



MUSEUM
STATYSTYC

Museums in 2021

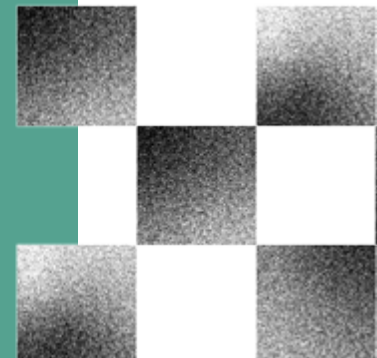


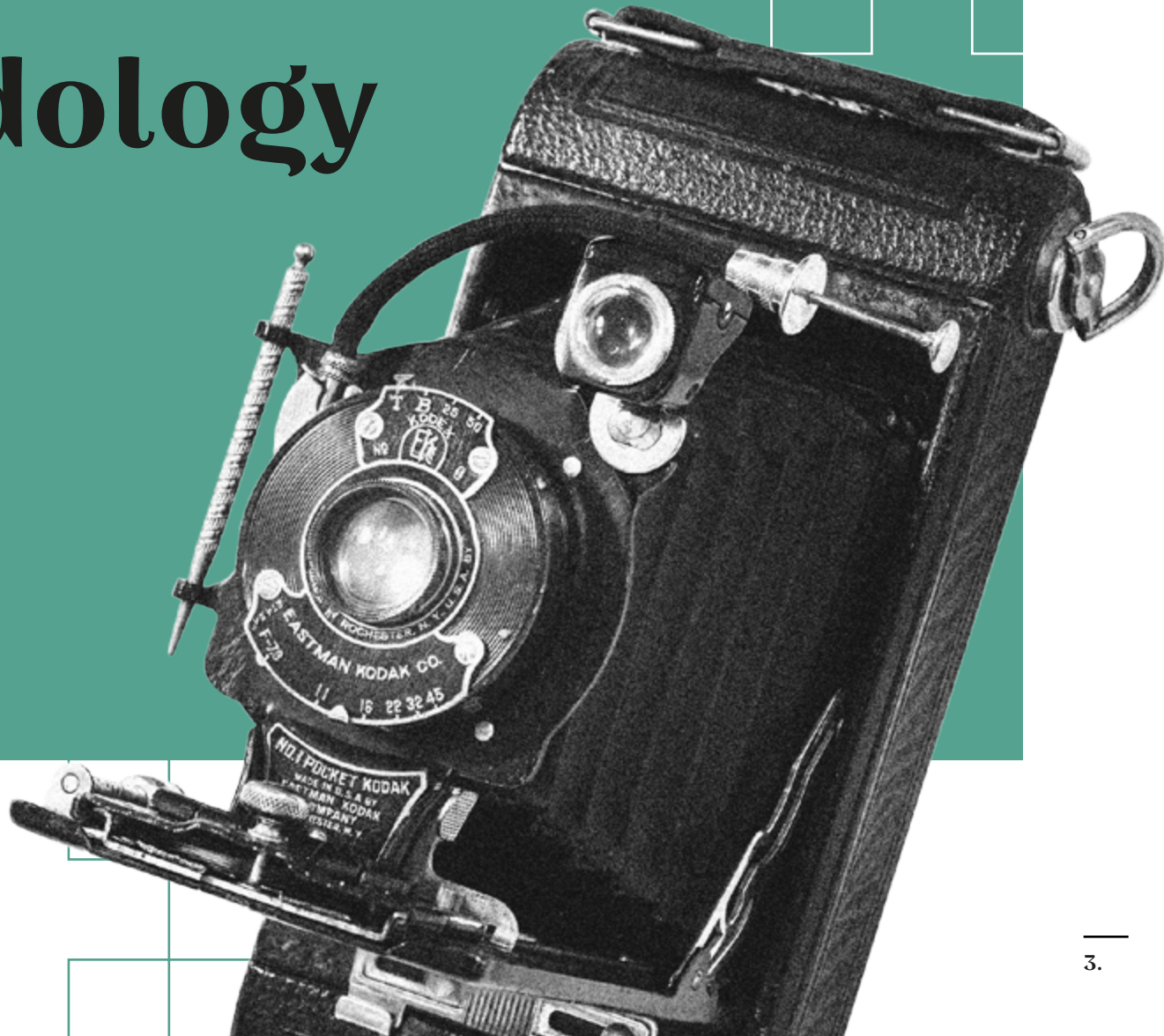
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List of museums and entities conducting museum activities

