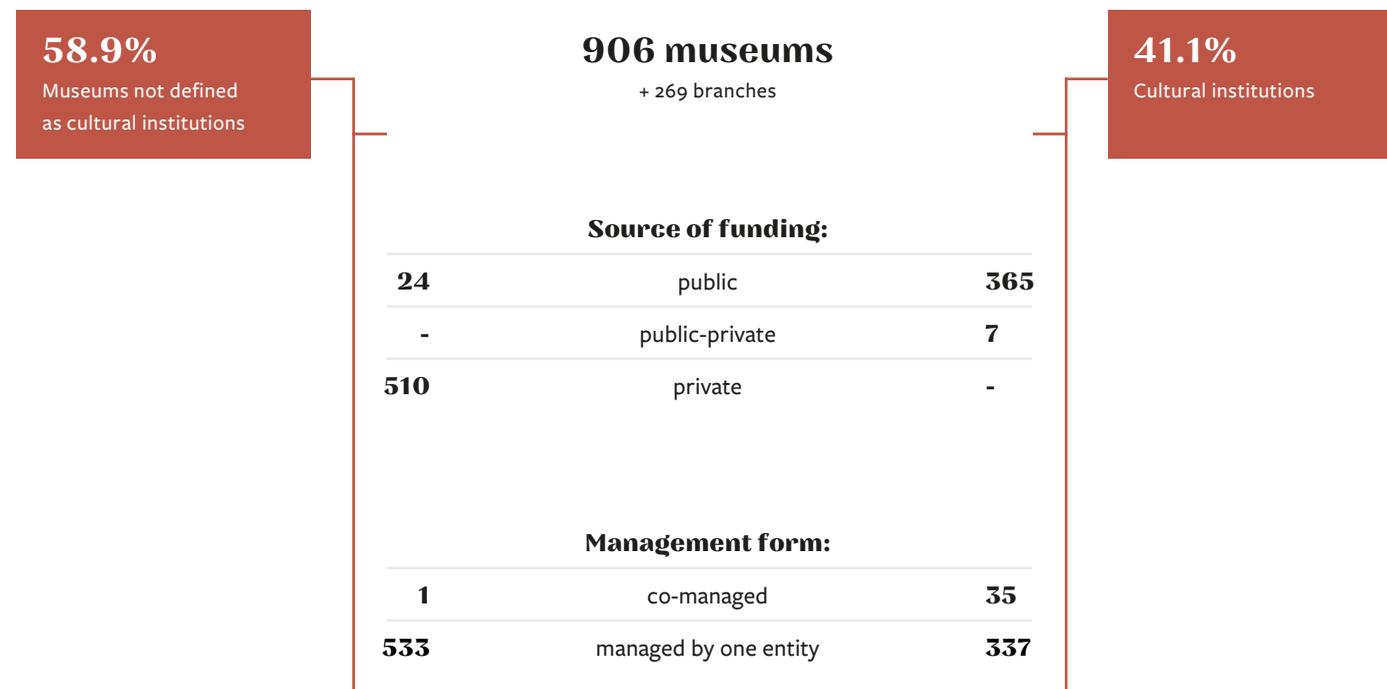


Figure 2. Cultural institutions and museums not defined as cultural institutions – by voivodeship (as of 4 January 2021)

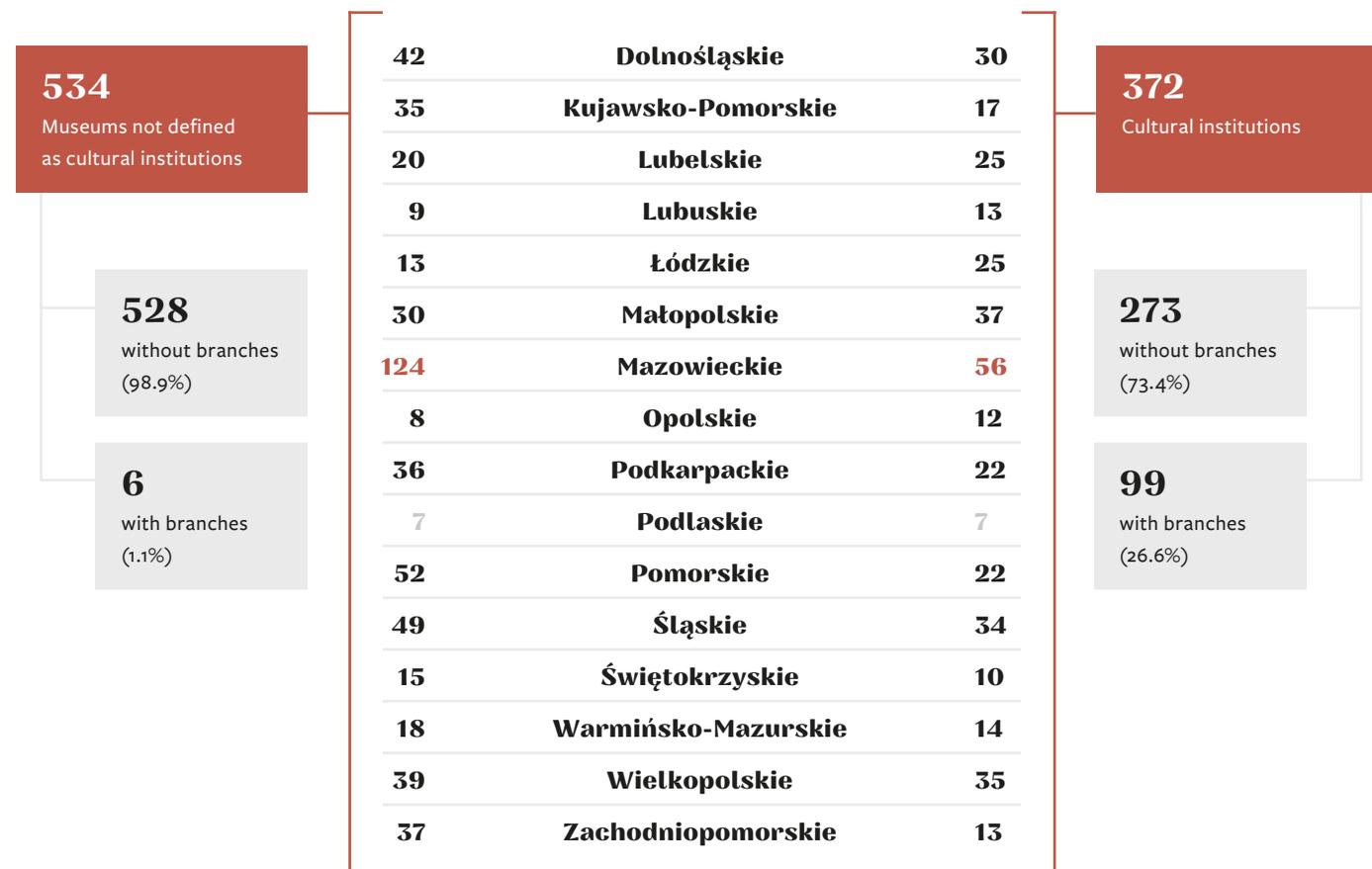
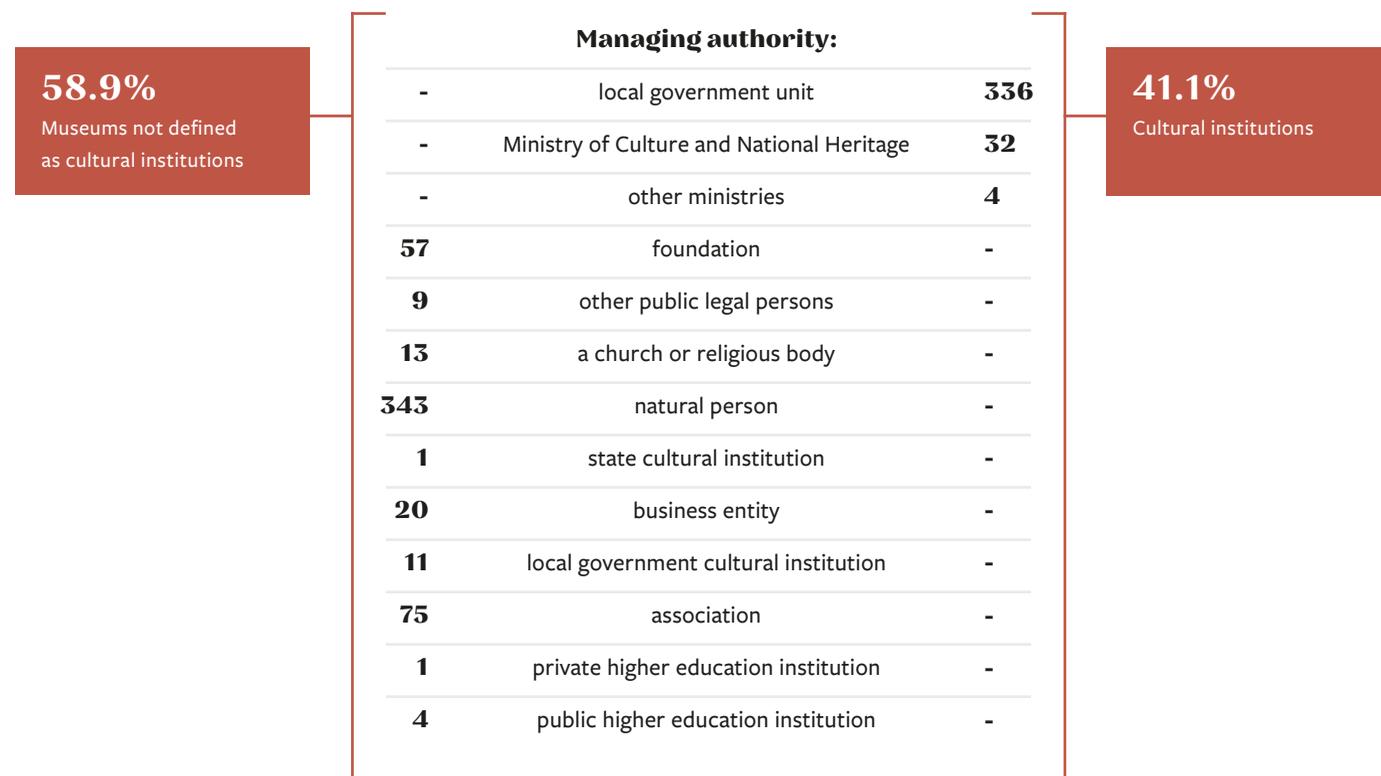


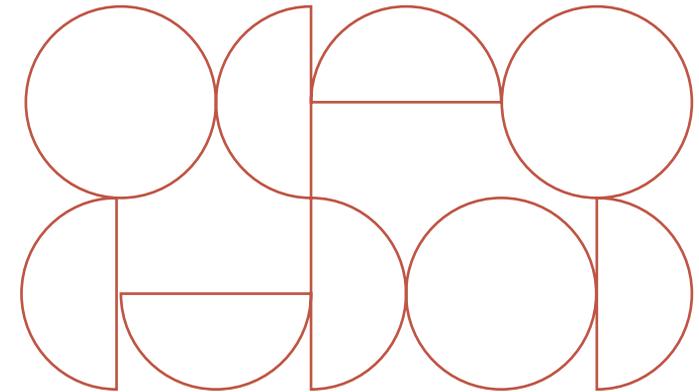
Figure 3. Managing authorities for cultural institutions and museums not defined as cultural institutions (as of 4 January 2021)



The second group of institutions included in the survey are **entities conducting museum activities**, which cannot be defined as museums within the purview of the Act on Museums. Based on the data collected by NIMOZ as of 4 January 2021, there were **324** of such entities in Poland, of which 19 operated as **cultural institutions** managed by local governments, while nearly 95% did not have the status of a cultural institution. In the latter group, most entities (95) were operated by a church or religious body, and nearly one fifth (51) by public and private higher education institutions. Equal numbers of entities were managed by associations or foundations and by local government cultural institutions (42 in each group). A slightly smaller number was operated by natural persons (32) and other public legal persons (23). The least represented were the ones managed by business entities (16) and state cultural institutions (4).

Most entities conducting museum activities operated in the Małopolskie (56), Mazowieckie (49), and Wielkopolskie (35) voivodeships. Relatively large numbers could also be found in the Podkarpackie (25), Dolnośląskie (24), and Kujawsko-Pomorskie (21) voivodeships.

Only three entities of this type featured a more complex organisational structure (branches).



3.

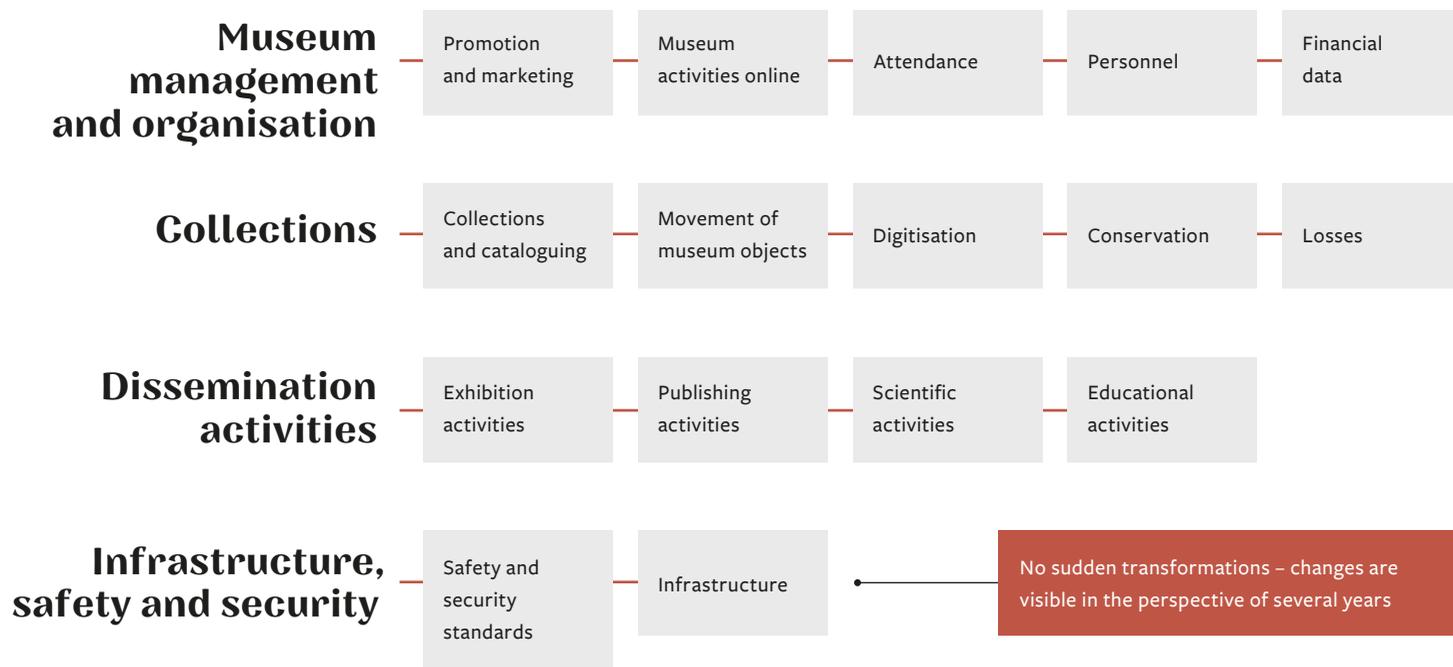
Research areas

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

- » K-02 questionnaire of Statistics Poland;
- » Questionnaire by the European Group on Museum Statistics (EGMUS);
- » ISO standards for museum statistics.

As a result of internal consultations at NIMOZ, four primary research areas and 14 sub-areas were identified which cover all aspects in the operation of museums and entities conducting museum activities. They are studied annually, with a more detailed analysis conducted every four years. Given the less dynamic character of changes in infrastructure, safety and security, this area constitutes an exception and is examined every four years only.

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



4.

Research tools

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

Given the broad thematic scope of the identified areas, two types of research tools are used:

- » **Primary questionnaires** – with unaltered scope, dedicated to aspects monitored annually;
- » **Thematic questionnaires** – for a more detailed analysis of aspects selected from the primary questionnaire, conducted every four years.

Thematic questionnaires provide for an in-depth exploration of areas that do not need to be monitored on an annual basis – changes in selected aspects become visible in the perspective of several years.

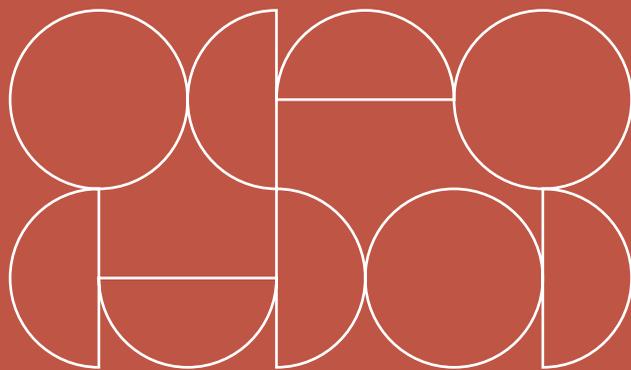
Both research tools are accordingly adapted to:

- » Cultural institutions;
- » Entities without the status of a cultural institution.

This differentiation of forms by institution type was necessary due to differences in how both types are organised and managed.

The 2020 survey was conducted between 30 March and 30 April 2021. The area studied in detail in the thematic survey for this period was **Collections**.

II Museums in 2020



1.

General information

1.1. Introduction

A total of 215 museums with their statutes or rules and regulations approved by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage took part in the 2020 edition of *Museum Statistics*. They accounted for nearly a quarter of all museum institutions within the purview of the Act on Museums of 21 November 1996.¹ The *Museum Statistics* survey was conducted at the end of March and in April 2021.

Of all museums participating in this edition of the project, most were located in the Mazowieckie voivodeship (17.7%), while the Podlaskie voivodeship was represented the least (0.9%). Over half of the studied museums (45.6%) operated in administrative areas with populations between 10,001 and 100,000 people. Just over one fifth was based in large cities with more than 500,000 residents. The vast majority of the studied museums (nearly 90%) were active in urban areas.

Open-air museums accounted for only 16,3% of all institutions that submitted their questionnaires.

Most museums participating in the study did not have museum branches. Less than 30% reported having a more complex organisational structure and operating a total of 173 branches. Nearly 60% of the museums described their collection profile as interdisciplinary. Those with a homogeneous profile were primarily history museums (nearly 24%), with an equally large number describing their collection profile as different from the listed categories (22.7%). Similar group sizes were reported for ethnography and anthropology museums (14.8%), science and technology museums (12.5%), and specialised museums (10.2%). Archaeology and

natural history museums were the least represented in the studied group (3.4% and only 1.1%, respectively).

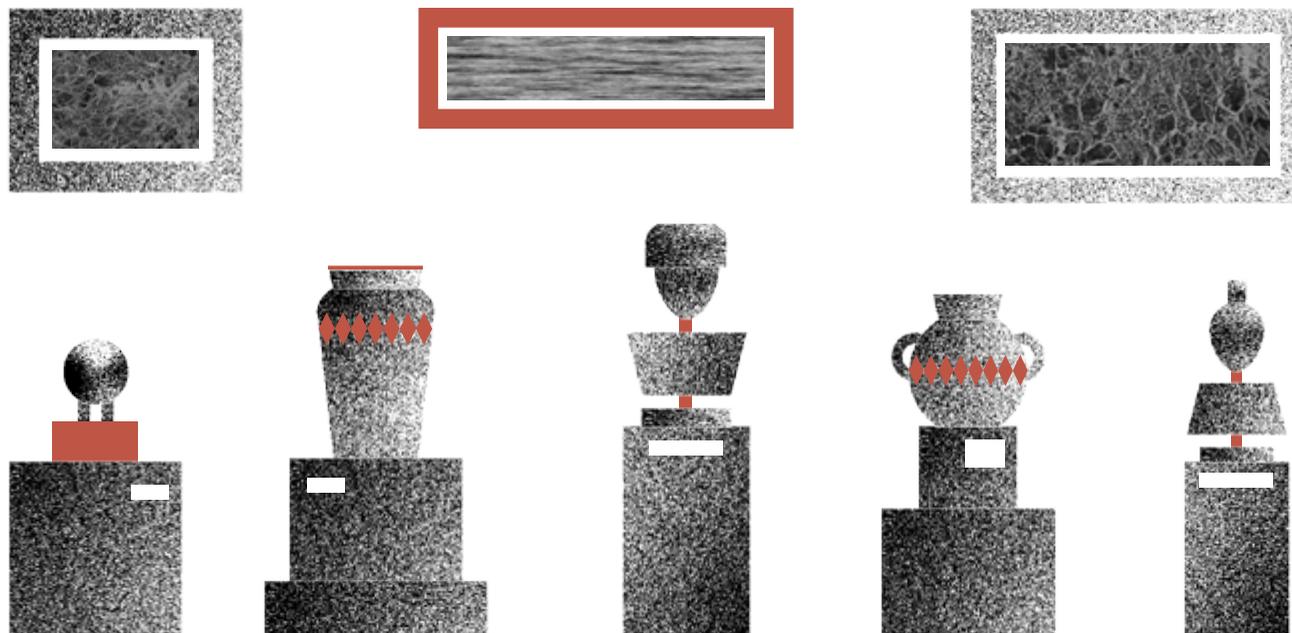
The vast majority of institutions participating in the study (nearly 90%) were publicly funded, while those relying on private funding accounted for 7%. Only 3.3% of all studied museums functioned as public-private partnerships. With more than 75% of the museums operated by local governments, the latter prevailed as organising authorities. State institutions and museums without legal personality accounted for a little over 12% each. The former were organised by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, as well as other ministries, while the latter mostly by foundations and associations (altogether over 5% of all institutions). A total of 14% were museums co-managed by more than one entity.

¹The List of Museums by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (as of 4 January 2021)

Almost 41% of the respondents were ‘registered museums’, i.e. 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.

Most museums (over 90%) indicated their statute as a basis for the museum operations, with only 7.4% pointing to their rules and regulations.

Nearly 95% of the museums declared running their own websites. Half of those that did, reported more than 118,256 page views over the year, while the median value of unique visitors amounted to 34,310.



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

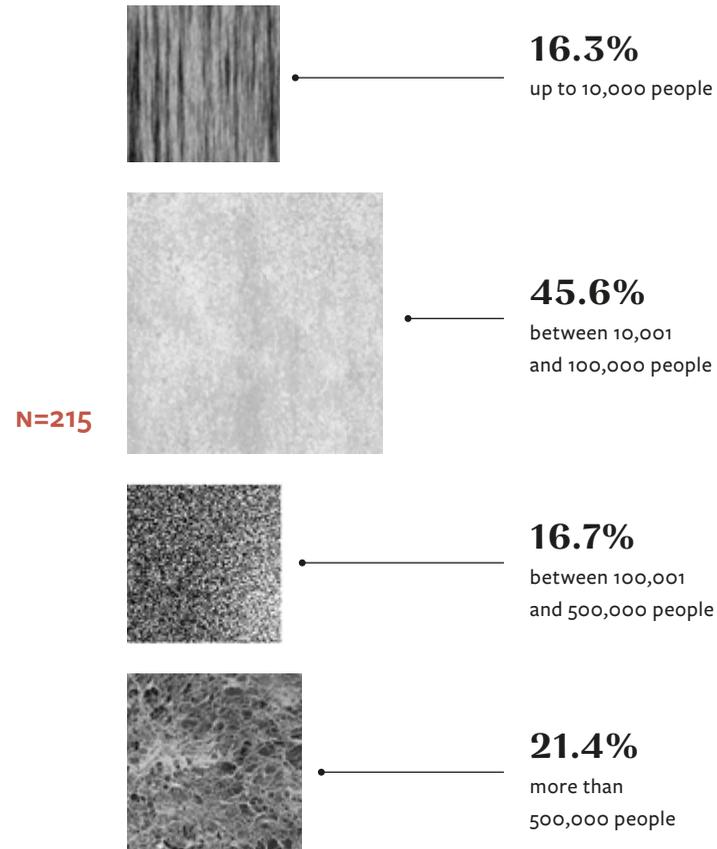
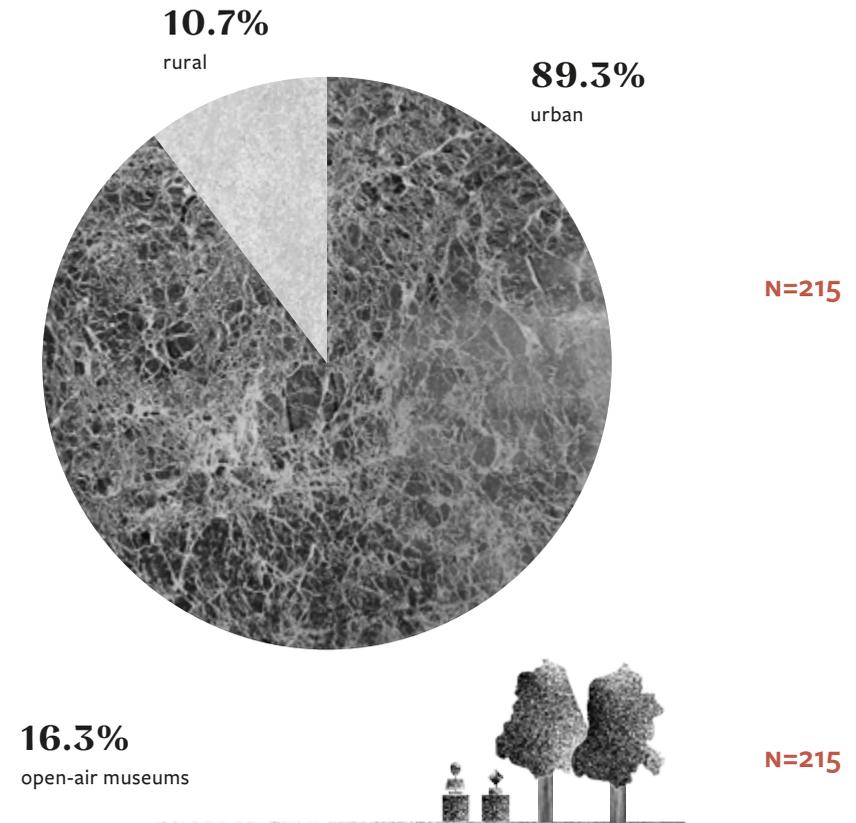


Figure 7. Type of the administrative area where the museum operates



1.3. Activity profile

Figure 8. Museums by type

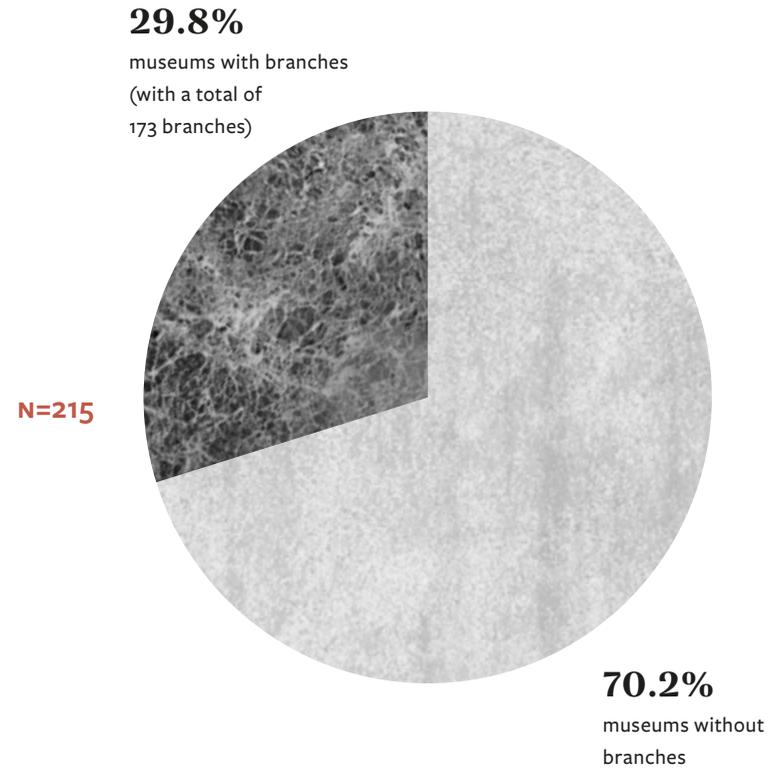


Figure 9. Museums by collection type

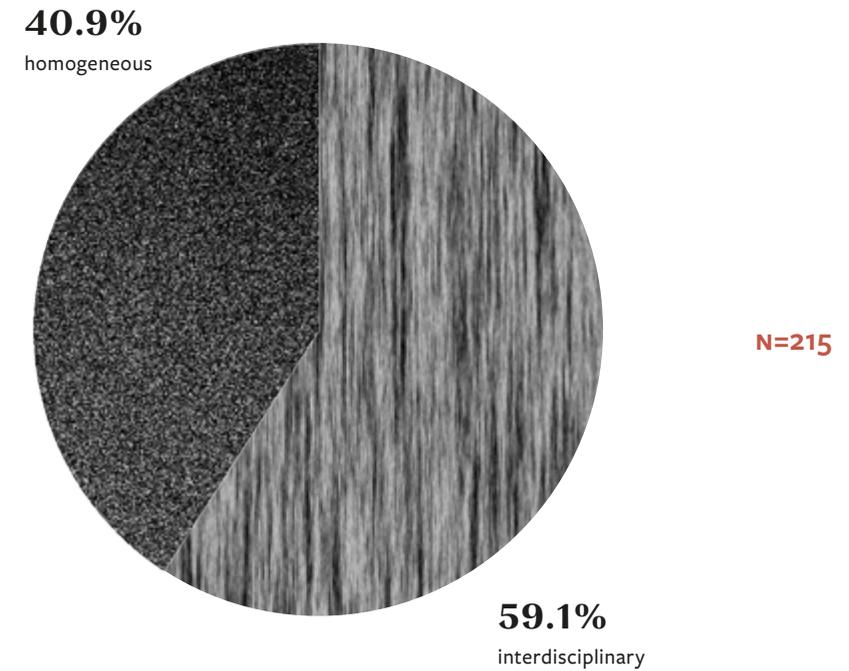
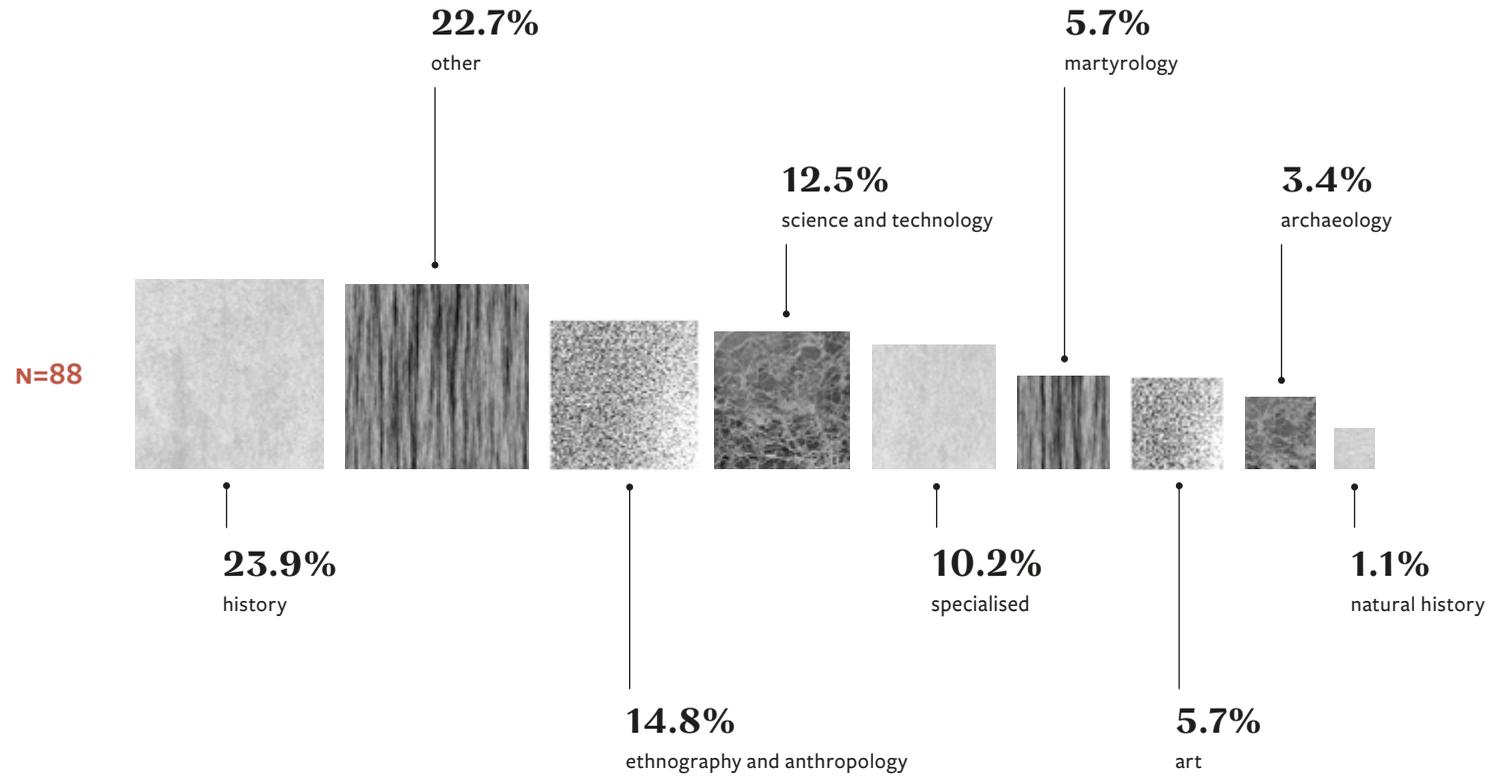


Figure 10. Specialisation of museums with homogeneous types of collections



1.4. Operational/ organisational foundations

Figure 11. Source of funding

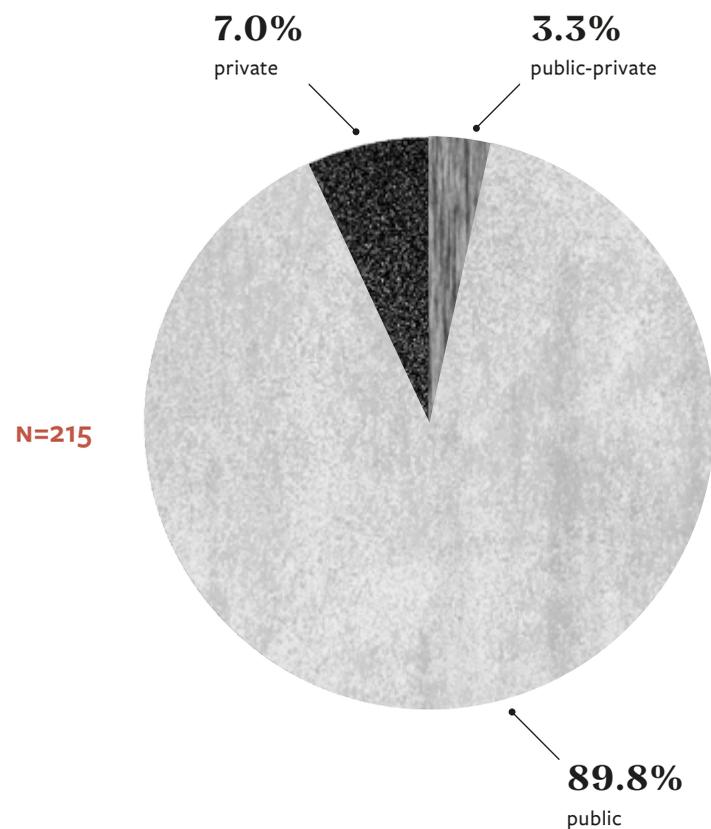


Figure 12. Organisational and legal form of the museum

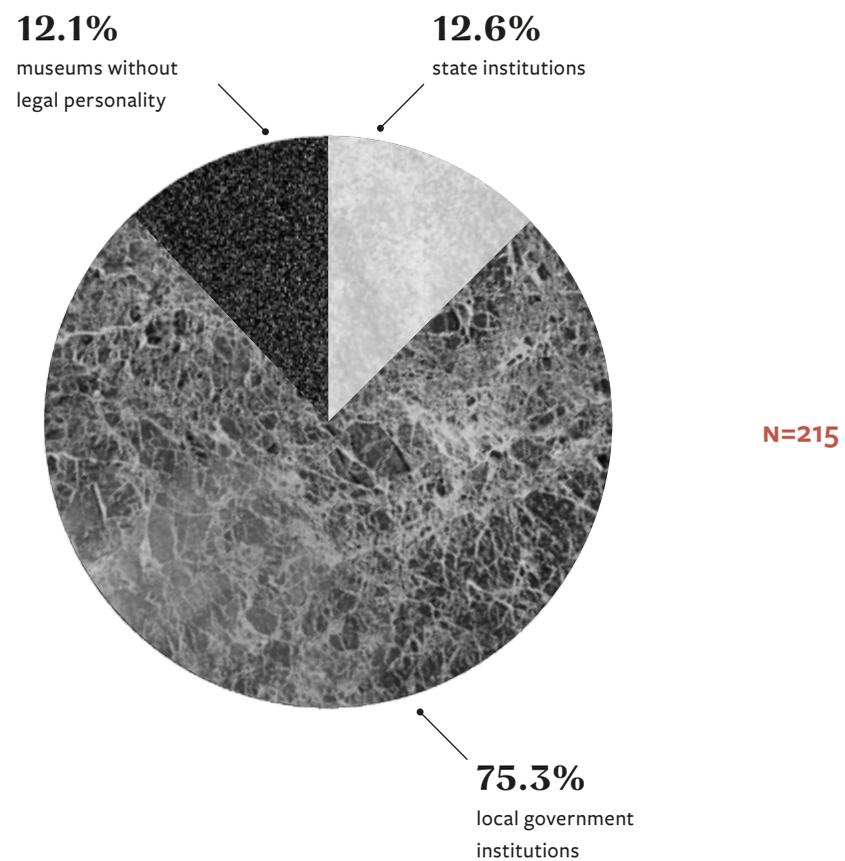


Figure 13. Type of organising authority

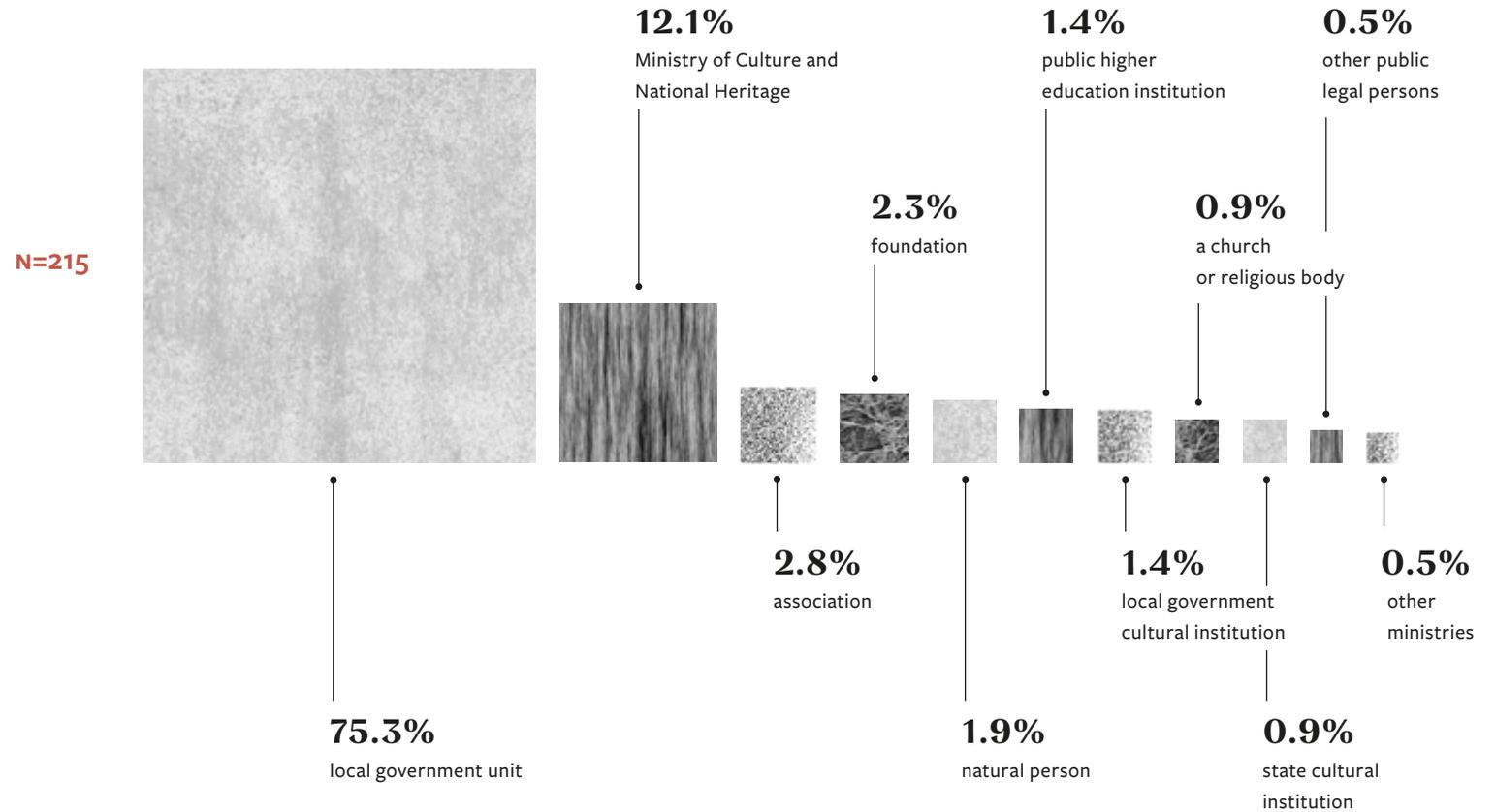


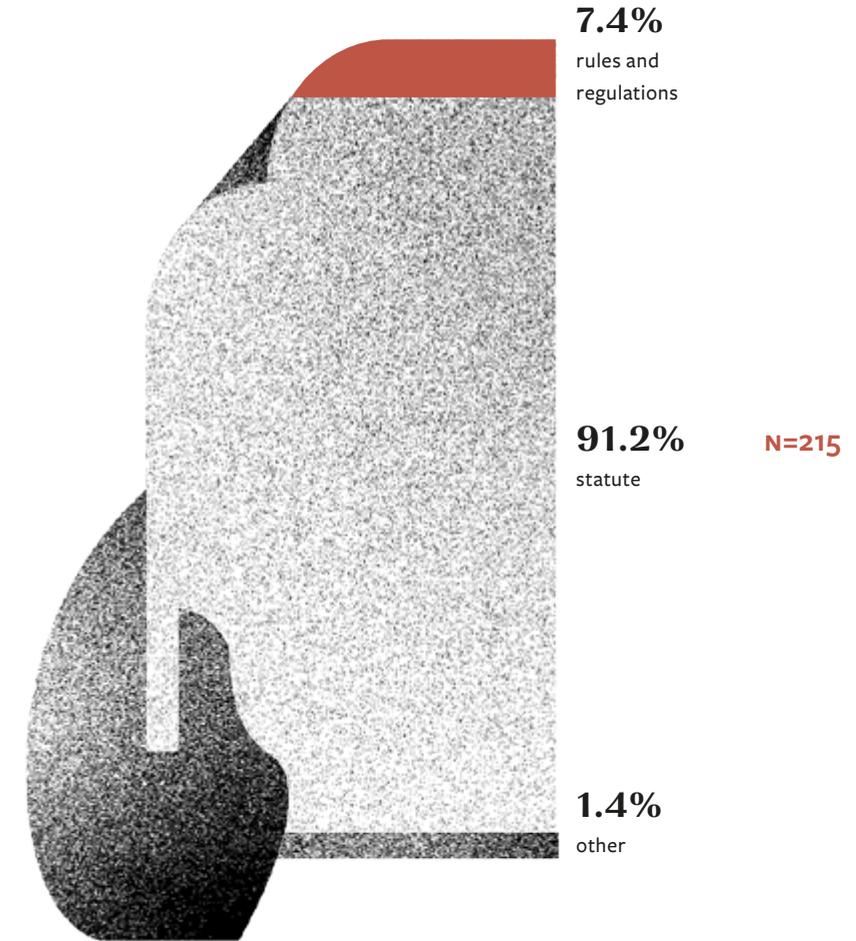
Figure 14. Museums with the 'co-managed' status



Figure 15. Museums entered in the State Register of Museums



Figure 16. Document serving as a basis for museum operations



1.5. Website

Figure 17. Museums with their own website

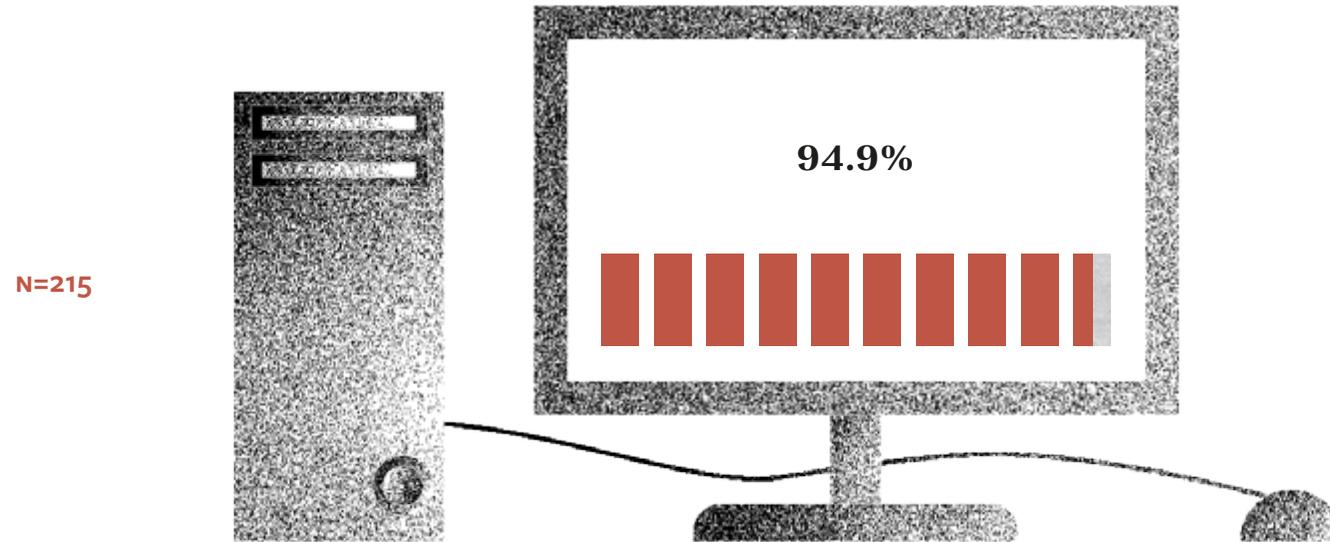


Figure 18. Views per year

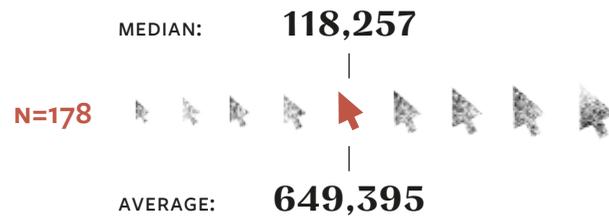
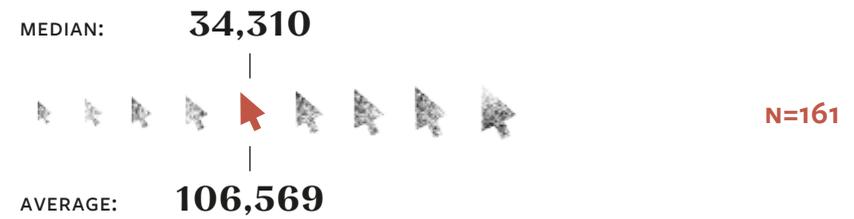


Figure 19. Unique users per year



2.