65

I Methodology



Assumptions

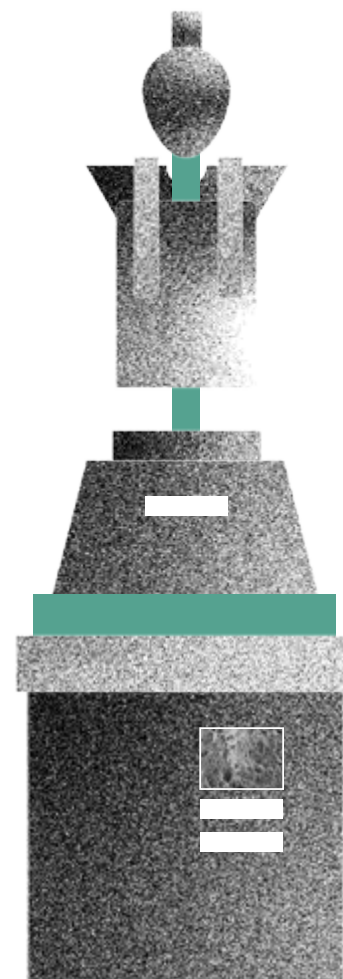
Carried out annually since 2014 by the National Institute for Museums and Public Collections (in Polish: *Narodowy Instytut Muzealnictwa i Ochrony Zbiorów*, NIMOZ), with the support of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, *Museum Statistics* is an electronic survey addressed to Polish museums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

The project is repeated at regular intervals and uses the same research tools to allow for the year-to-year comparison of data. Although it is **voluntary**, the survey attracts a representative group of institutions 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.



The *Museum Statistics* project is addressed to Polish museums and entities conducting museum activities which operated in a given reporting year. There are two forms of questionnaires to be completed by museums: 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).

Museums to be included in the survey are constantly monitored 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 undergoes constant changes – with new entities appearing or disappearing from the museum map – both sources are regularly verified and updated.

Based on our knowledge, a total of **1,276 museums and entities conducting museum activities** (1,565 institutions with branches) operated in Poland in December 2021.

As of 31 December 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 **956**.

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 Decmber 2021)



Figure 2. Cultural institutions and museums not defined as cultural institutions – by voivodeship (as of 31 December 2021)