Dissemination activities

2.1. Introduction

In 2020, permanent exhibitions were held by 93% of the studied museums, of which 36.6% modernised their exhibitions in the reporting year. Nearly 90% organised also temporary exhibitions – eight on average (the median value was six).

Most museums prepared temporary exhibitions on their own – three fifths of such exhibitions were held individually. Co-organised exhibitions accounted for 16.6% of temporary exhibitions in the reporting year – a slightly lower number compared to those loaned from Poland (17.8% of temporary exhibitions). Exhibitions loaned from abroad constituted the smallest group (only 1.8% of all exhibitions). Outdoor exhibitions accounted for less than 17%, even though nearly half of the respondents declared the organisation of such exhibitions in the questionnaire. Outdoor events were held by over half of the institutions (54.8%).

In 2020, online exhibitions were organised by nearly half of the studied museums (49.8%) – a significant increase compared to one fifth of the museums in the previous reporting year (2019). The average number of the exhibitions presented online came close to four, while the average number of visits to these exhibitions was 22,613. Nearly one tenth of the institutions participating in the study held temporary exhibitions abroad, mostly in Japan and the Czech Republic.

Of all studied museums, less than 70% issued publications with the ISBN/ISSN number. Books were published by more than half of the museums, with over a quarter of them releasing books online. Only 23.3% of the respondents published journals in the reporting year; however, nearly half of them made their journals available online.

Research and scientific activities were conducted by approximately half of the museums and research programmes by less than 45%. Most of the latter were implemented independently (77.4%), with less than a quarter held in co-operation with other institutions.

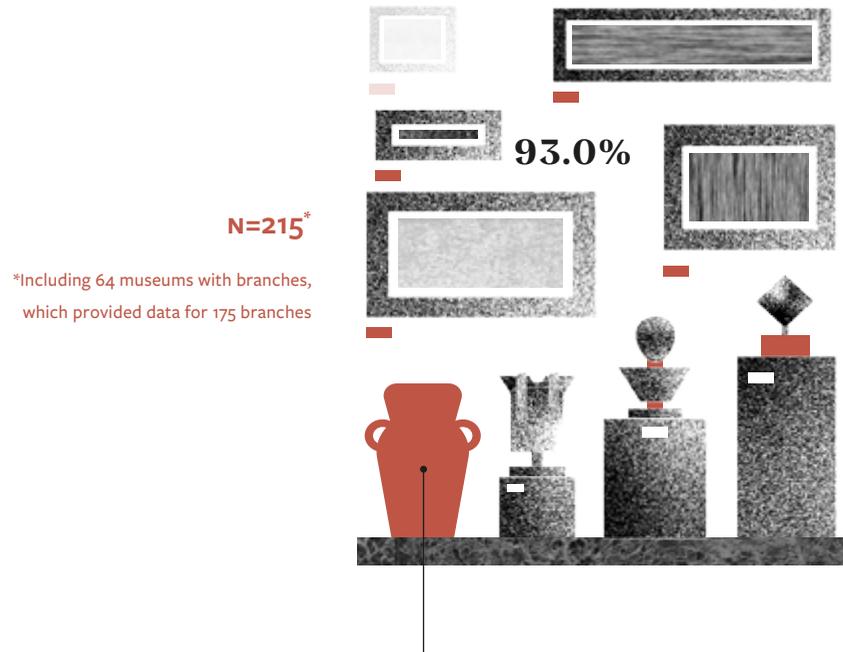
The vast majority of the studied museums (94%) were involved in promoting science and education. The median of participants in all educational activities amounted to 2,857. Over 95% of institutions active in this area organised museum lessons and workshops. Most museums offered guided tours (78.5%) and lectures (76.9%), while more than half held concerts. Activities aimed at the promotion of science and education were also held online, with nearly 75% of the respondents organising museum lessons and virtual guided tours.

²The report *Museums in 2019*.

2.2. Exhibition activities

Permanent exhibitions

Figure 20. Museums with permanent exhibitions



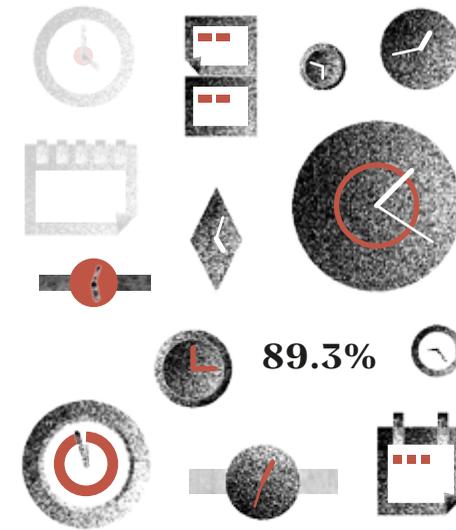
N=194*

of museums with permanent exhibitions modernised them in the reporting year

*Including 57 museums with branches, which provided data for 152 branches

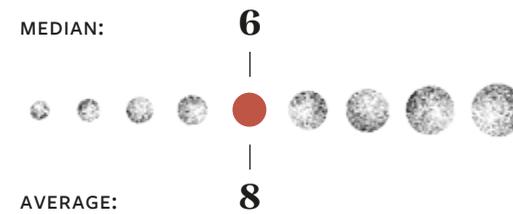
Temporary exhibitions

Figure 21. Museums that held temporary exhibitions



*Including 64 museums with branches, which provided data for 175 branches

Figure 22. Organised temporary exhibitions



N=192*

*Including 63 museums with branches, which provided data for 109 branches

Figure 23. Types of temporary exhibitions

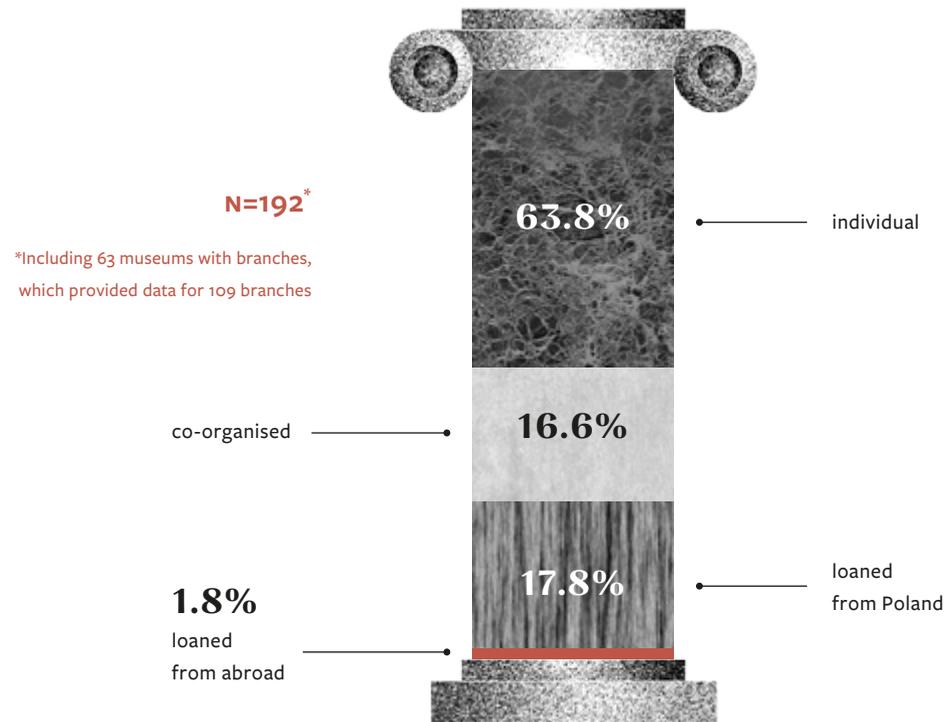


Figure 24. Museums that organised outdoor events

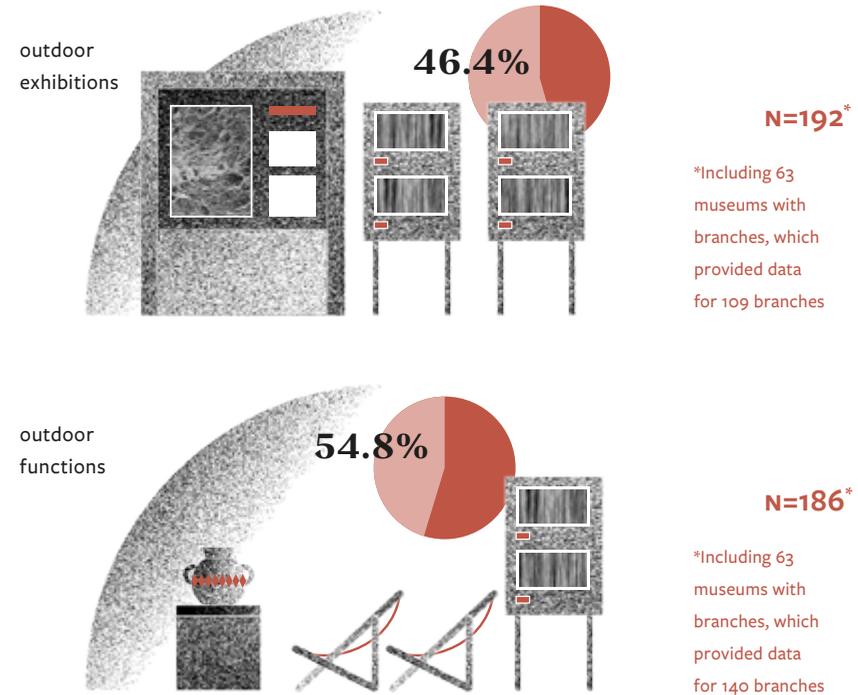


Figure 25. Museums that held online exhibitions

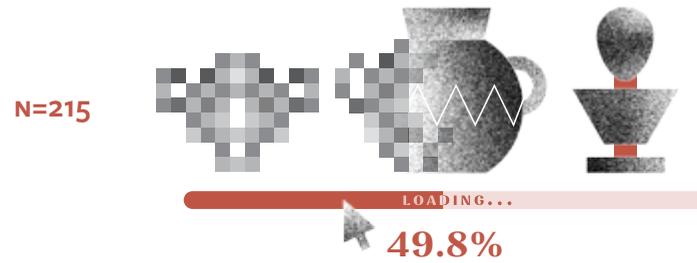


Figure 26. Exhibitions held online

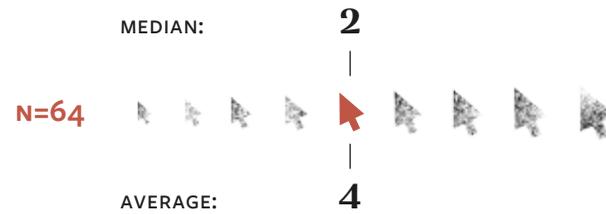


Figure 27. Visits to online exhibitions

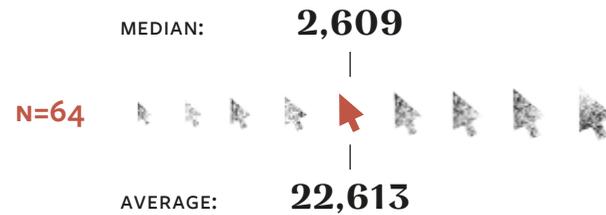
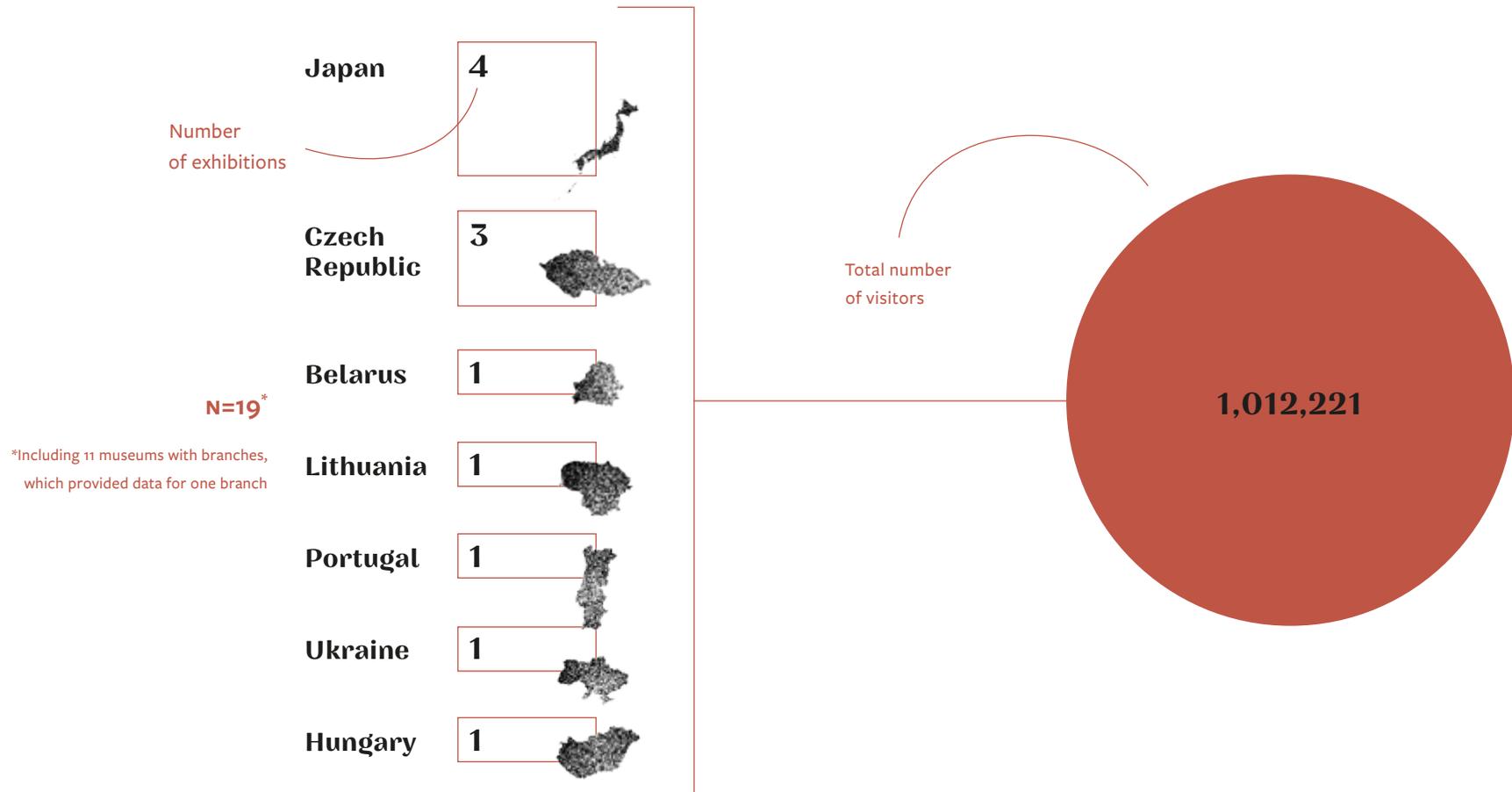


Figure 28. Museums that organised exhibitions abroad



*Including 63 museums with branches, which provided data for 109 branches

Figure 29. Countries where exhibitions were held

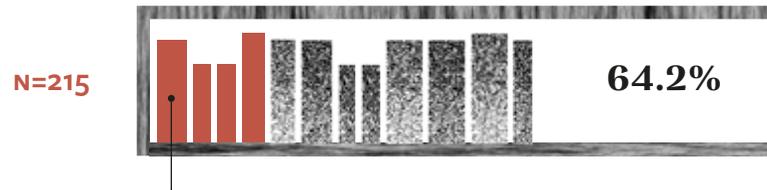


2.3. Publishing activities

Figure 30. Museums that issued publications with ISBN/ISSN



Figure 31. Museums that published books



27.5%
of book publishing museums published their books online

N=138

Figure 32. Printed books

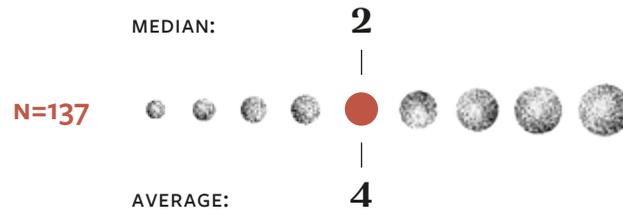
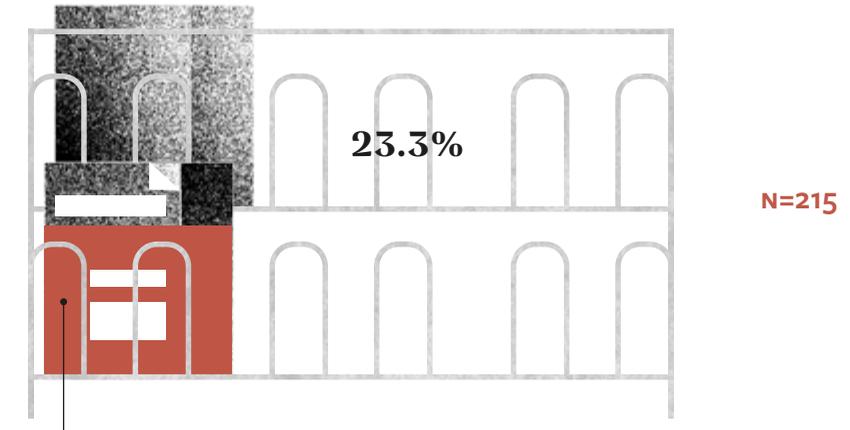


Figure 33. Museums that published journals



44.0%
of journal publishing museums published their journals online

N=50

Figure 34. Printed journals



2.4. Research and scientific activities

Figure 35. Museums that conducted research and scientific activities

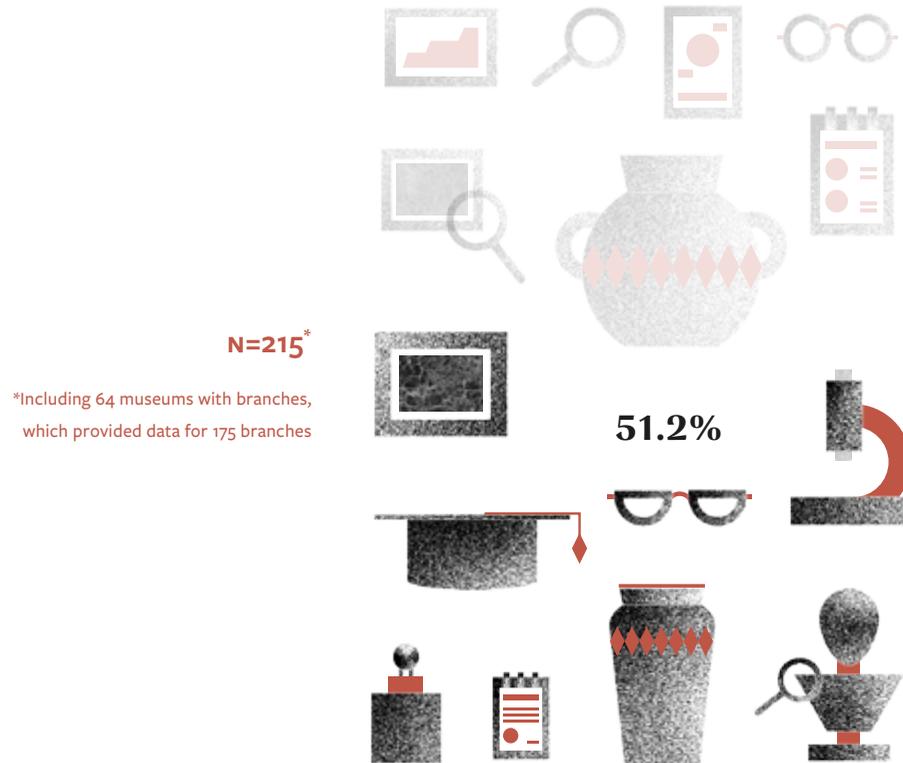
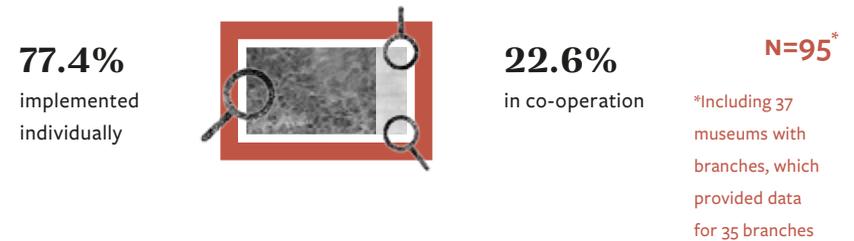


Figure 36. Museums that implemented research programmes



Figure 37. Method of research programme implementation



2.5. Promotion of science and education

Figure 38. Museums offering on-site activities promoting science and education

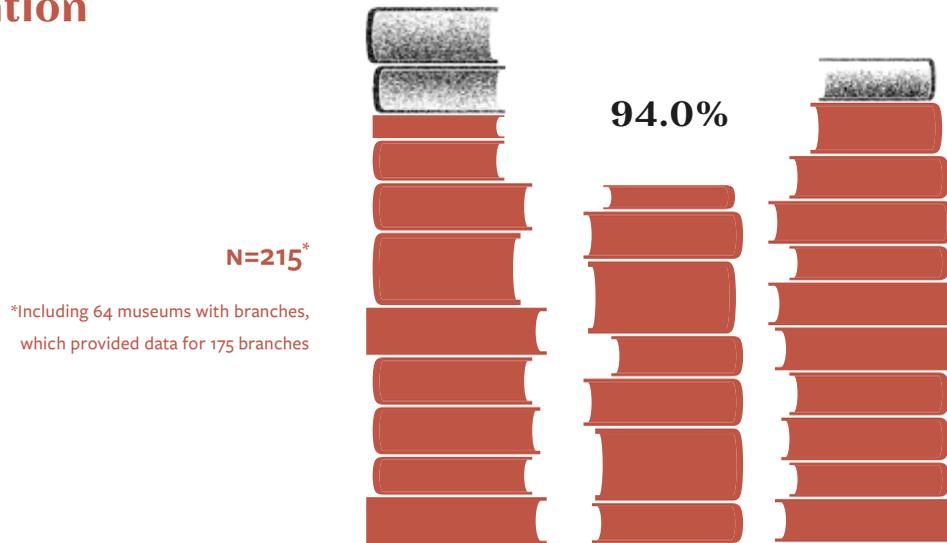


Figure 39. Participants in educational activities

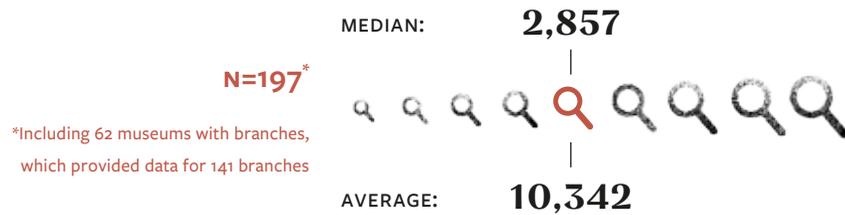
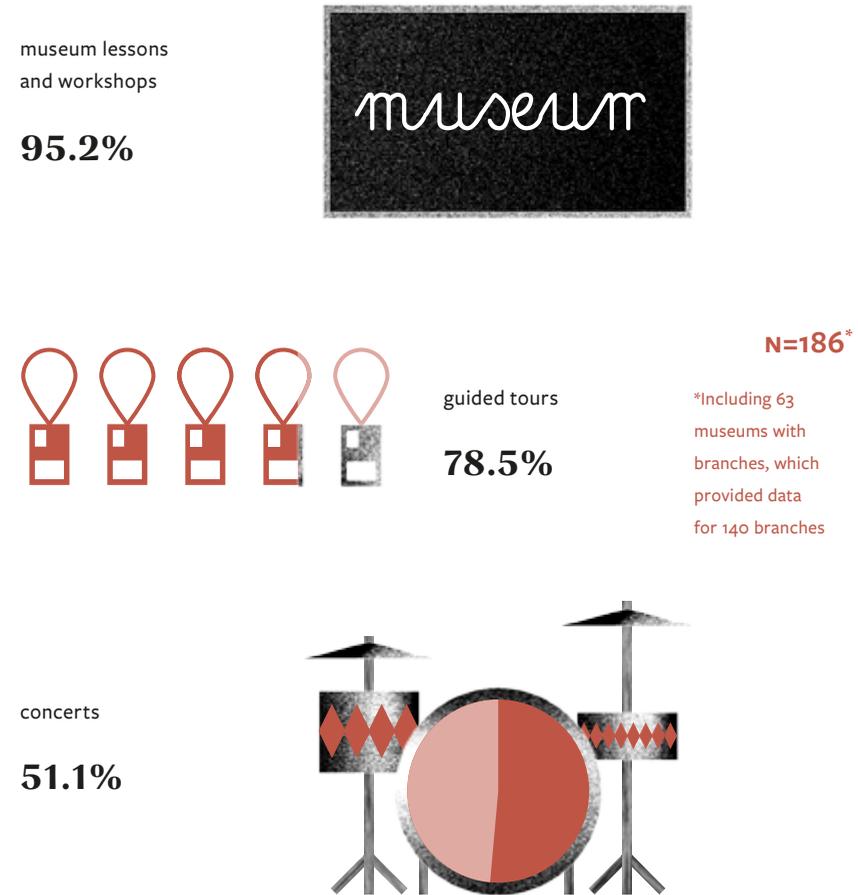
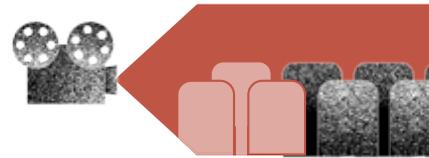


Figure 40. Types of activities promoting science and education



2.5. PROMOTION OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

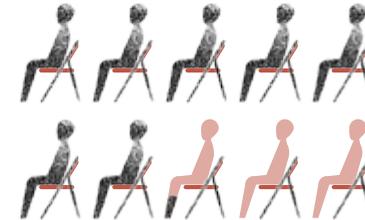
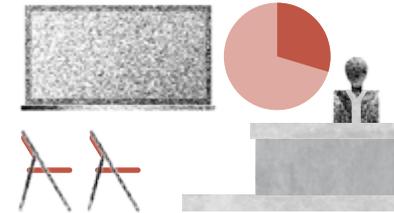


film screenings

31.7%

conferences, scientific sessions, seminars, and symposia

33.3%



lectures, readings, presentations, and meetings

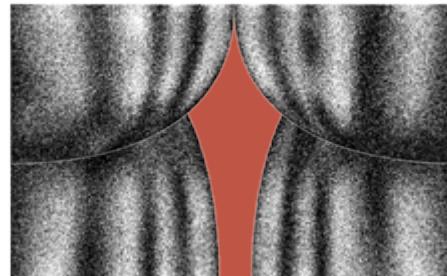
76.9%

N=186*

*Including 63 museums with branches, which provided data for 140 branches

performances

11.3%



other, e.g. competitions, educational walks, city games

36.0%

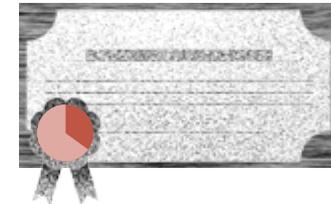


Figure 41. Museums that made their events for the promotion of science and education available online

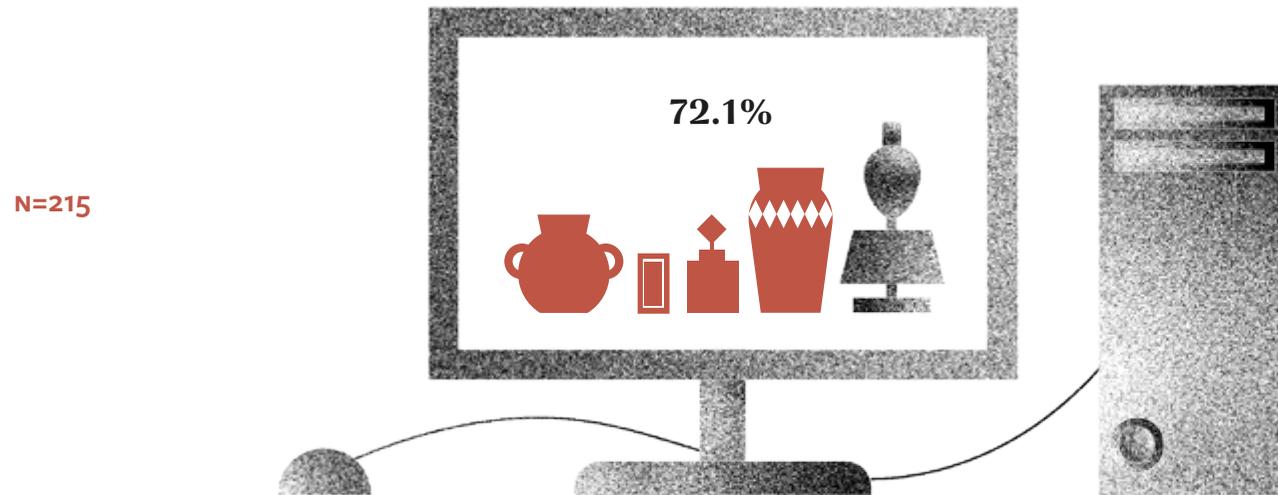


Figure 42. Activities held online

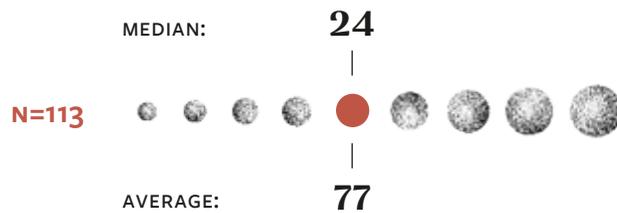


Figure 43. Participants in online activities



3.

Collections

3.1. Introduction

In the studied group, the median value for objects entered in the inventories was 11,925. The increase in new museum collection objects, shown as the average ratio of objects entered in the inventories in the reporting year to all objects in the inventories, was 4%. Half of the museums with long-term loan registers had 315 or more objects registered as long-term loans. On average, the percentage of long-term loans registered in the reporting year compared to all long-term loans was 11%, while the average ratio of long-term loans removed from the registers in the reporting year to all long-term loans was nearly 30%.

Nearly 70% of the studied museums loaned objects short term. The median value for short-term loans-in and loans-out was 147 and 41, respectively.

Over 75% of the institutions had digitised objects. In the group of museums with electronic databases, the median value for all digitised objects was 9,980, while that of objects digitised in the reporting year alone was 439. More than one fifth of museums made their collections available through online catalogues, while nearly 9% were in the process of developing such a catalogue.

In the reporting year, conservation treatments were carried out by nearly 75% of the museums. Complete conservation was performed by almost 60% of all respondents, with half of them having 29 or more objects subjected to complete conservation treatments in 2020.

Of all museums participating in the study, 10.7% reported losses in their collections or collections under their care due to theft, an object gone missing, damage (including fire), or other incidents, while less than 6% reported material losses with respect to other property. The median value for objects lost was assessed at 7.5. Most objects were reported missing (almost 85% of all cases). Nearly 9% of the museums managed to find objects previously reported as objects lost.

3.2. Collections and cataloguing

Figure 44. Number of objects entered in inventories

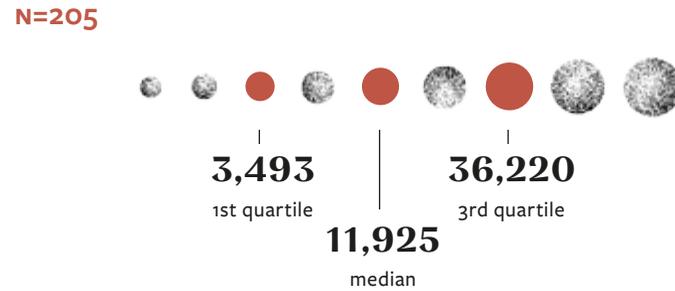


Figure 45. Percentage of objects entered in inventories in the reporting year with respect to all objects in inventories (average)

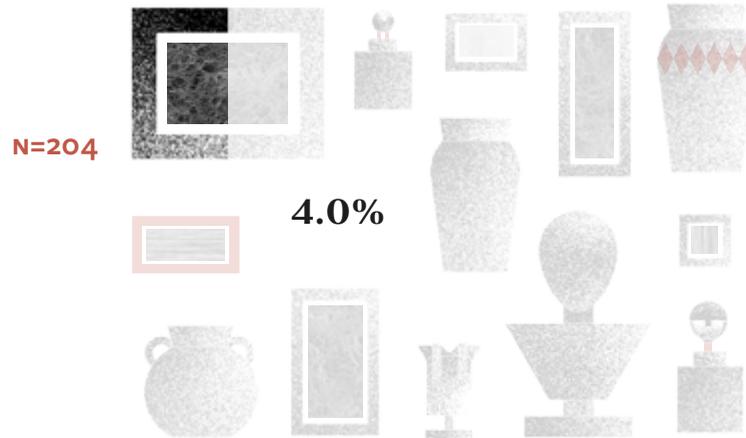


Figure 46. Number of objects registered as long-term loans (for museums that have objects registered as long-term loans)

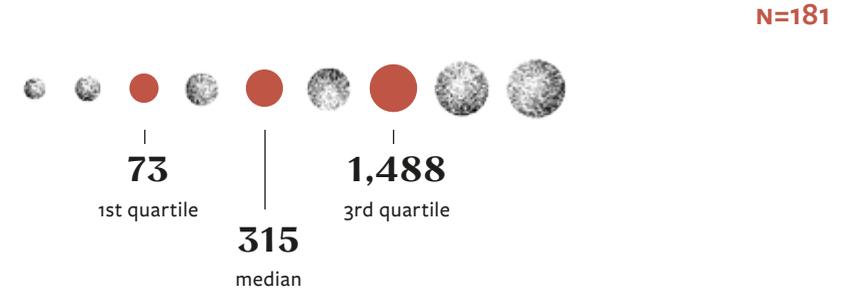


Figure 47. Percentage of objects registered as long-term loans in the reporting year with respect to all objects registered as long-term loans (average)

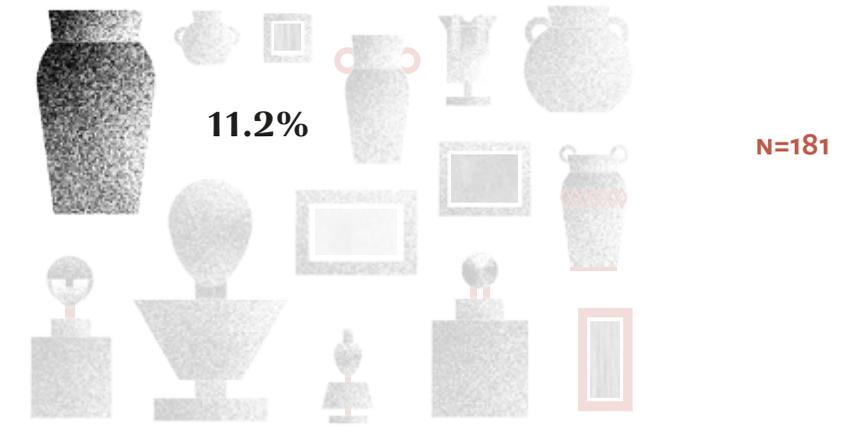


Figure 48. Percentage of objects removed from long-term loans with respect to all objects registered as long-term loans (average)



3.3. Movement of museum objects

Figure 49. Loans-in and loans-out in museums



Figure 50. Loans-in

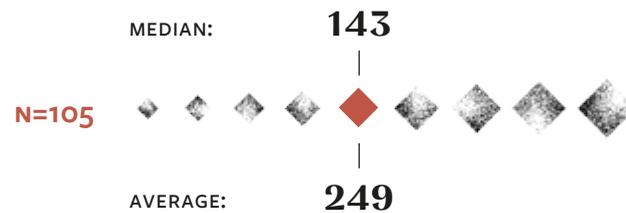
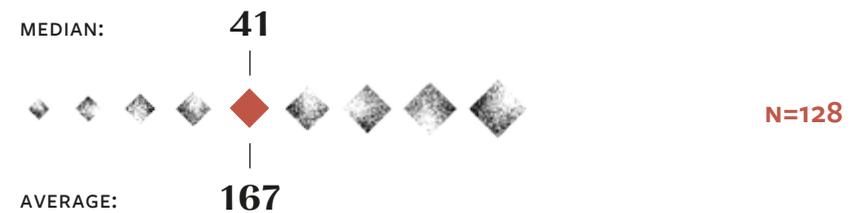


Figure 51. Loans-out



3.4. Digitisation of collections

Figure 52. Museums that were in the process of digitising their collections

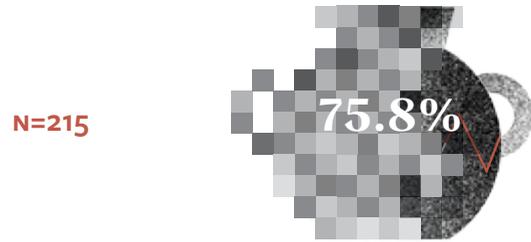


Figure 53. Digitised objects (in total)

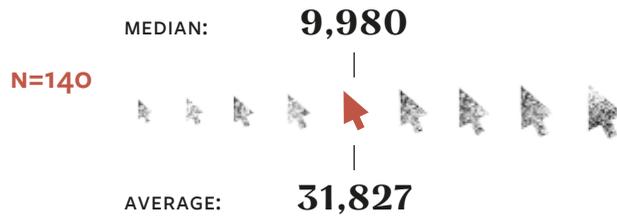


Figure 54. Objects digitised in the reporting year

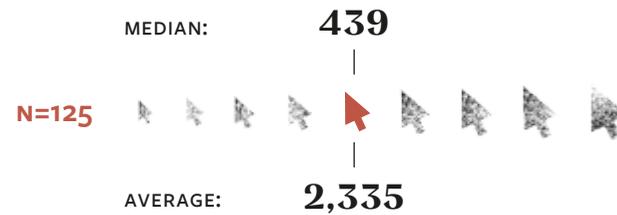


Figure 55. Museums that made collections available through online catalogues

22.5%

of museums made their collections available through online catalogues



8.9%

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

3.5. Conservation

Figure 56. Museums that carried out conservation treatments on their objects

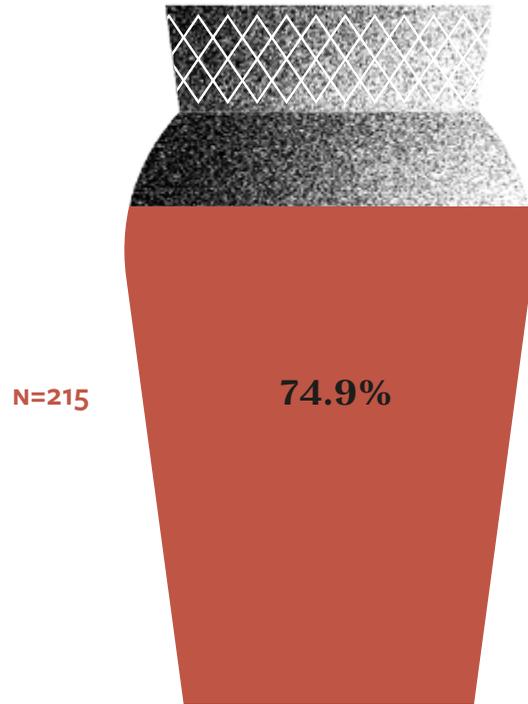
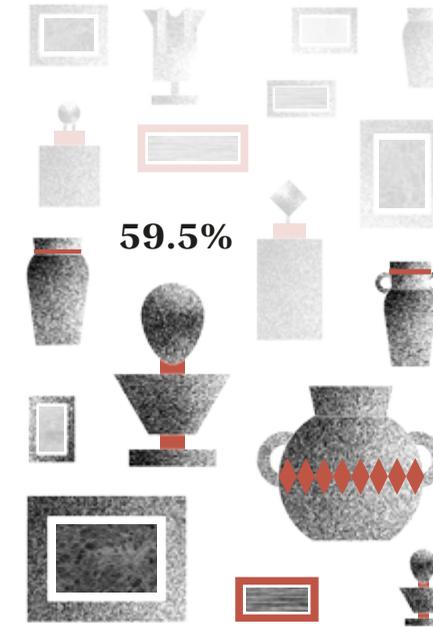
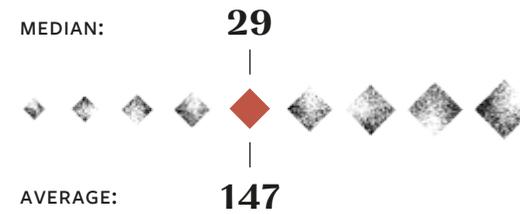


Figure 57. Museums that performed complete conservation treatments



N=215

Figure 58. Complete conservation treatments



N=128

Figure 59. Museums that performed partial conservation treatments

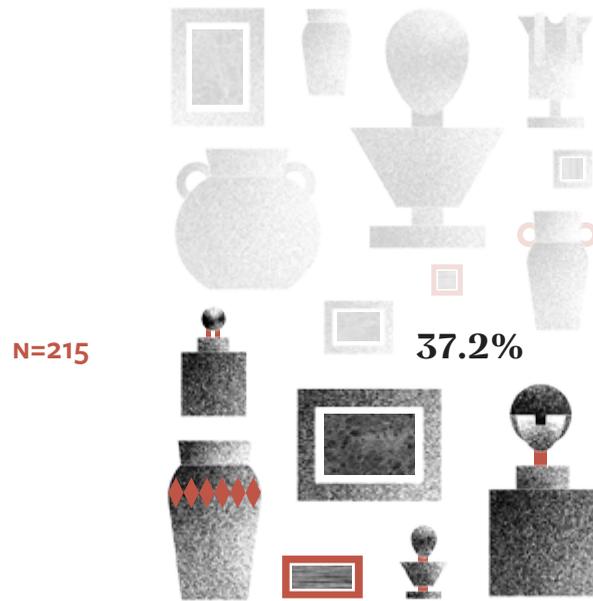


Figure 60. Partial conservation treatments

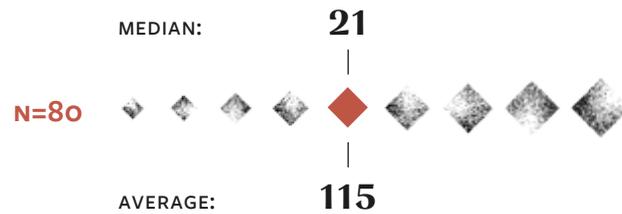


Figure 61. Museums that performed preventive conservation treatments

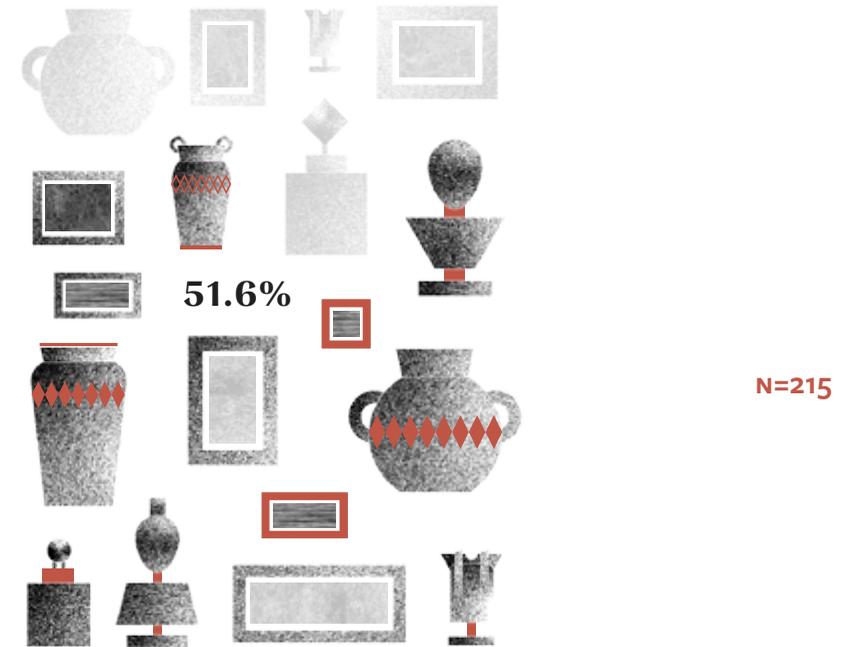
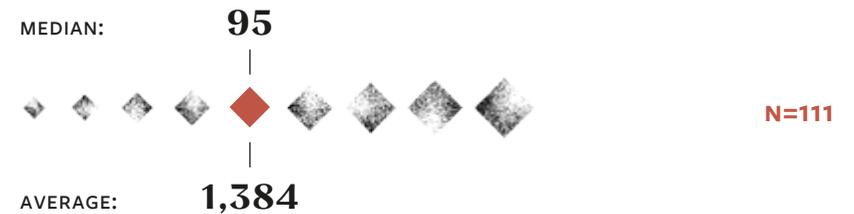


Figure 62. Preventive conservation treatments



3.6. Losses

Figure 63. 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

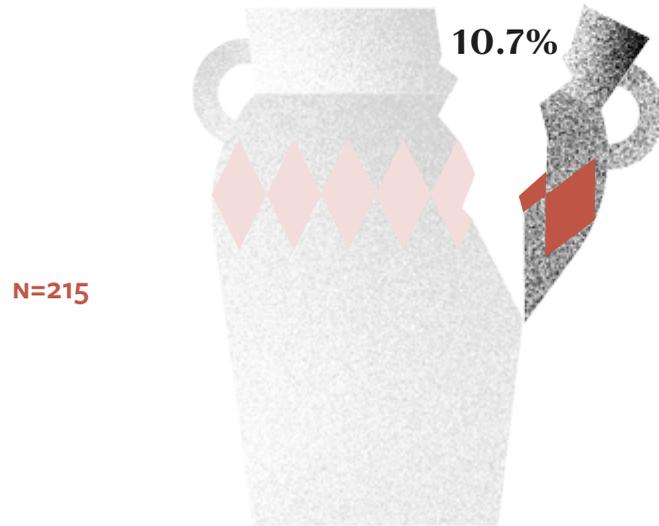


Figure 64. Reported losses

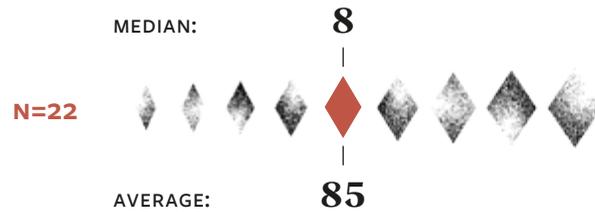
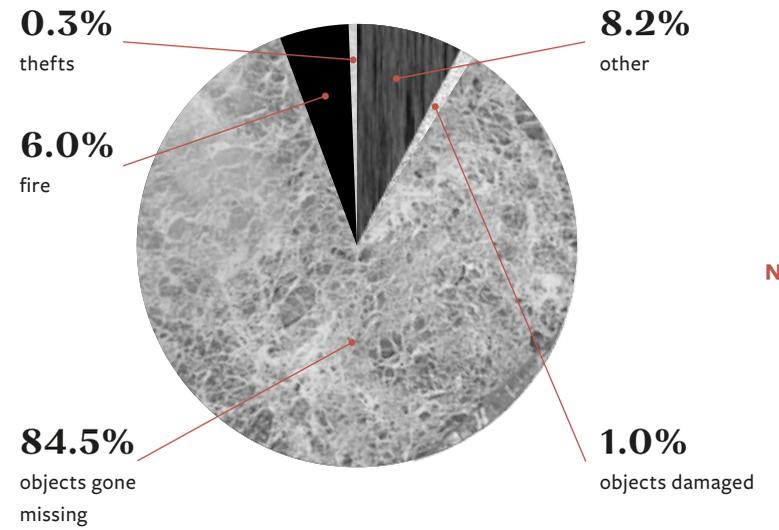


Figure 65. Losses by category



N=138

8.7% of museums found objects previously declared as objects lost

5.6% of museums reported material losses with respect to other property

N=215



4.