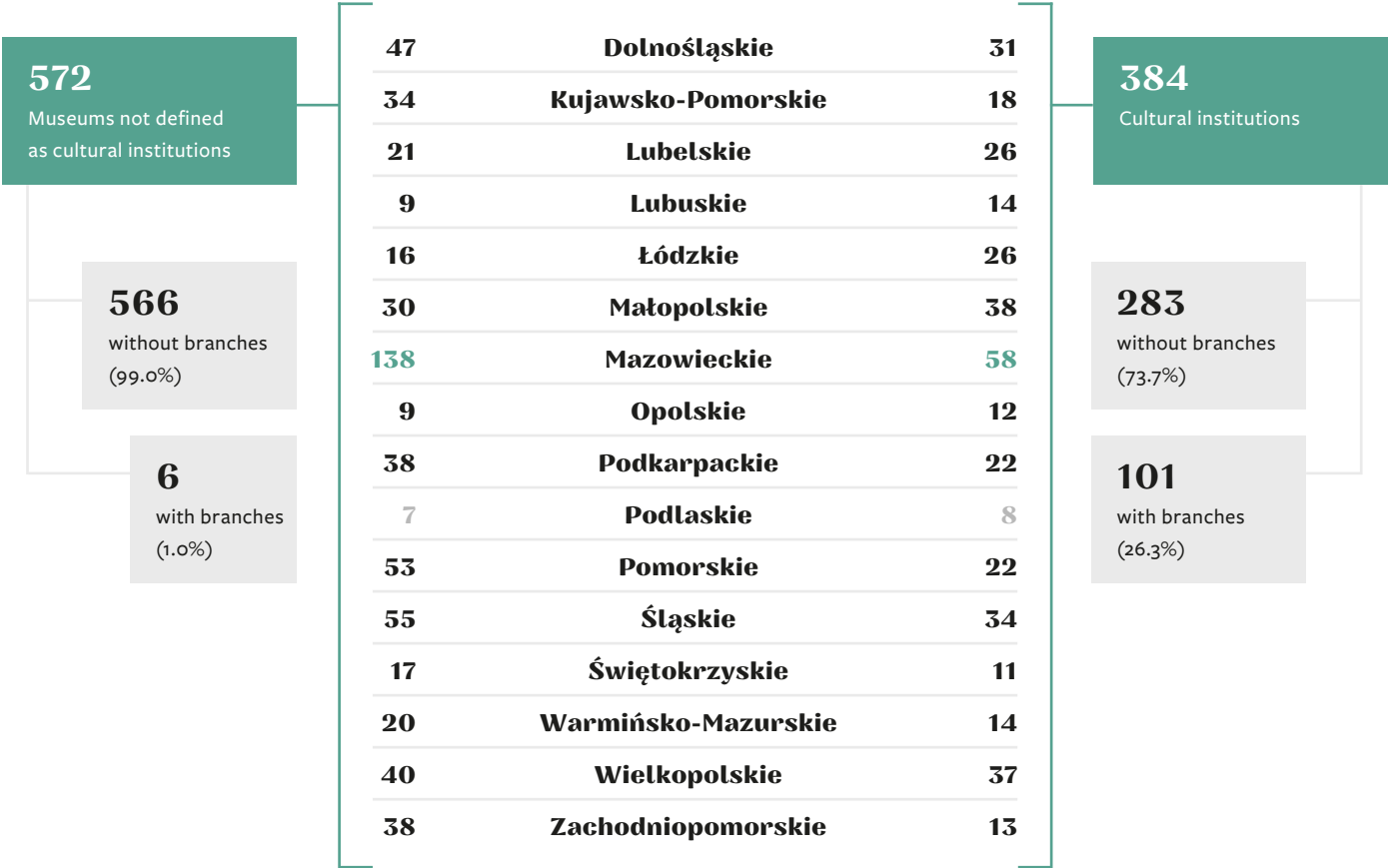
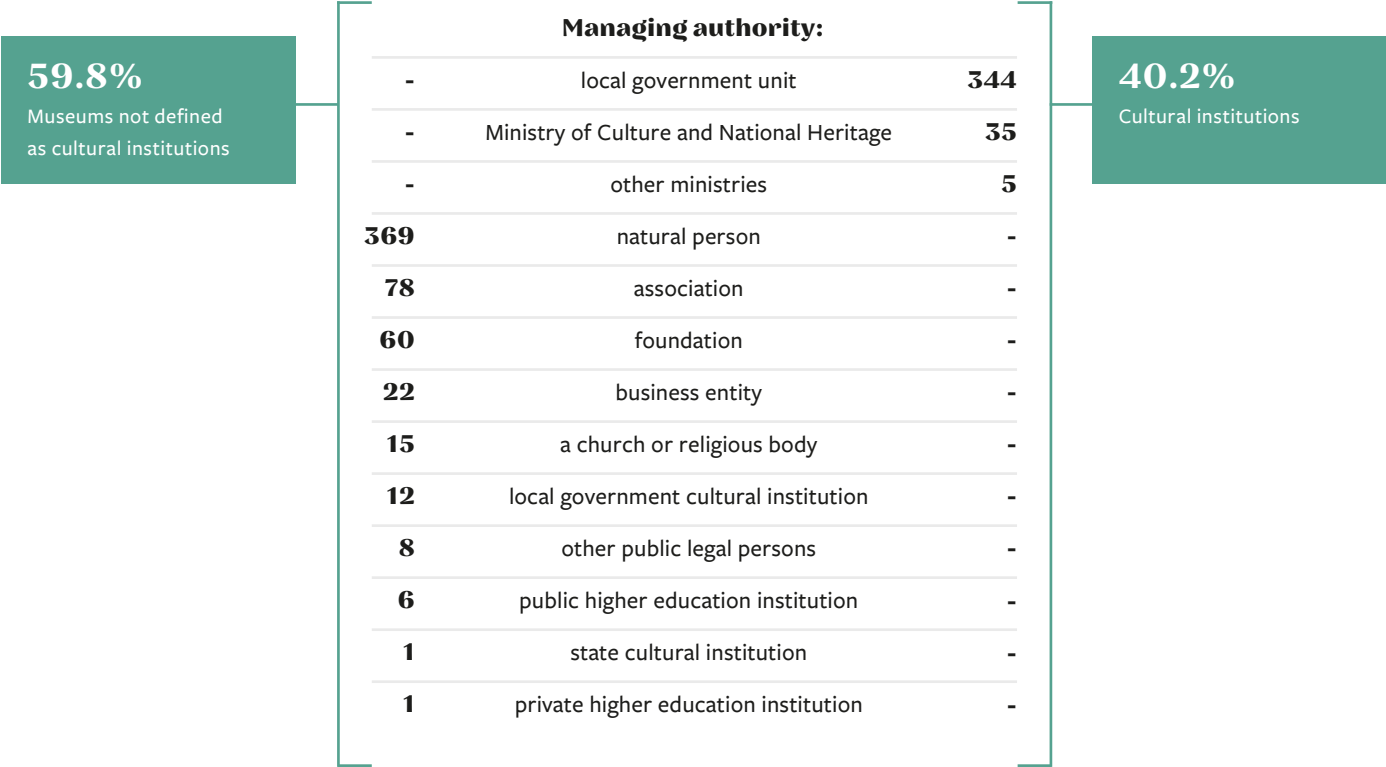