Museum management and organisation

4.1. Introduction

Due to restrictions related to COVID-19, museums remained closed to the public for a certain part of the reporting year. When cultural activities could be resumed, some institutions made their facilities or adjacent areas available to visitors. Most museums (77.3%) offered a free admission day, while more than one tenth did not charge admission fees at all. The average ratio of free admissions to overall attendance was over 40%. Among the institutions that participated in the study, accounting for less than a quarter of all museums within the purview of the Act on Museums, the median value for overall attendance was the highest in the Pomorskie and Lubelskie voivodeships.

In 2020, the studied museums employed more women than men. Half of them offered the average gross remuneration of PLN 4,265 or more per employee. The museums employed people under civil law contracts in addition to permanent employees – the ratio of the former to the latter was 86% on average. Museums also collaborated with volunteers, with the average ratio of volunteers to permanent employees amounting to 8%. Of all museums defined as cultural institutions, 95.1% sent their employees to courses and training, while more than 26% to university or doctoral studies.

Half of the museums defined as cultural institutions reported revenues of PLN 3,298,928.50 or more. The median value for the ratio of own contributions to overall revenues was slightly above 4%, while that of the funding provided by the organising authority compared to overall revenues was over 80%. Ticket sales accounted for the largest part of own contributions, with the average ratio of revenues in this

category to own contributions nearing 40%. Comparable revenues were obtained from the rental of museum space and publishing (with the average ratio of each category to own contributions amounting to over 13%).

More than 40% of the museums received requests for access to public information. The vast majority of them (over 90%) were accepted without reservation and only 2.2% of the requests were rejected. Requests for the re-use of public information were submitted to just over one fifth of the museums, with over 80% of them accepted without reservation. More than half of the institutions received requests for access to digital representations of museum objects. Of all requests, only 3.8% were rejected.

4.2. Attendance

Figure 66. Free admissions to overall attendance

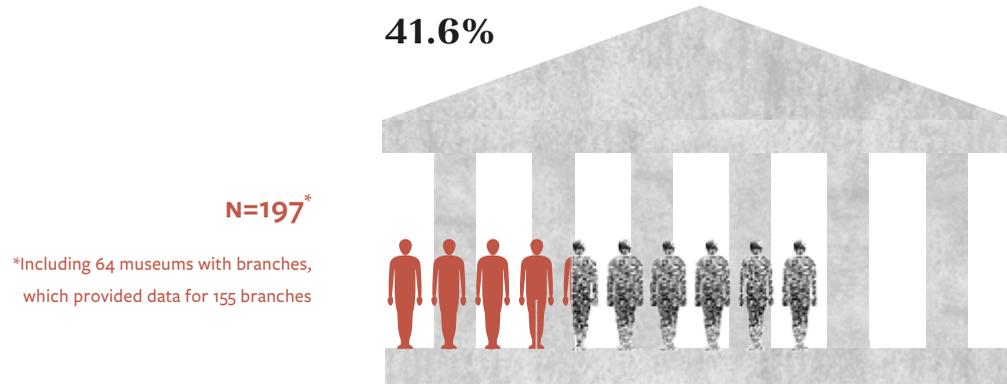


Figure 68. Free admissions

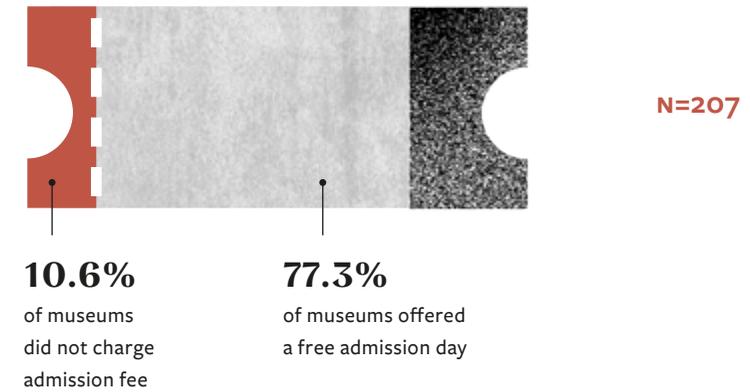


Figure 67. Categories of visitors (in museums that collected such data)

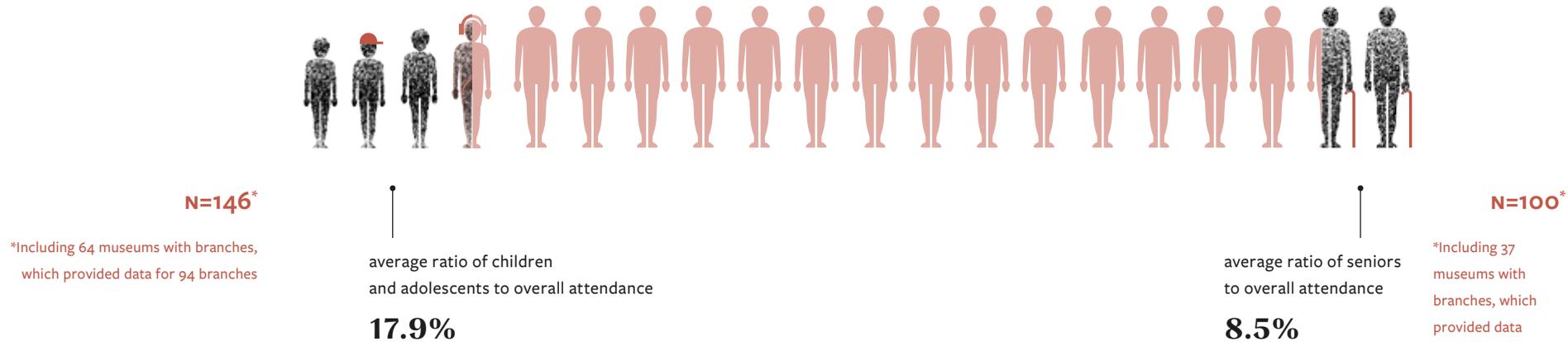
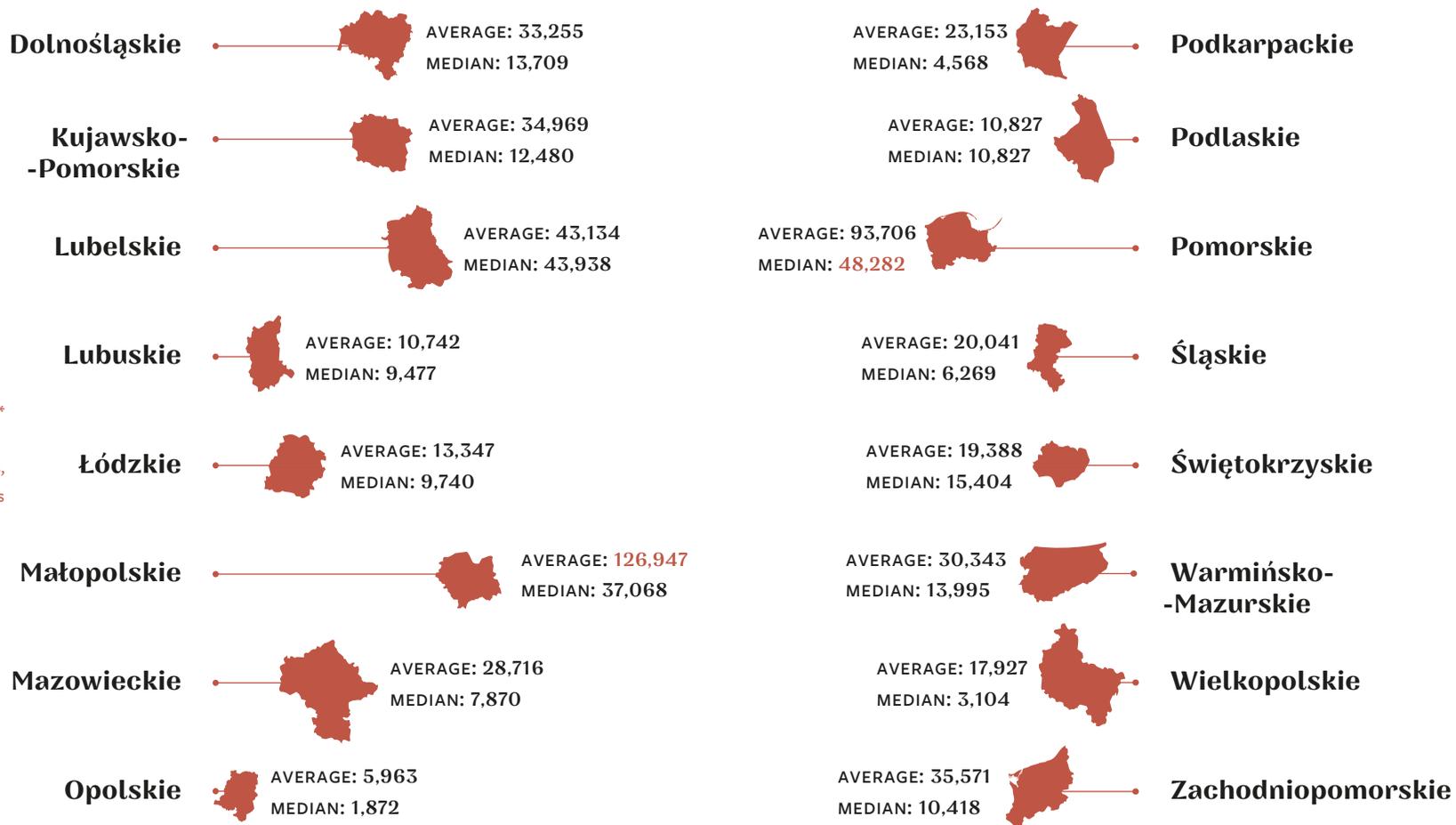


Figure 69. Museum visitors by voivodeship (average and median)

N=201*

*Including 64 museums with branches, which provided data for 159 branches



4.3. Personnel

Figure 70. Permanent employees by gender

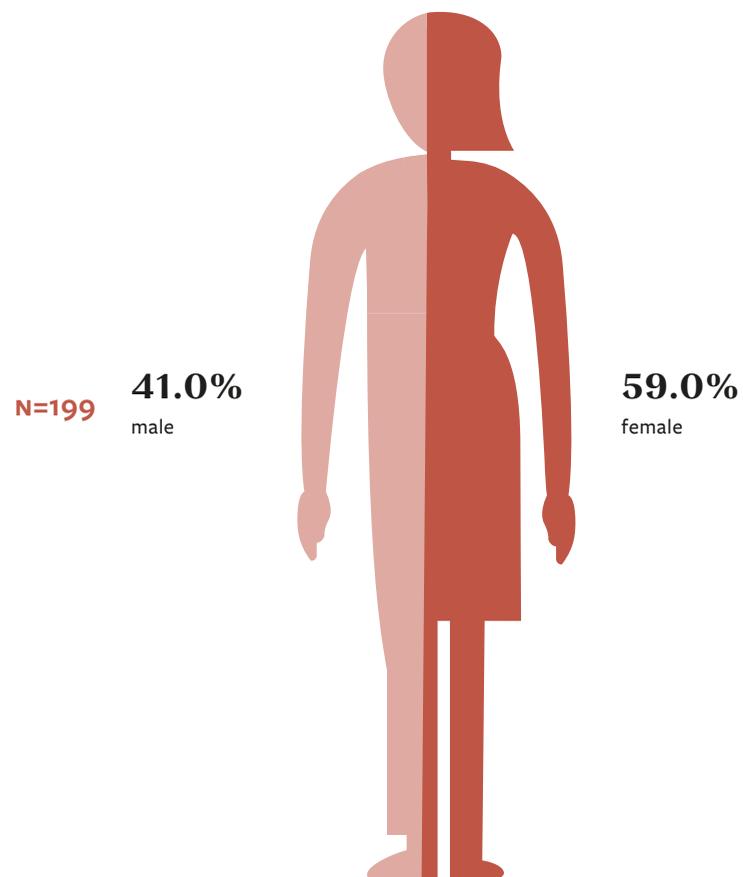


Figure 71. Average gross salary per job

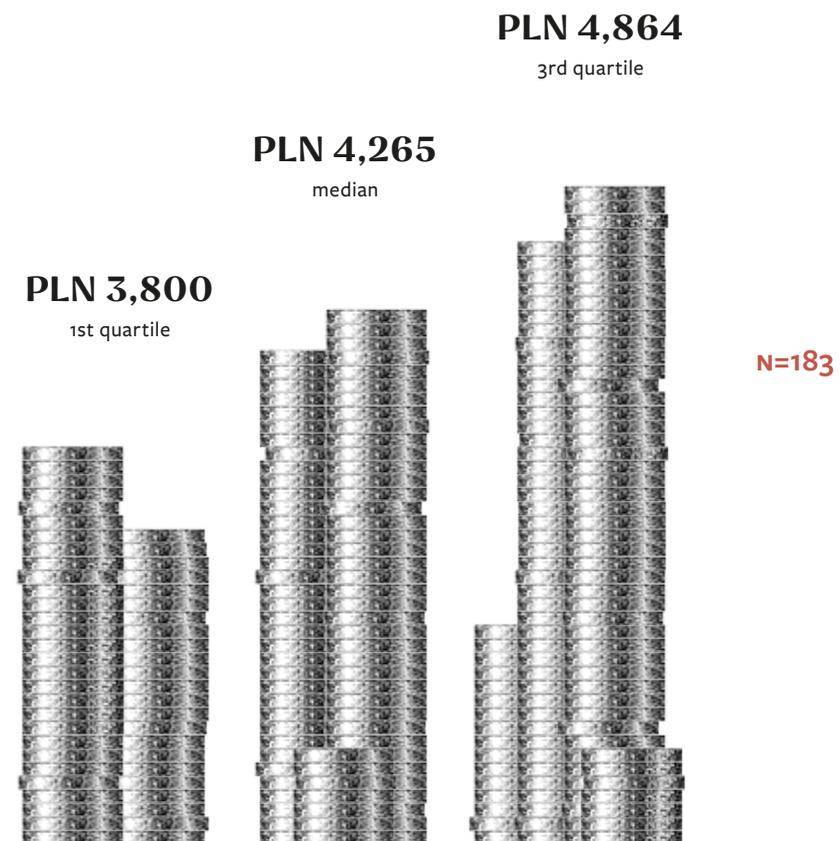
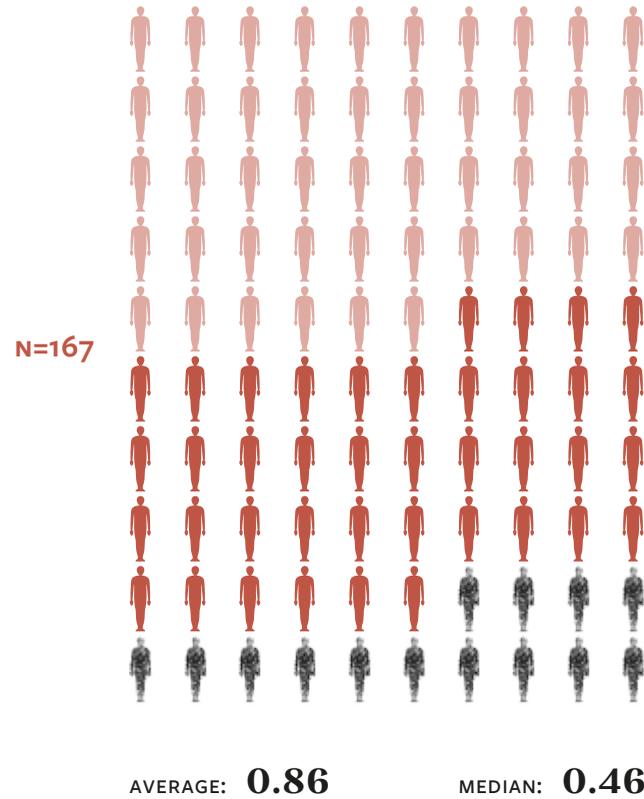


Figure 72. People with civil law contracts vs. permanent employees (calculated for individual institutions)*



*Data for museums defined as cultural institutions

Figure 73. Volunteers vs. permanent employees in the reporting year (calculated for individual institutions)*

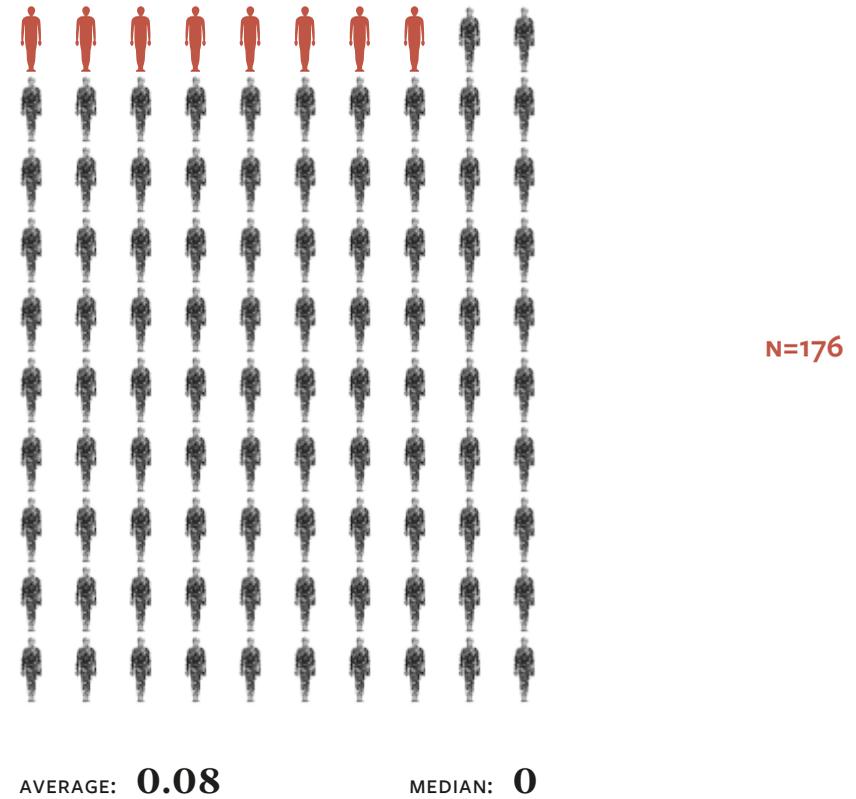
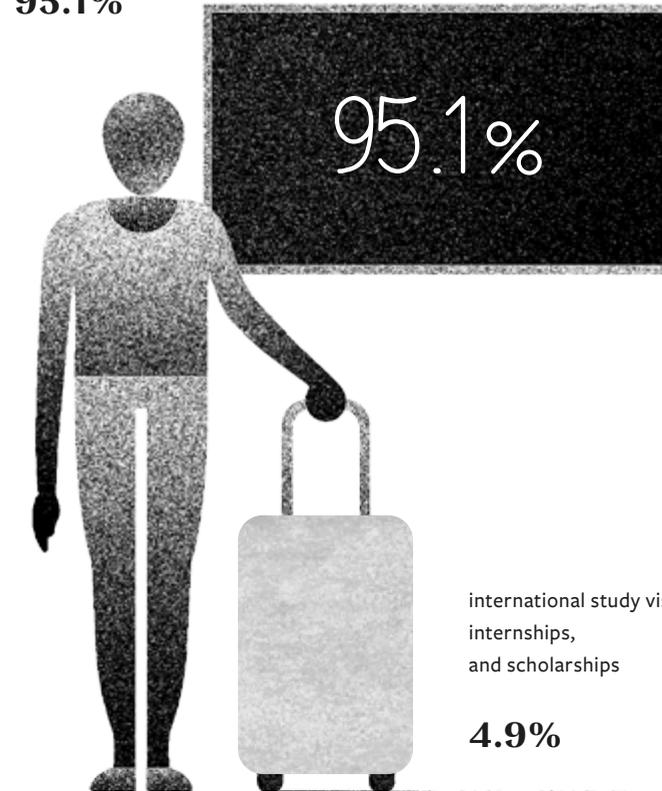


Figure 74. Museums* that sent their employees to:

courses and training
95.1%



N=144

N=144

international study visits,
internships,
and scholarships

4.9%



university and
doctoral studies
26.4%

N=144

4.4. Financial information

*Data for museums defined as cultural institutions

Figure 75. Museum revenues

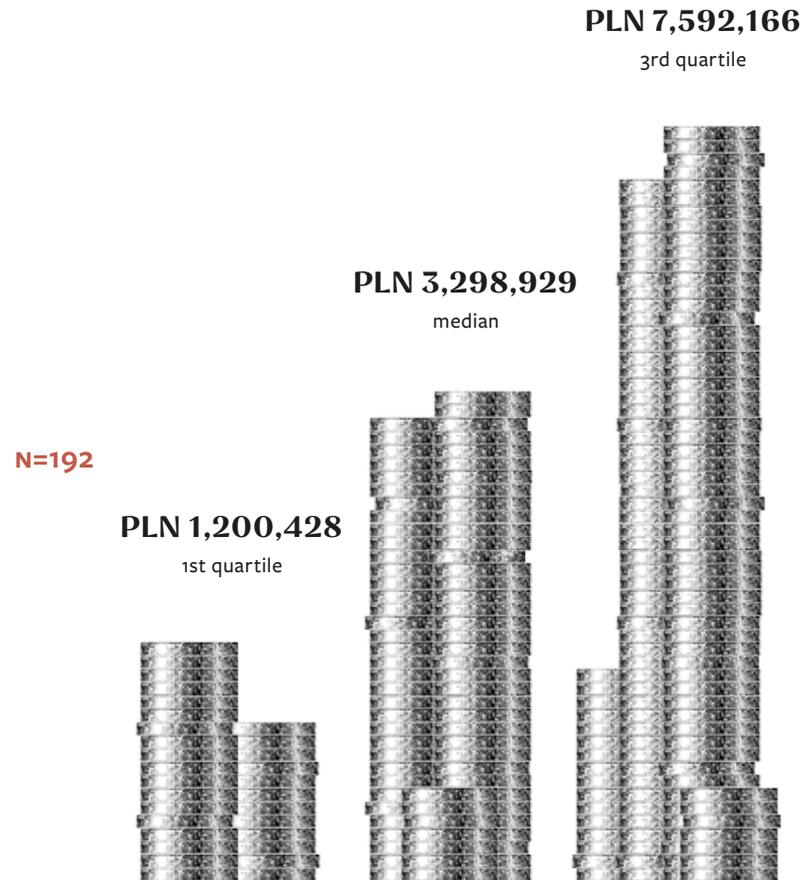


Figure 76. Funding provided by the organising authority compared to overall revenues (in %)*

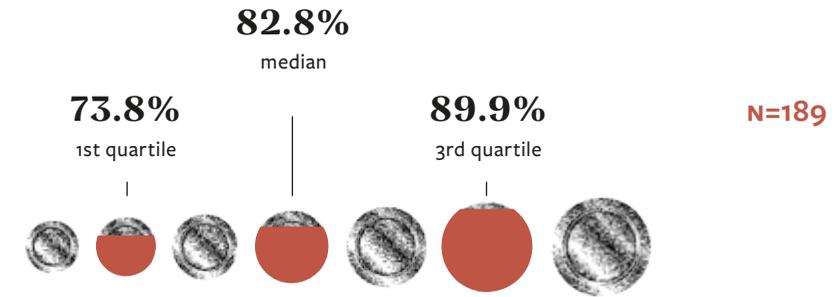


Figure 77. Own contributions compared to overall revenues (in %)*

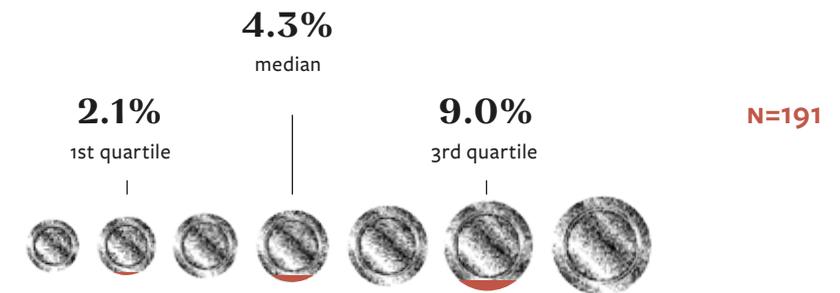
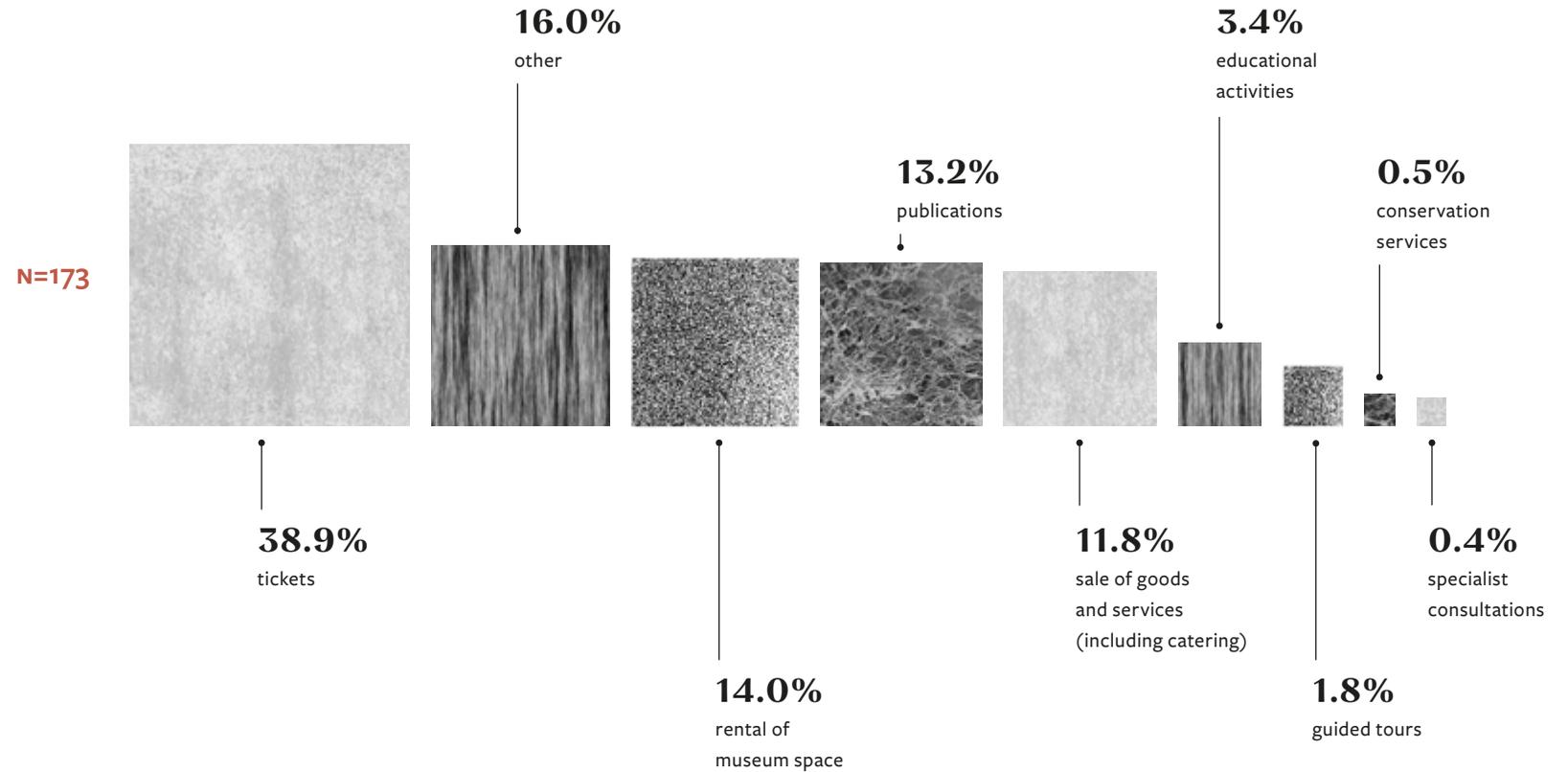


Figure 78. Own contributions by category compared to overall revenues (average)*



*Data for museums defined as cultural institutions

4.5. Re-use*: Public sector information

*Data for museums defined
as cultural institutions

Figure 79. Museums that received requests for access to public sector information

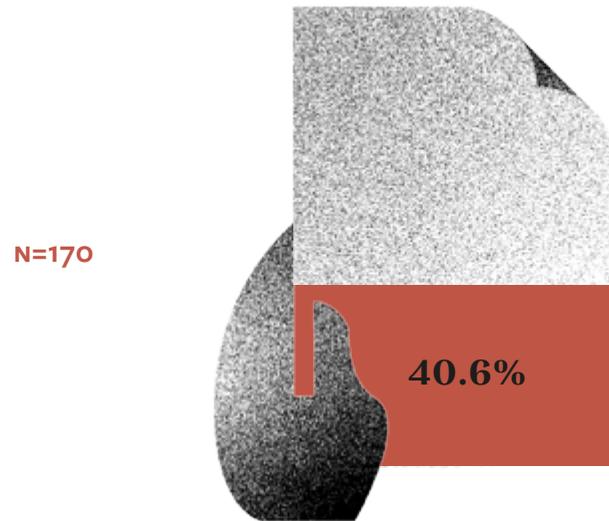


Figure 80. Requests for access to public sector information

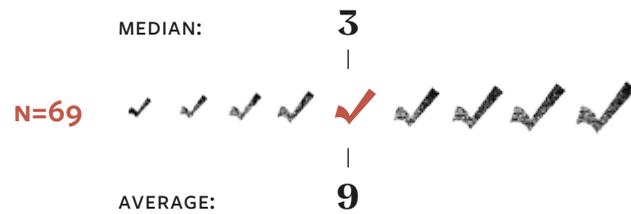


Figure 81. Types of requests for access to public sector information

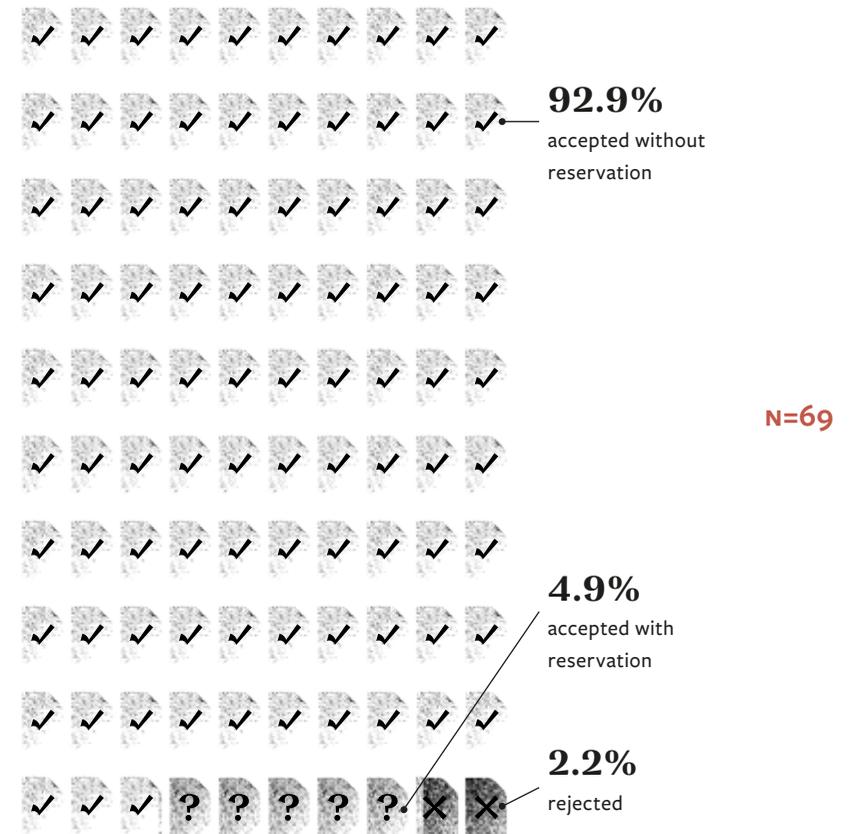


Figure 82. Museums that received requests for re-use of public sector information

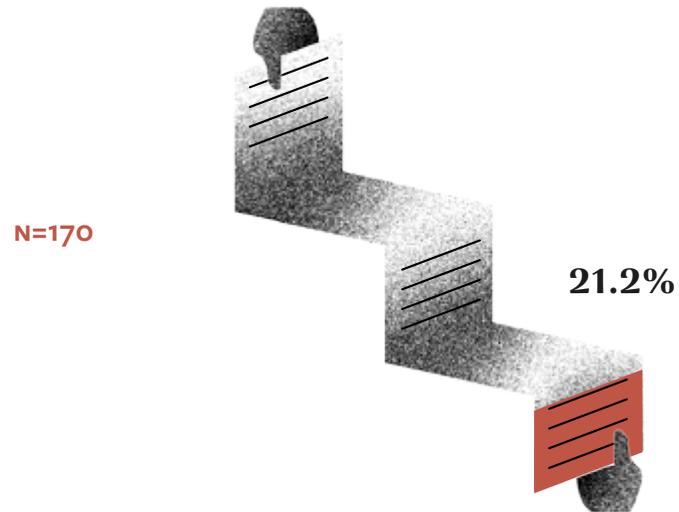


Figure 83. Requests for re-use of public sector information

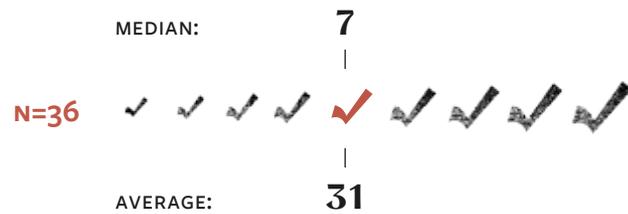


Figure 84. Types of requests for re-use of public sector information

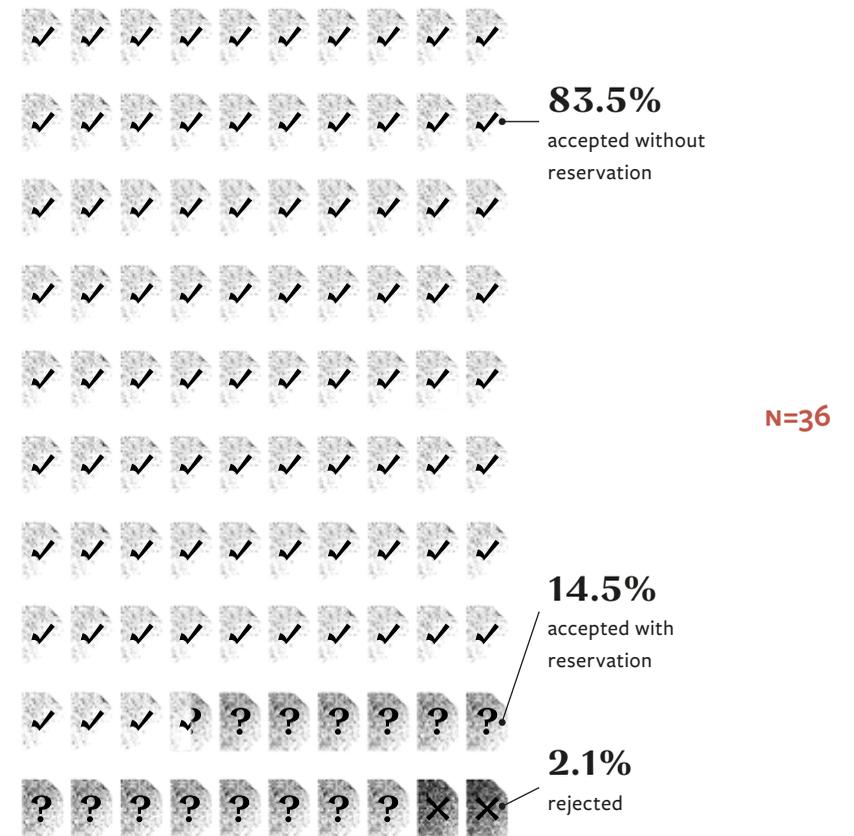


Figure 85. Museums that received requests for access to digital representations of museum objects

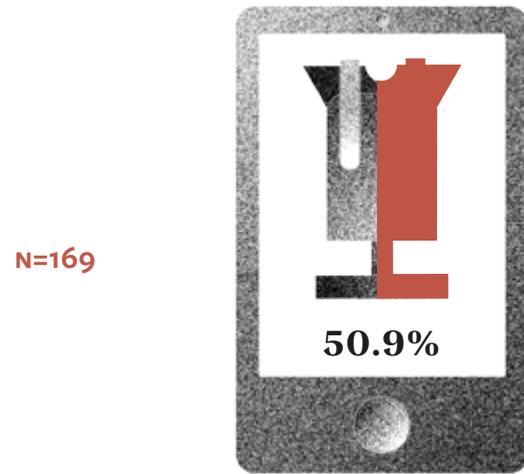


Figure 86. Requests for access to digital representations of museum objects

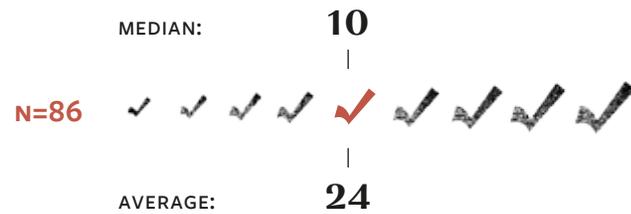
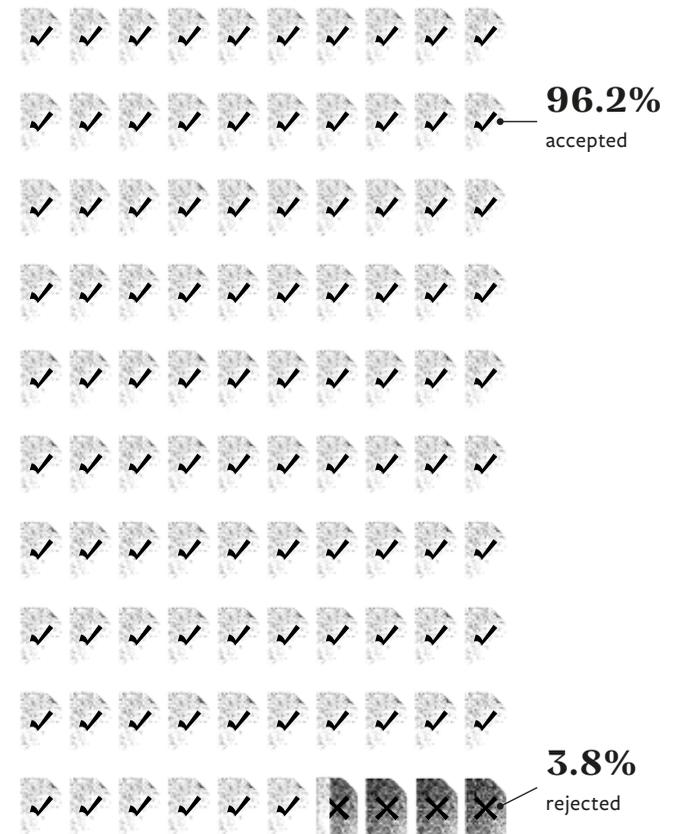


Figure 87. Types of requests for access to digital representations of museum objects



III Entities conducting museum activities in 2020



1.

General information

Entities conducting museums activities are institutions that do not have their statute or rules and regulations approved by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, and therefore cannot be recognised as museums within the purview of the Act on Museums of 21 November 1996. A total of 33 entities participated in this edition of the *Museum Statistics* project. Based on the database of entities maintained by NIMOZ for internal purposes, 324 entities of this type operated in Poland in 2020 (as of 4 January 2021). Consequently, the institutions that took part in the survey accounted for over 10% of the entire group.

The vast majority of entities participating in the survey held permanent exhibitions (93.9%), with over 30% modernising them in the reporting year. Nearly 60% also organised temporary exhibitions, with half holding two or more exhibitions of this type. Most of them were prepared individually (over 60%), almost 30% were co-organised, and only 6.5% were loaned from Poland. Outdoor exhibitions accounted for just over 13% of temporary exhibitions, even though over 30% of the entities declared the organisation of such exhibitions in the questionnaire. Outdoor events were held by one quarter of the entities. In the reporting year, only one entity organised a temporary exhibition abroad, while one third of the studied institutions offered exhibitions online.

Of all entities conducting museum activities, less than 20% issued publications with the ISBN/ISSN number. Research and scientific activities were conducted by one quarter, and research programmes by over 18% of the studied institutions.

Most of the entities (84.8%) were involved in promoting science and education. Half of those offering educational activities attracted 556 or more participants. Over 90% of the institutions active in this area organised guided tours, and three quarters held museum lessons and workshops. More than 40% offered lectures, while over one fifth held concerts.

The vast majority of entities (92.9%) 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. The median value for objects entered in the inventories was 2,267. Nearly half of the entities (45.2%) loaned objects short term in the reporting year.

Nearly 60% of the entities had digitised objects, with half of them reporting more than 1,414 digitised objects in total. Almost one tenth made their collections available through online catalogues, while more than one fifth were in the process of developing such a catalogue.

Conservation treatments were carried out by less than 30% of the studied institutions. No entity reported losses in their collections or collections under their care due to theft, an object gone missing, damage (including fire), or other incidents; however, 3% reported material losses with respect to other property.

While only 12.1% of the studied entities offered a free admission day, nearly half did not charge admission fees at all. The average ratio of free admissions to overall attendance was almost 60%.