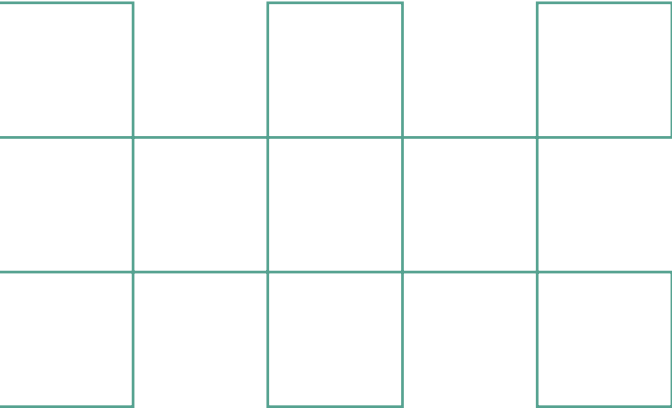
Figure 3. Managing authorities for cultural institutions and museums not defined as cultural institutions (as of 31 December 2021)



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 31 December 2021, there were **320** of such entities in Poland, of which 15 operated as cultural institutions managed by local governments, while nearly 95% (305) did not have the status of a cultural institution. In the latter group, most entities (93) were organised by a church or religious body. Comparable in number were those operated by public and private higher education institutions (50) and local government cultural institutions (46). Nearly 10% of entities (31) were managed by natural persons. Foundations, associations and other public legal persons operated similar numbers of entities (22, 22 and 20, respectively), with each group accounting for approx. 6%. Only four entities were organised by state cultural institutions.