1.1. Exhibition activities

Figure 88. Entities with permanent exhibitions

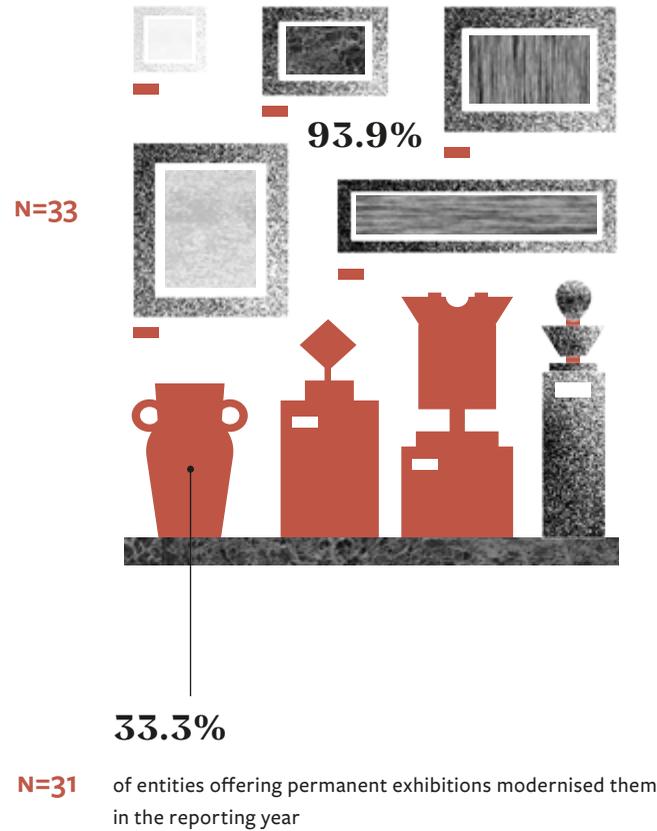


Figure 89. Entities that held temporary exhibitions

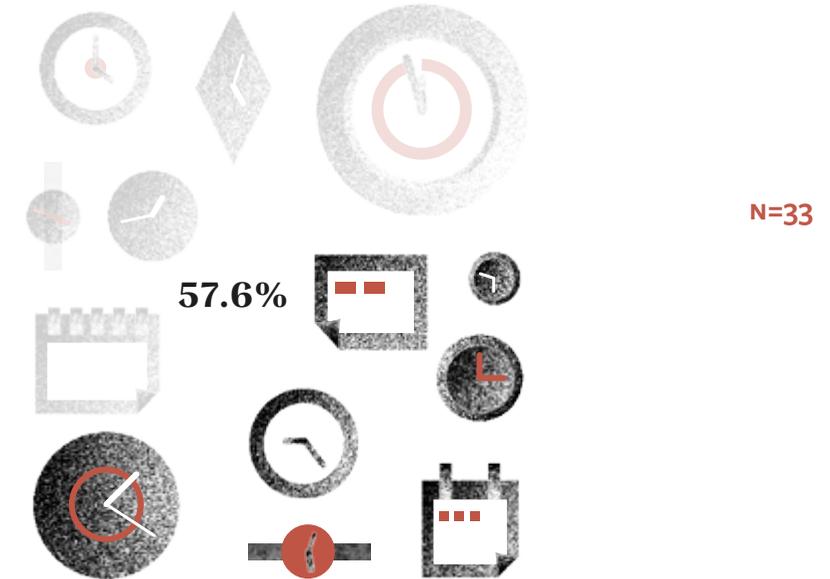


Figure 90. Organised temporary exhibitions

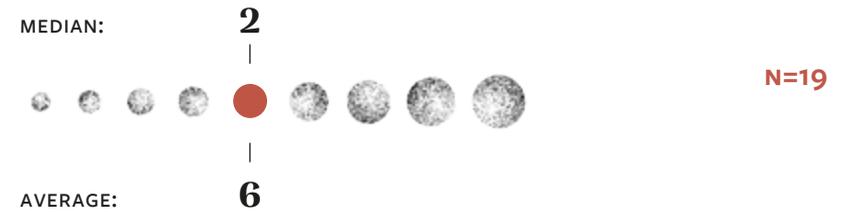


Figure 91. Forms of temporary exhibitions

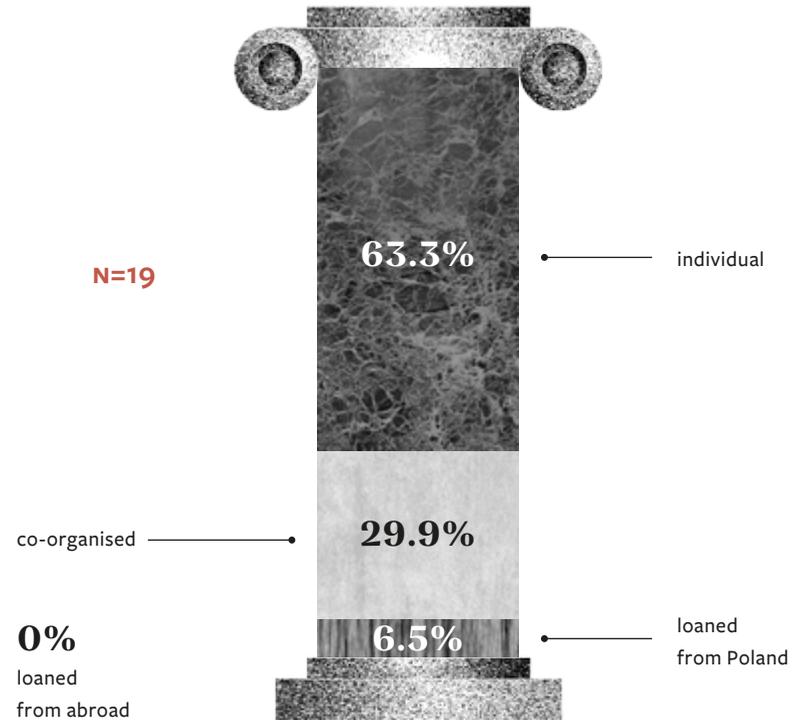


Figure 92. Entities that organised outdoor events

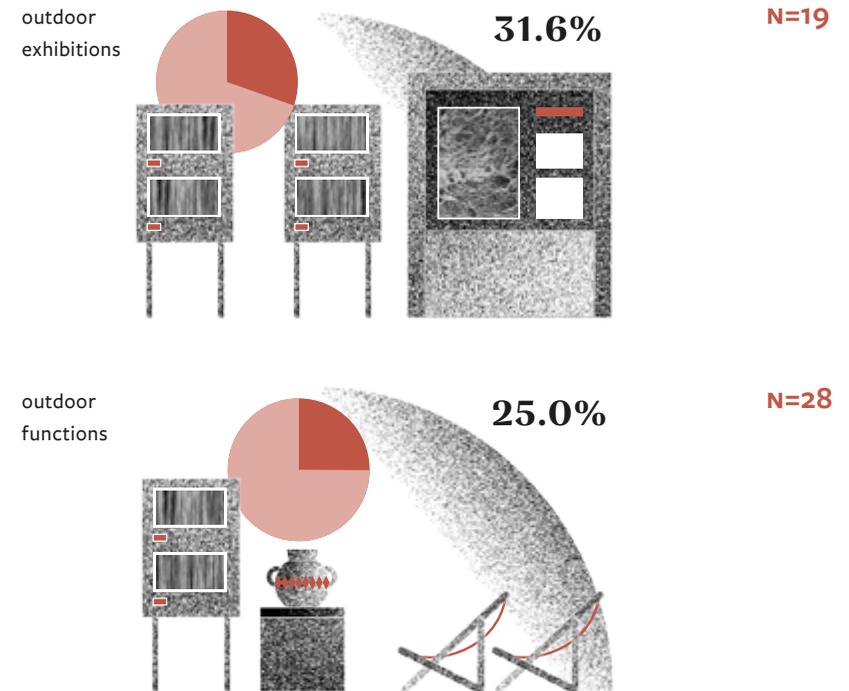


Figure 93. Entities that held online exhibitions

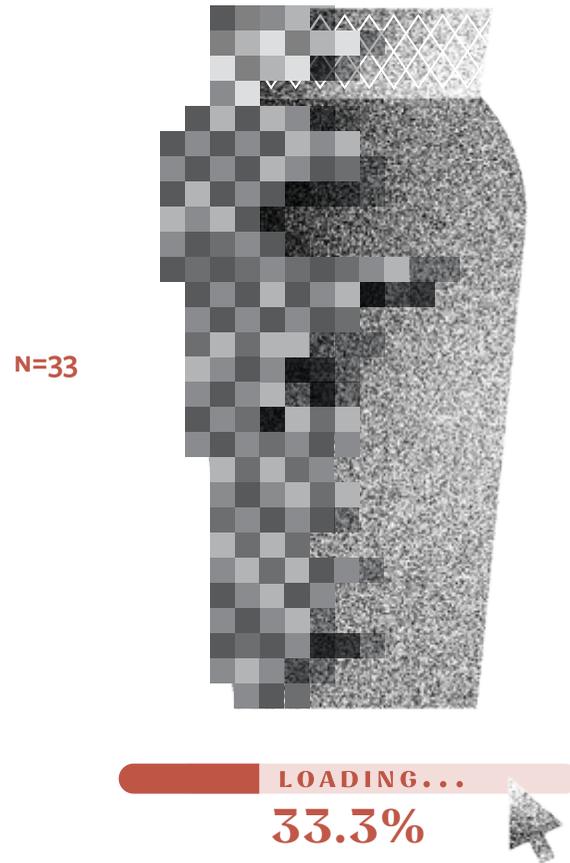
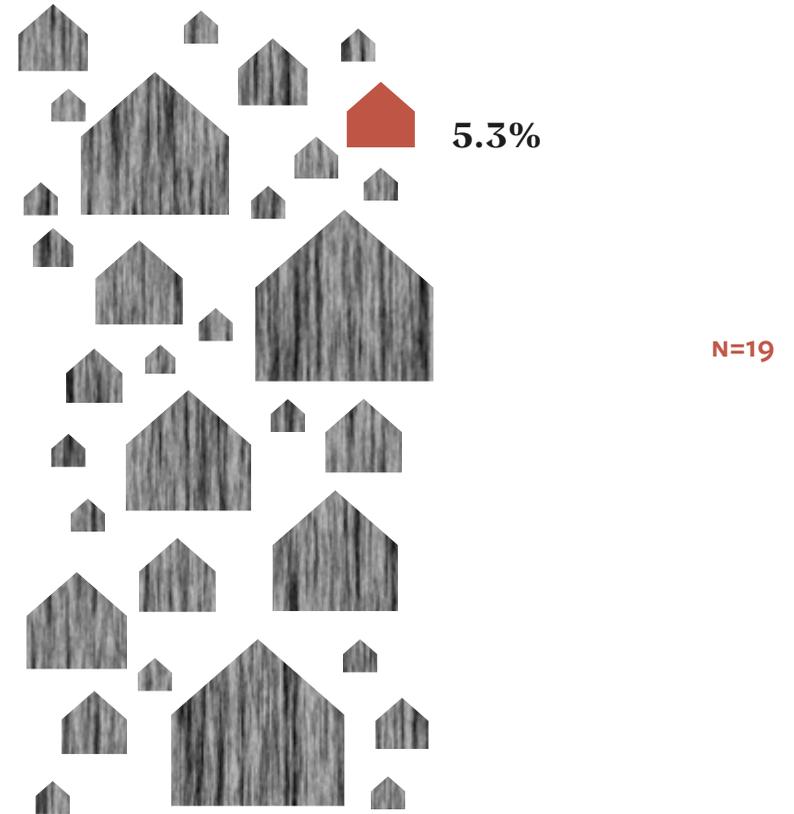


Figure 94. Entities that organised exhibitions abroad



1.2. Dissemination activities

Figure 95. Entities that issued publications with ISBN/ISSN

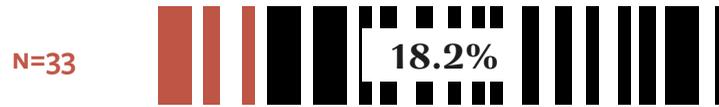


Figure 96. Entities that conducted research and scientific activities



Figure 97. Entities offering activities promoting science and education

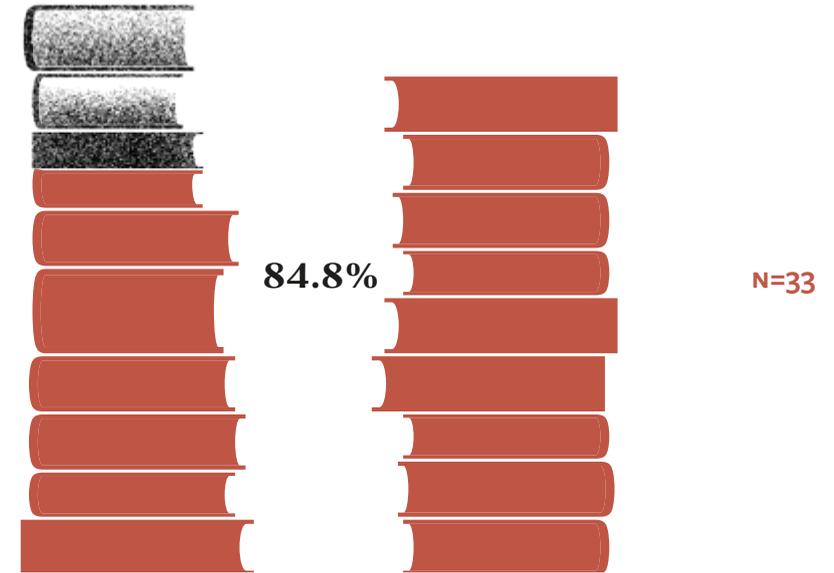


Figure 98. Participants in educational activities



Figure 99. Types of activities promoting science and education

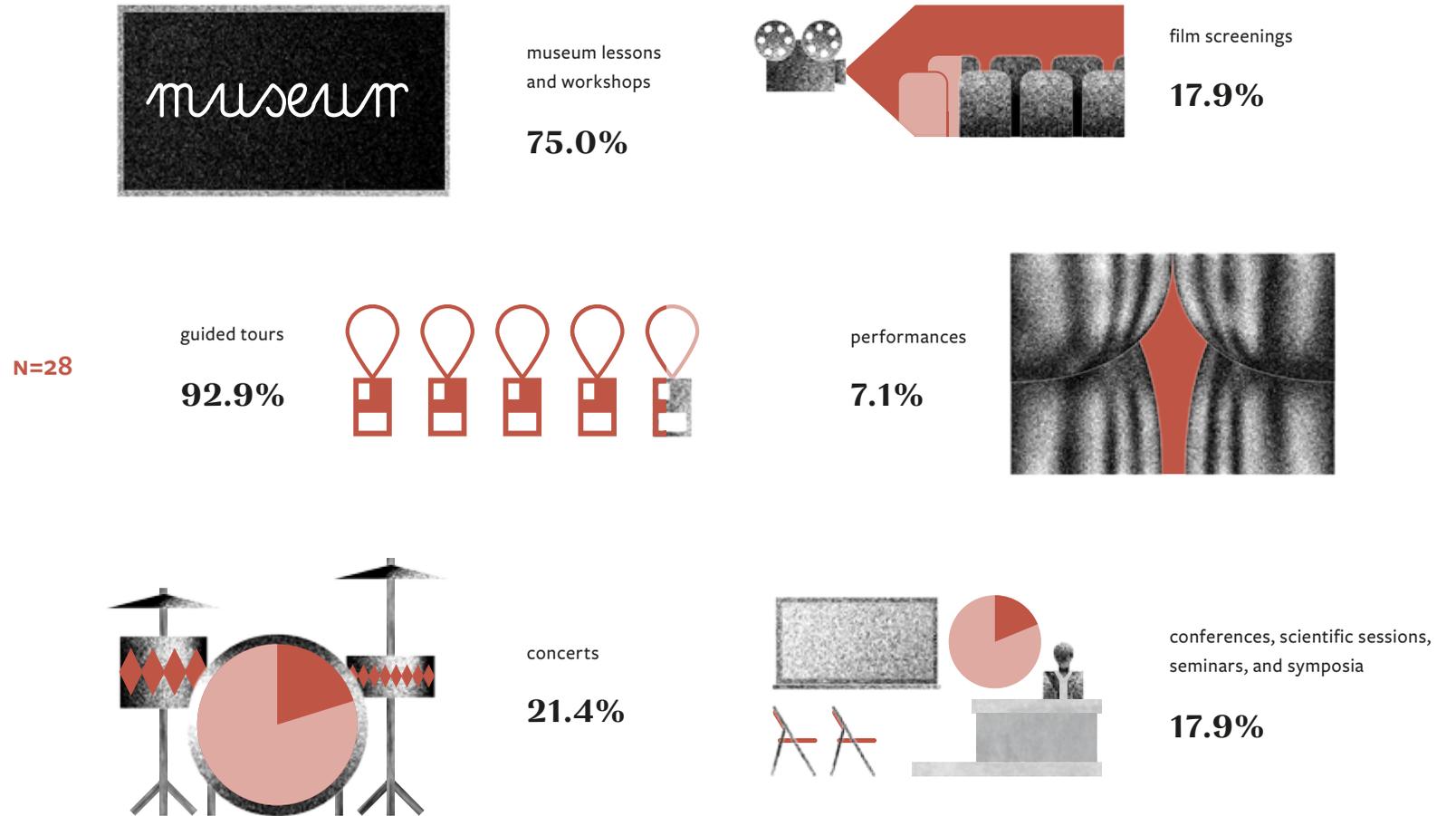
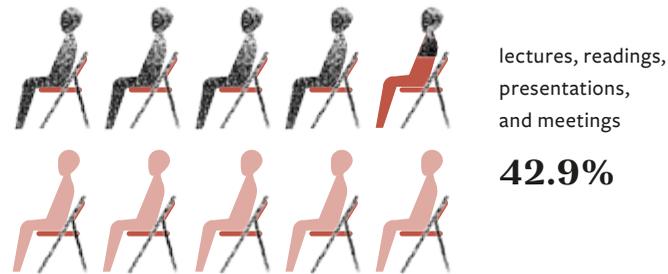


Figure 100. Types of activities promoting science and education



N=28

other, e.g. meetings

10.7%

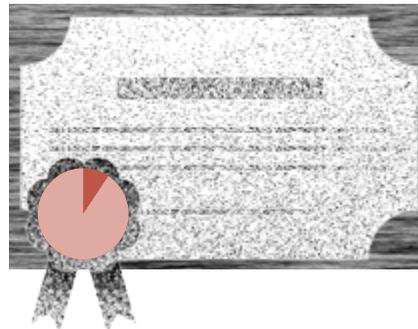


Figure 101. Entities that made their events for the promotion of science and education available online

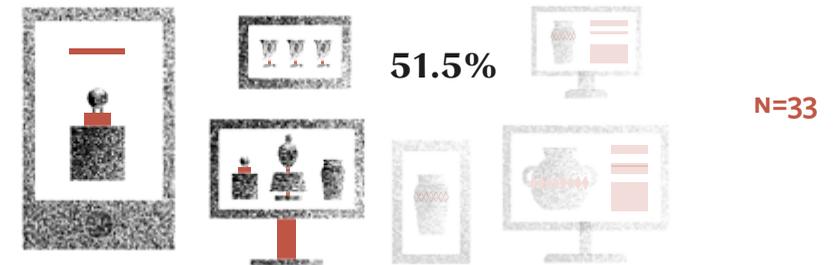
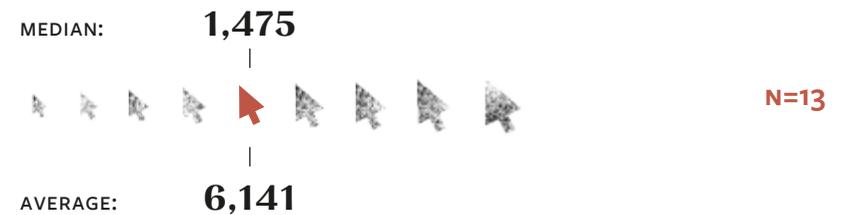


Figure 102. Activities held online

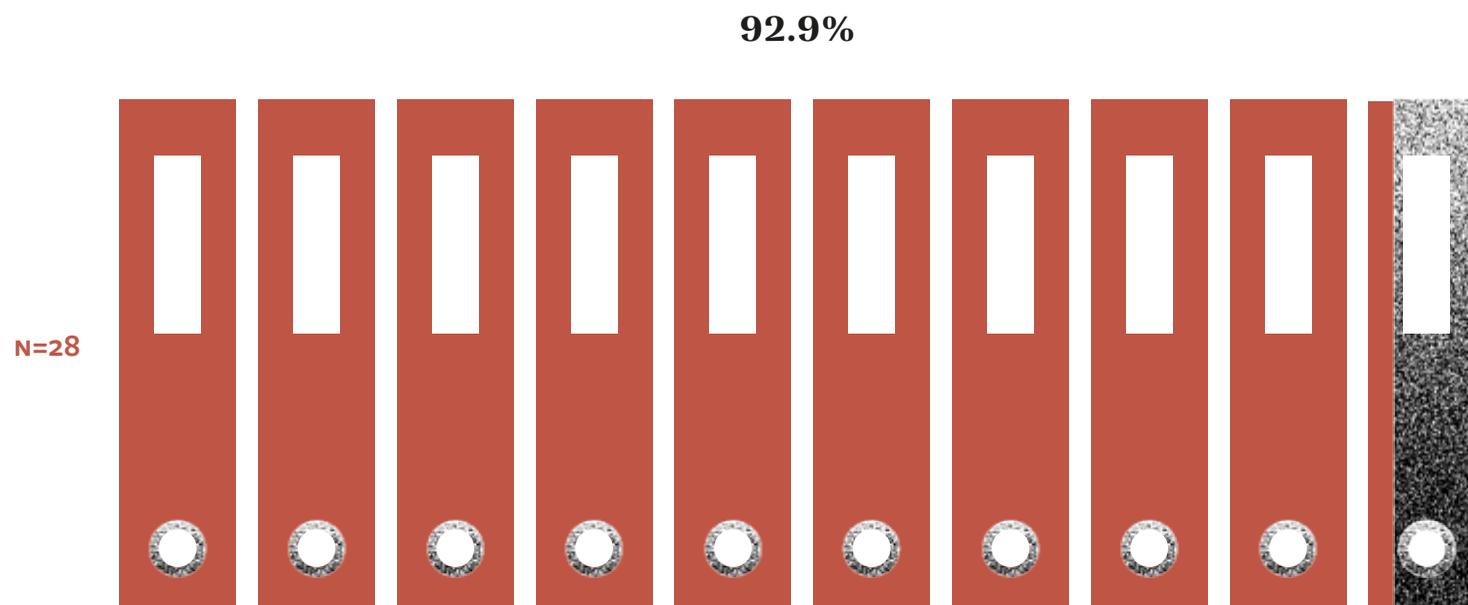


Figure 103. Participants in online activities



1.3. Collections and cataloguing

Figure 104. Entities that catalogued their collections in compliance with the regulation³



³Regulation of the Minister of Culture of 30 August 2004 on the scope, forms and methods of cataloguing historical objects in museums

1.4. Movement of museum objects

Figure 105. Entities that loaned objects (loans-out and loans-in)



1.5. Digitisation of collections

Figure 106. Entities that were in the process of digitising their collection

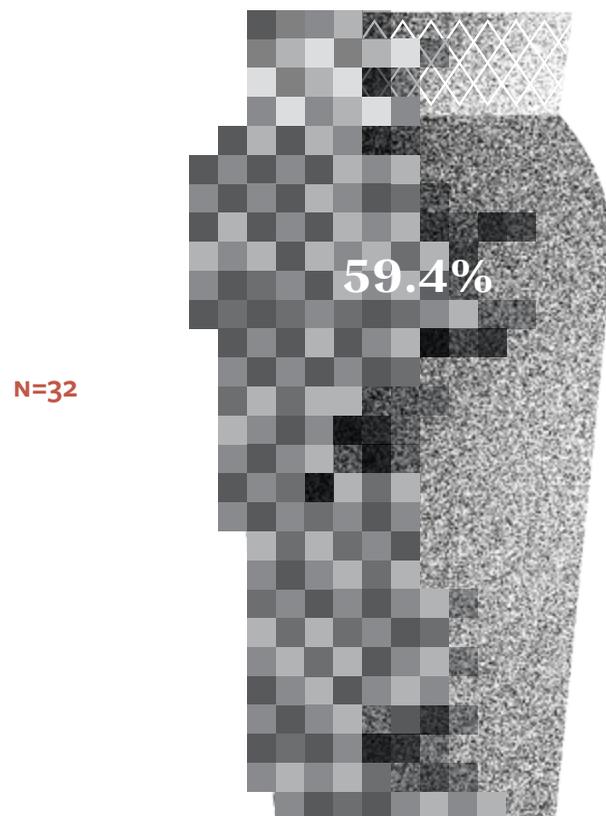
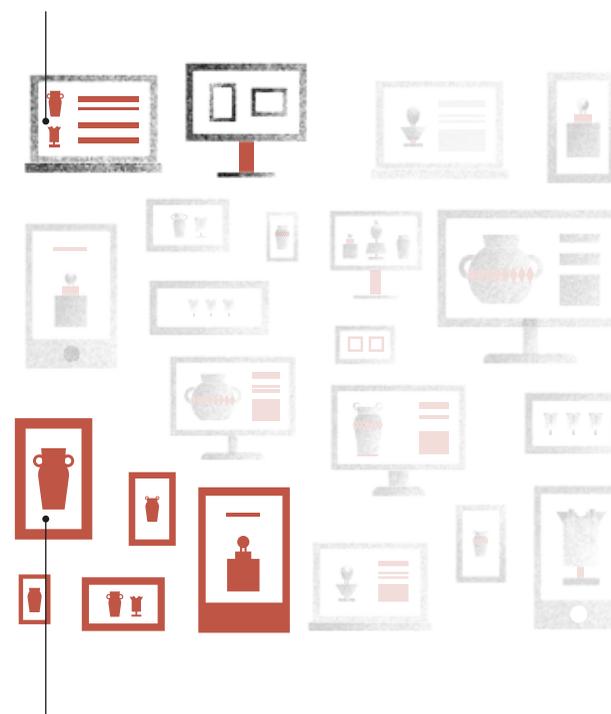


Figure 107. Entities that made their collections available through online catalogues

9.4%

of entities made their collections available through online catalogues

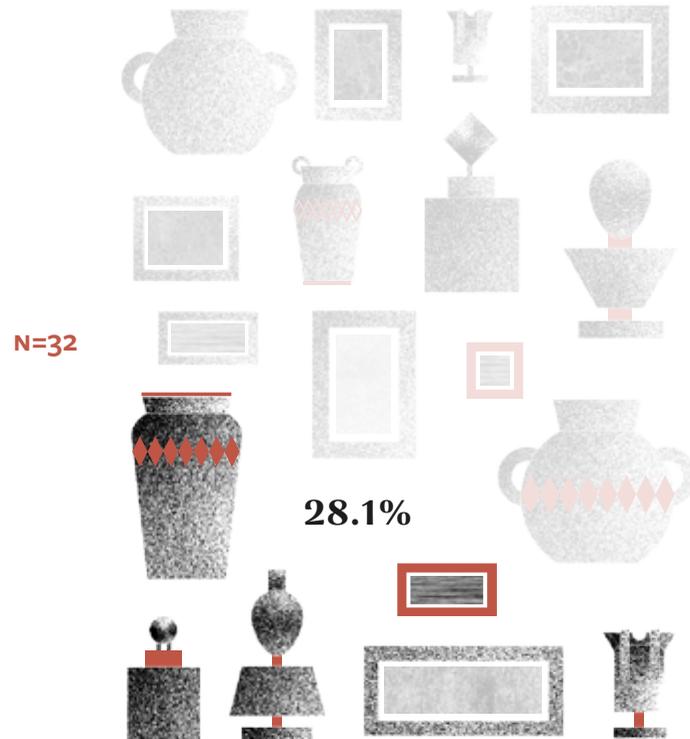


21.9%

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

1.6. Conservation and losses

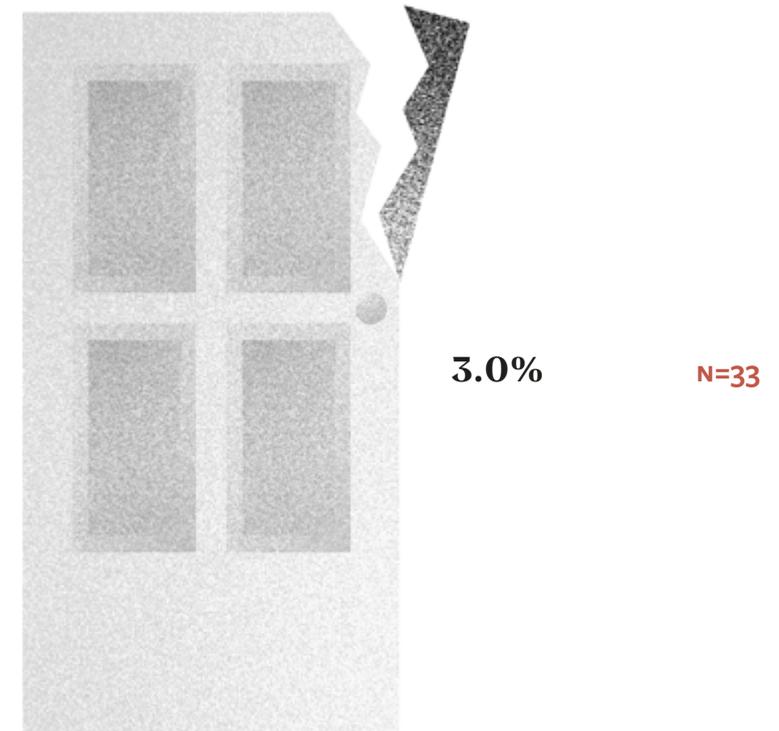
Figure 108. Entities that carried out conservation treatments on their objects