Most entities conducting museum activities operated in the Małopolskie (56), Mazowieckie (47) and Wielkopolskie (32) voivodeships. Relatively large numbers could also be found in the Podkarpackie (25), Dolnośląskie (23) and Kujawsko-Pomorskie (22) voivodeships. In contrast, their number was the lowest in the Opolskie voivodeship (3).

Only two entities featured a more complex organisational structure, operating a total of nine branches.



3.

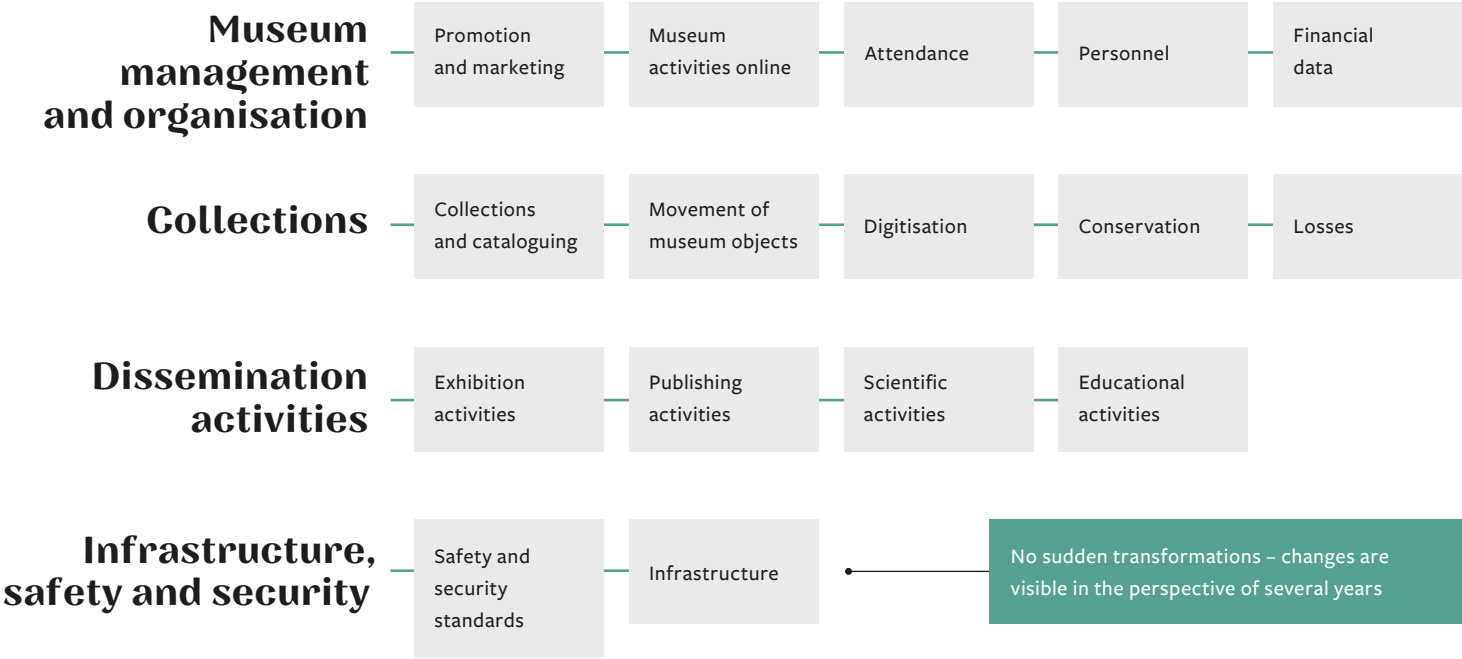
Research areas

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.

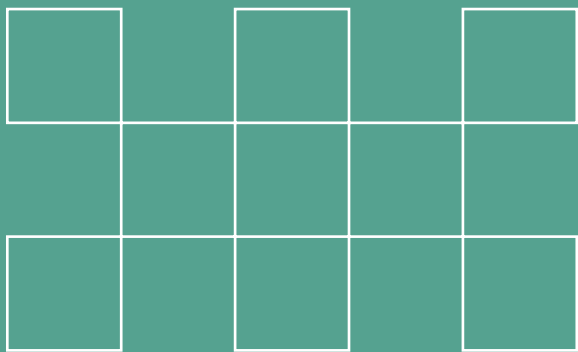
Given the differences in how they are organised and managed, the research tools had to be adapted for two types of entities:

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

The survey forms were accordingly adjusted to match the specificity of both types of entities.

The 2021 survey was conducted between 29 March and 30 April 2022. The area studied in detail in the thematic survey for 2021 was **Dissemination activities**.

II Museums in 2021



General information

1.1. Introduction

¹ The List of Museums by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (as of 31 December 2021)

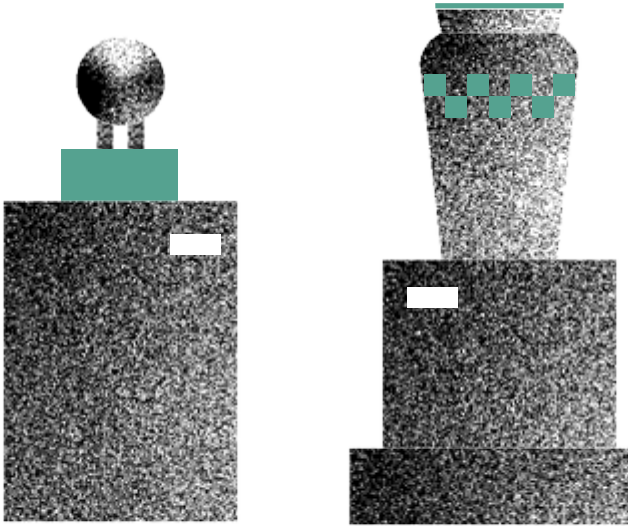
A total of 199 museums with their statutes or rules and regulations approved by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage took part in the 2021 edition of *Museum Statistics*. They accounted for over one fifth of all museums within the purview of the Act on Museums of 21 November 1996¹. The survey was conducted in late March and early April 2022.

Most of the studied museums were based in the Mazowieckie voivodeship (18.1%). Groups of comparable sizes were located in the Dolnośląskie (9.0%), Małopolskie (8.6%) and Podkarpackie (8.0%) voivodeships. Nearly half of the institutions (42.7%) operated in administrative areas with populations between 10,001 and 100,000 people, while one fifth (20.6%) was based in large cities with more than 500,000 residents. The vast majority of the studied museums (90.4%) were located in urban areas.

Almost one third of the museums participating in this edition of *Museum Statistics* featured a complex organisational structure, with branches. Nearly 60% described their collection profile as interdisciplinary. Among those with a homogeneous profile, history museums were the largest group (23.5%), while natural history museums were the smallest (2.5%). With 74.9% of the museums operated by local governments, the latter predominated as organising authorities. Of all museums covered by the survey, 12.6% were organised by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, while 13.6% were co-managed. The vast majority of institutions participating in the study (91.5%) were publicly funded.