No entity reported losses in their collections or collections under their care due to theft, an object gone missing, damage (including fire), or other incidents

N=32

Figure 109. Entities that reported material losses with respect to other property



1.7. Attendance

Figure 110. Free admissions to overall attendance

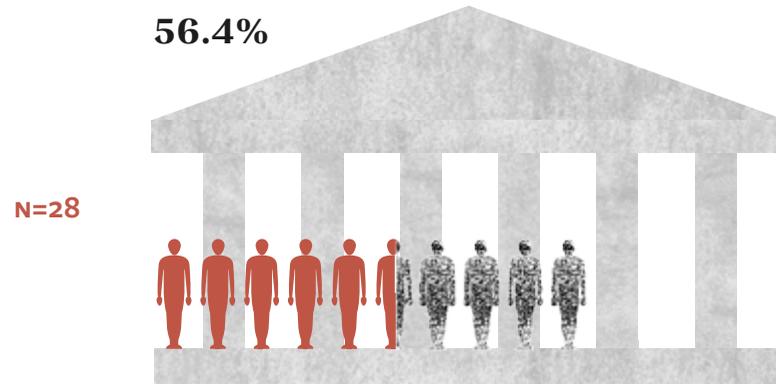


Figure 112. Free admissions

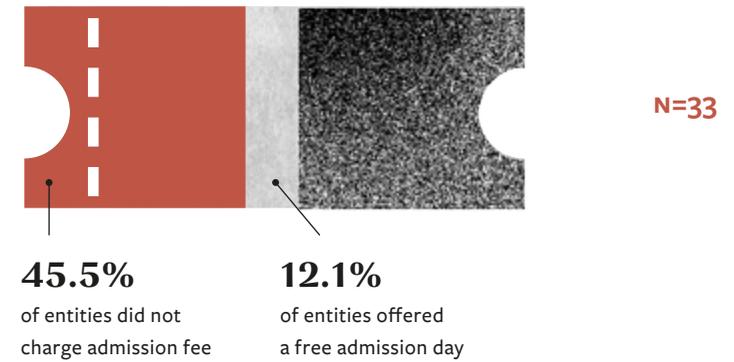
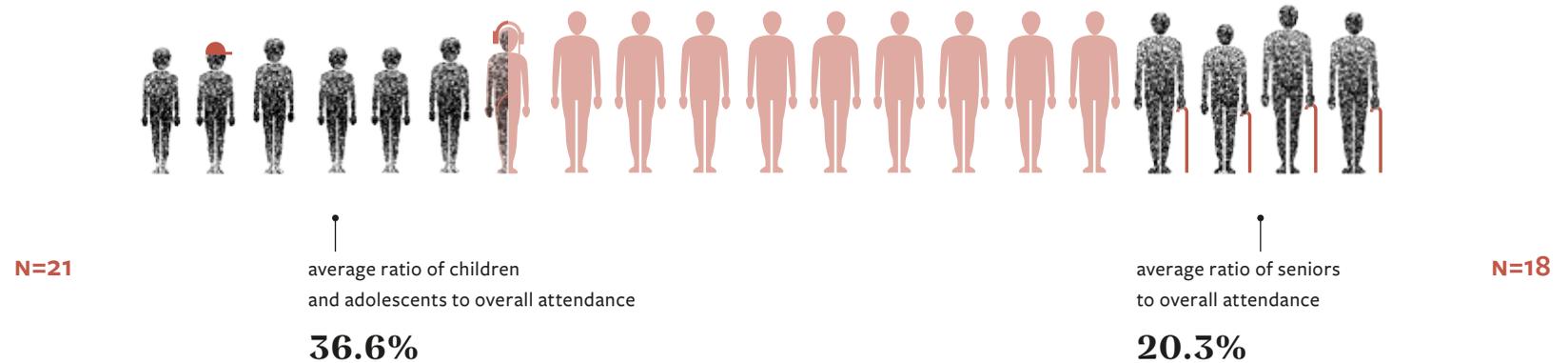
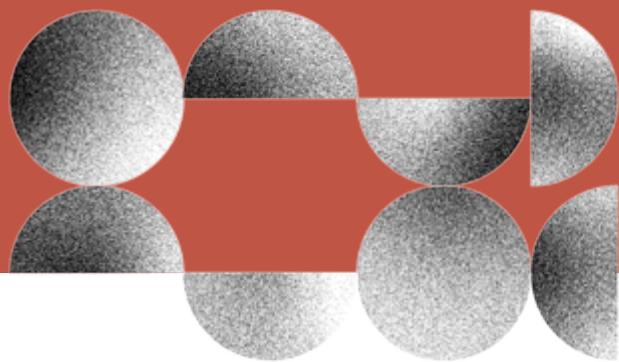


Figure 111. Categories of visitors (in entities that collected such data)



List of museums and entities conducting museum activities



List of museums that participated in the *Museum Statistics* survey in 2020

1. Centralne Muzeum Jeńców Wojennych
2. Centralne Muzeum Pożarnictwa w Mysłowicach
3. Centralne Muzeum Włókiennictwa w Łodzi
4. Dolnośląskie Społeczne Muzeum Kolejnictwa przy Klubie Sympatyków Kolei we Wrocławiu
5. Gminne Muzeum Kultury Duchowej i Materialnej Bojków w Myczkowie
6. Lubuskie Muzeum Wojskowe w Zielonej Górze based in Drzonów
7. Międzyrzecki Rejon Umocniony – Muzeum Fortyfikacji i Nietoperzy w Pniewie
8. Muzeum Akademii Sztuk Pięknych w Warszawie
9. Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne w Łodzi
10. Muzeum Archeologiczne w Biskupinie
11. Muzeum Archeologiczne w Gdańsku
12. Muzeum Archeologiczne w Poznaniu
13. Muzeum Archeologiczno-Historyczne w Głogowie
14. Muzeum Archeologiczno-Historyczne w Stargardzie
15. Muzeum Architektury we Wrocławiu
16. Muzeum Bitwy pod Grunwaldem w Stębarku
17. Muzeum Bombek Choinkowych w Nowej Dębie
18. Muzeum Budownictwa Ludowego – Park Etnograficzny w Olsztynku
19. Muzeum Budownictwa Ludowego w Sanoku
20. Muzeum Ceramiki w Bolesławcu
21. Muzeum Częstochowskie
22. Muzeum Diecezjalne im. bł. abpa A. J. Nowowiejskiego w Płocku
23. Muzeum Diecezji Elbląskiej
24. Muzeum Dom Rodzinny Ojca Świętego Jana Pawła II w Wadowicach
25. Muzeum Dwory Karwacjanów i Gładyszów w Gorlicach
26. Muzeum Etnograficzne im. Marii Znamierowskiej-Prüfferowej w Toruniu
27. Muzeum Fryderyka Chopina w Warszawie
28. Muzeum Gdańska
29. Muzeum Getta Warszawskiego
30. Muzeum Górnictwa Węglowego w Zabrze
31. Muzeum Górnośląski Park Etnograficzny w Chorzowie
32. Muzeum Górnośląskie w Bytomiu
33. Muzeum Gross Born w Bornem Sulinowie
34. Muzeum Gross-Rosen w Rogoźnicy
35. Muzeum Historii Fotografii im. Walerego Rzewuskiego w Krakowie
36. Muzeum Historii Kielc
37. Muzeum Historii Medycyny Warszawskiego Uniwersytetu Medycznego
38. Muzeum Historii Miasta Zduńska Wola
39. Muzeum Historii Polski w Warszawie
40. Muzeum Historii Polskiego Ruchu Ludowego w Warszawie
41. Muzeum Historii Przemysłu w Opatówku
42. Muzeum Historii Żydów Polskich POLIN w Warszawie
43. Muzeum Historyczne w Lubinie
44. Muzeum Historyczne w Przasnyszu
45. Muzeum Historyczno-Archeologiczne w Ostrowcu Świętokrzyskim
46. Muzeum Historyczno-Etnograficzne w Andrychowie
47. Muzeum Hutnictwa Doliny Małej Panwi w Ozimku
48. Muzeum II Wojny Światowej w Gdańsku
49. Muzeum im. Jacka Malczewskiego w Radomiu
50. Muzeum im. Jana Dzierżona w Kluczborku
51. Muzeum im. Jerzego Dunin-Borkowskiego w Krośniewicach

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52. Muzeum im. Kazimierza Pułaskiego w Warce
 53. Muzeum im. ks. dr. Władysława Łęgi w Grudziądzu
 54. Muzeum im. ojca Emila Drobrego w Rybniku
 55. Muzeum im. Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego w Kętrzynie
 56. Muzeum Inżynierii Miejskiej w Krakowie
 57. Muzeum Jana Pawła II i Prymasa Wyszyńskiego
 58. Muzeum Józefa Ignacego Kraszewskiego w Romanowie
 59. Muzeum Józefa Piłsudskiego w Sulejówku
 60. Muzeum Kaszubski Park Etnograficzny im. Teodory i Izydora Gulgowskich we Wdzydzach Kiszewskich
 61. Muzeum Kaszubskie im. F. Tredera w Kartuzach
 62. Muzeum Kinematografii w Łodzi
 63. Muzeum Klubu Sportowego Widzew Łódź w Łodzi
 64. Muzeum Kołobrzeskie „Patria Colbergensis”
 65. Muzeum Koronki Koniakowskiej w Koniakowie
 66. Muzeum Krakowa
 67. Muzeum Książąt Lubomirskich w Zakładzie Narodowym im. Ossolińskich we Wrocławiu
 68. Muzeum Kultury Kurpiowskiej w Ostrołęce
 69. Muzeum Kultury Ludowej Pogórza Sudeckiego w Kudowie Zdroju
 70. Muzeum Kultury Ludowej w Kolbuszowej
 71. Muzeum Kultury Ludowej w Węgorzewie
 72. Muzeum Kultury Łemkowskiej w Zyndranowej
 73. Muzeum Literatury im. Adama Mickiewicza w Warszawie
 74. Muzeum Lniarstwa im. Filipa de Girarda w Żyrardowie
 75. Muzeum Lotnictwa Polskiego w Krakowie
 76. Muzeum Ludowych Instrumentów Muzycznych w Szydłowcu
 77. Muzeum Łazienki Królewskie w Warszawie
 78. Muzeum Marii Konopnickiej w Żarnowcu
 79. Muzeum Mazowieckie w Płocku
 80. Muzeum Mazowsza Zachodniego w Żyrardowie
 81. Muzeum Miasta Gdyni
 82. Muzeum Miasta Łodzi
 83. Muzeum Miasta Ostrowa Wielkopolskiego
 84. Muzeum Miasta Pabianic
 85. Muzeum Miasta Piastowa
 86. Muzeum Miedzi w Legnicy
 87. Muzeum Miejskie Dom Gerharta Hauptmanna w Jeleniej Górze
 88. Muzeum Miejskie Suchoj Beskidzkiej
 89. Muzeum Miejskie Szttygarka w Dąbrowie Górniczej
 90. Muzeum Miejskie w Nowej Soli
 91. Muzeum Miejskie w Siemianowicach Śląskich
 92. Muzeum Miejskie w Tychach
 93. Muzeum Miejskie w Żorach
 94. Muzeum Miejskie Wrocławia
 95. Muzeum Mikołaja Kopernika
 96. Muzeum Motoryzacji w Lublinie
 97. Muzeum Nadwiślańskie w Kazimierzu Dolnym
 98. Muzeum Narodowe Rolnictwa i Przemysłu Rolno-Spożywczego w Szreniawie
 99. Muzeum Narodowe w Kielcach
 100. Muzeum Narodowe w Lublinie
 101. Muzeum Narodowe w Poznaniu
 102. Muzeum Narodowe w Szczecinie
 103. Muzeum Narodowe w Warszawie
 104. Muzeum Narodowe we Wrocławiu
 105. Muzeum Nauk o Ziemi w Sosnowcu Uniwersytetu Śląskiego w Katowicach
 106. Muzeum Niepodległości w Warszawie
 107. Muzeum Niepołomickie w Niepołomicach

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108. Muzeum Okręgowe im. Leona Wyczółkowskiego w Bydgoszczy
 109. Muzeum Okręgowe im. Stanisława Staszica
 110. Muzeum Okręgowe w Lesznie
 111. Muzeum Okręgowe w Rzeszowie
 112. Muzeum Okręgowe w Sandomierzu
 113. Muzeum Okręgowe w Sieradzu
 114. Muzeum Okręgowe w Toruniu
 115. Muzeum Oręża i Techniki Użytkowej w Kobyłce
 116. Muzeum Oręża Polskiego w Kołobrzegu
 117. Muzeum Pałacu Króla Jana III w Wilanowie
 118. Muzeum Papiernictwa w Dusznikach-Zdroju
 119. Muzeum Pierwszych Piastów na Lednicy
 120. Muzeum Poczty i Telekomunikacji we Wrocławiu
 121. Muzeum Pogranicza w Działdowie
 122. Muzeum Polaków Ratujących Żydów podczas II wojny światowej im. Rodziny Ulmów w Markowej
 123. Muzeum Polskiej Piosenki w Opolu
 124. Muzeum Pomorza Środkowego w Słupsku
 125. Muzeum Powstań Śląskich w Świętochłowicach
 126. Muzeum Pożarnictwa w Osiedku
 127. Muzeum PRL-u w Rudzie Śląskiej
 128. Muzeum Przemysłu i Techniki Parku Wielokulturowego Stara Kopalnia w Wałbrzychu
 129. Muzeum Regionalne im. Adama Fastnachta w Brzozowie
 130. Muzeum Regionalne im. dr. Henryka Florkowskiego w Kościanie
 131. Muzeum Regionalne im. Hieronima Ławniczaka w Krotoszynie
 132. Muzeum Regionalne im. Stanisława Sankowskiego w Radomsku
 133. Muzeum Regionalne w Jaśle
 134. Muzeum Regionalne w Kozienicach im. prof. Tomasza Mikockiego
 135. Muzeum Regionalne w Kutnie
 136. Muzeum Regionalne w Pińczowie
 137. Muzeum Regionalne w Pułtusku
 138. Muzeum Regionalne w Stalowej Woli
 139. Muzeum Regionalne w Wągrowcu
 140. Muzeum Regionalne Ziemi Limanowskiej w Limanowej
 141. Muzeum Rolnictwa im. ks. Krzysztofa Kluka w Ciechanowcu
 142. Muzeum Romantyzmu w Opinogórze
 143. Muzeum Rzemiosła w Krośnie
 144. Muzeum Samorządowe Ziemi Strzyżowskiej im. Zygmunta Leśniaka w Strzyżowie
 145. Muzeum Sił Powietrznych w Dęblinie
 146. Muzeum Solca im. Księcia Przemysła w Solcu Kujawskim
 147. Muzeum Sportu i Turystyki w Warszawie
 148. Muzeum Stanisława Staszica w Pile
 149. Muzeum Stutthof w Sztutowie. Niemiecki nazistowski obóz koncentracyjny i zagłady (1939–1945)
 150. Muzeum Sztuki i Techniki Japońskiej Manggha w Krakowie
 151. Muzeum Sztuki Nowoczesnej w Warszawie
 152. Muzeum Sztuki w Łodzi
 153. Muzeum Śląskie w Katowicach
 154. Muzeum Tadeusza Kantora w Cricotece w Krakowie
 155. Muzeum Tatrzańskie im. Dra Tytusa Chałubińskiego w Zakopanem
 156. Muzeum Teatralne w Teatrze Wielkim – Operze Narodowej
 157. Muzeum Techniki Wojskowej przy Stowarzyszeniu Miłośników Sprzętu Pancernego SKOT w Środzie Wielkopolskiej
 158. Muzeum Tradycji Niepodległościowych w Łodzi

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- 159. Muzeum Treblinka. Niemiecki nazistowski obóz zagłady i obóz pracy (1941–1944)
 - 160. Muzeum w Brodnicy
 - 161. Muzeum w Chorzowie
 - 162. Muzeum w Jarosławiu Kamienica Orsettich
 - 163. Muzeum w Koszalinie
 - 164. Muzeum w Łęborku
 - 165. Muzeum w Łęczycy
 - 166. Muzeum w Łowiczu
 - 167. Muzeum w Praszce
 - 168. Muzeum w Przeworsku – Zespół Pałacowo-Parkowy
 - 169. Muzeum w Raciborzu
 - 170. Muzeum Warmii i Mazur w Olsztynie
 - 171. Muzeum Warszawy
 - 172. Muzeum Wsi Kieleckiej w Kielcach
 - 173. Muzeum Wsi Lubelskiej w Lublinie
 - 174. Muzeum Wsi Mazowieckiej w Sierpcu
 - 175. Muzeum Wsi Opolskiej w Opolu
 - 176. Muzeum Współczesne Wrocław
 - 177. Muzeum Zabawek i Zabawy w Kielcach
 - 178. Muzeum Zamek Górków w Szamotułach
 - 179. Muzeum Zamek w Łańcucie
 - 180. Muzeum Zamek w Oporowie
 - 181. Muzeum Zamek w Oświęcimiu
 - 182. Muzeum Zamkowe w Malborku
 - 183. Muzeum Zamkowe w Pszczynie
 - 184. Muzeum Zamojskie w Zamościu
 - 185. Muzeum Zamojskich w Kozłowie
 - 186. Muzeum Zespół Synagogałny we Włodawie
(formerly: Muzeum Pojezierza Łęczyńsko-Włodawskiego we Włodawie)
 - 187. Muzeum Zespół Zamkowy w Niedzicy
 - 188. Muzeum Ziemi Kępińskiej im. T. P. Potworowskiego w Kępnie
 - 189. Muzeum Ziemi Kłodzkiej w Kłodzku
 - 190. Muzeum Ziemi Kościerskiej im. dra Jerzego Knyby w Kościerzynie
 - 191. Muzeum Ziemi Kozielskiej w Kędzierzynie Koźlu
 - 192. Muzeum Ziemi Kujawskiej i Dobrzyńskiej we Włocławku
 - 193. Muzeum Ziemi Leżajskiej w Leżajsku
 - 194. Muzeum Ziemi Lubartowskiej w Lubartowie
 - 195. Muzeum Ziemi Miechowskiej w Miechowie
 - 196. Muzeum Ziemi Międzyrzeckiej im. Alfa Kowalskiego w Międzyrzeczu
 - 197. Muzeum Ziemi Mińskiej w Mińsku Mazowieckim
 - 198. Muzeum Ziemi Mogileńskiej w Mogilnie based in Chabsko
 - 199. Muzeum Ziemi Pałuckiej w Żninie
 - 200. Muzeum Ziemi Prudnickiej w Prudniku
 - 201. Muzeum Ziemi Puckiej im. Floriana Ceynowy w Pucku
 - 202. Muzeum Ziemi Szubińskiej im. Zenona Erdmanna w Szubinie
 - 203. Muzeum Ziemi Wieluńskiej w Wieluniu
 - 204. Muzeum Ziemi Złotowskiej w Złotowie
 - 205. Muzeum Ziemiaństwa w Dobrzycy Zespół Pałacowo-Parkowy
 - 206. Muzeum Żup Krakowskich Wieliczka w Wieliczce
 - 207. Narodowe Muzeum Morskie w Gdańsku
 - 208. Narodowe Muzeum Techniki w Warszawie
 - 209. Państwowe Muzeum Etnograficzne w Warszawie
 - 210. Podlaskie Muzeum Kultury Ludowej w Wasilkowie
 - 211. Skansen w Sidzinie – Muzeum Kultury Ludowej
 - 212. Stacja Muzeum w Warszawie
 - 213. Wielkopolskie Muzeum Niepodległości w Poznaniu
 - 214. Zamek Królewski na Wawelu
 - 215. Zamek Książąt Pomorskich Muzeum w Darłowie

List of entities conducting museum activities, which participated in the *Museum Statistics* survey in 2020

1. Apteka Muzeum PZF Cefarm Lublin S.A.
2. Dział Muzealno-Regionalny Miejskiego Ośrodka Kultury w Olkuszu
3. Mieszkanie – Pracownia Kazimierzy Iłhakowiczówny w Poznaniu
4. Muzeum Archidiecezjalne w Katowicach
5. Muzeum Diecezjalne Dom Długosza w Sandomierzu
6. Muzeum Diecezjalne w Łowiczu
7. Muzeum Dyplomacji i Uchodźstwa Polskiego Uniwersytetu Kazimierza Wielkiego w Bydgoszczy
8. Muzeum Farmacji im. prof. Jana Muszyńskiego w Łodzi
9. Muzeum Geologiczne im. Stanisława Józefa Thugutta Wydział Geologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego
10. Muzeum Geologiczne Instytutu Nauk Geologicznych PAN w Krakowie
11. Muzeum Geologiczne Wydziału Geologii, Geofizyki i Ochrony Środowiska AGH w Krakowie
12. Muzeum Historii Medycyny i Farmacji Uniwersytetu Medycznego w Białymstoku
13. Muzeum Historycznego Inspektoratu Zamojskiego AK im. Stanisława Prusa „Adama” w Bondyrzu
14. Muzeum Komunikacji Miejskiej MPK-Łódź
15. Muzeum Leśnictwa Ośrodek Kultury Leśnej w Gołuchowie
16. Muzeum Literackie Henryka Sienkiewicza w Poznaniu
17. Muzeum Matek Założycielek w Kętach
18. Muzeum Mydła i Historii Brudu w Bydgoszczy
19. Muzeum Opactwa Benedyktynów w Tyńcu
20. Muzeum Oświaty – Pedagogiczna Biblioteka Wojewódzka im. Mariana Rejewskiego w Bydgoszczy
21. Muzeum Pana Tadeusza Zakładu Narodowego im. Ossolińskich we Wrocławiu
22. Muzeum Politechniki Wrocławskiej
23. Muzeum Przemysłu Naftowego i Gazowniczego im. Ignacego Łukasiewicza w Bóbrce
24. Muzeum Przyrodnicze Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego im. Władysława Rydzewskiego
25. Muzeum Regionalne w Trzebini
26. Muzeum Twierdza Kłodzko
27. Muzeum Uniwersytetu Warmińsko-Mazurskiego w Olsztynie
28. Muzeum Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego
29. Muzeum Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego
30. Ośrodek Spotkania Kultur w Dąbrowie Tarnowskiej
31. Sala Tradycji Uniwersytetu Morskiego w Gdyni
32. Salon Muzyczny im. Feliksa Nowowiejskiego w Barczewie
33. XIX-wieczna chata podcieniowa – prywatne muzeum Danuty i Krzysztofa Worobców w Kadzidłowie

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