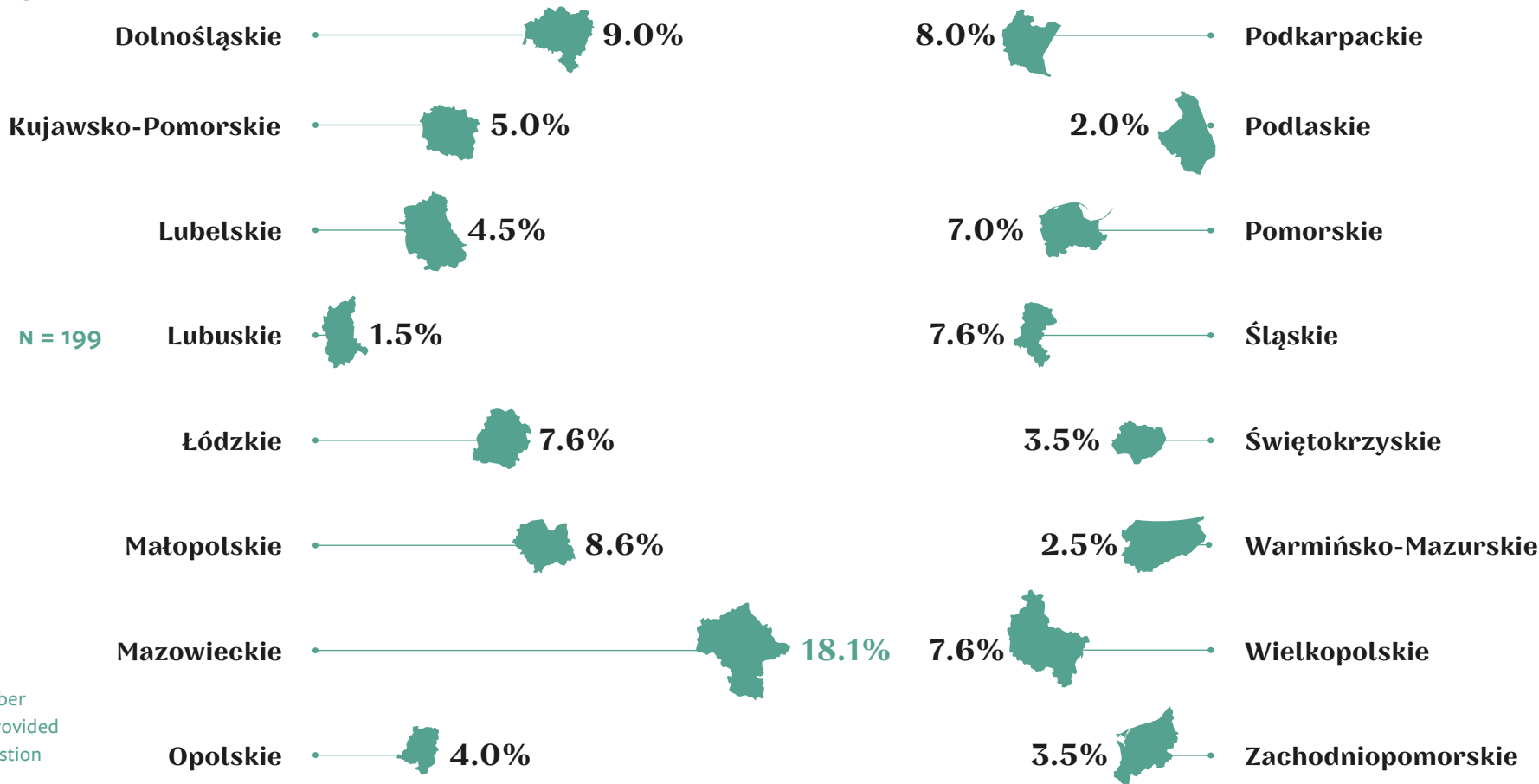
Nearly half of the studied institutions (43.2%) were entered in the State Register of Museums (in Polish: *Państwowy Rejestr Muzeów*, PRM). Pursuant to the Act on Museums of 21 November 1996, this status is granted to institutions offering high-quality museum activities and collections of great significance for national heritage.

The vast majority of the museums (96.5%) operated their websites. The average number of page views in 2021 was 1,095,234; however, in half of the studied institutions the number of page views did not exceed 186,855.



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

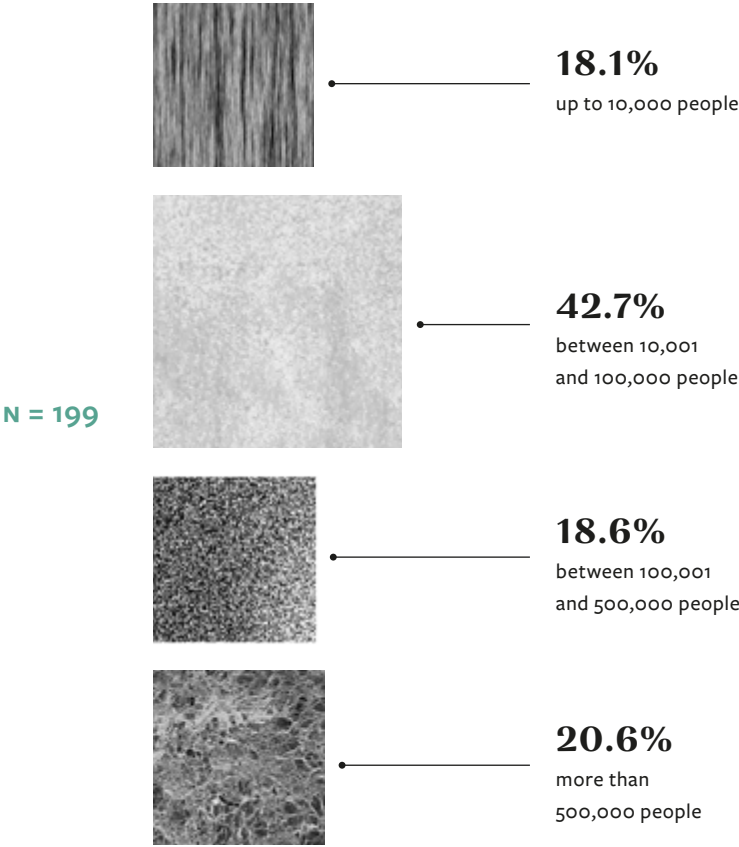
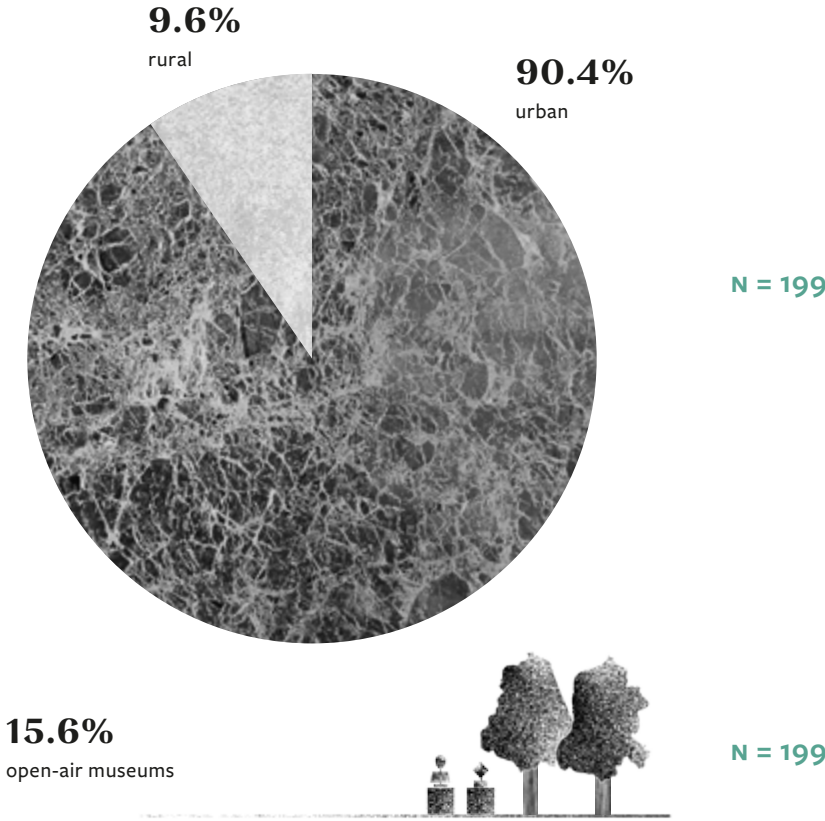


Figure 7. Type of the administrative area where the museum operates



1.3. Activity profile

Figure 8. Museums by type

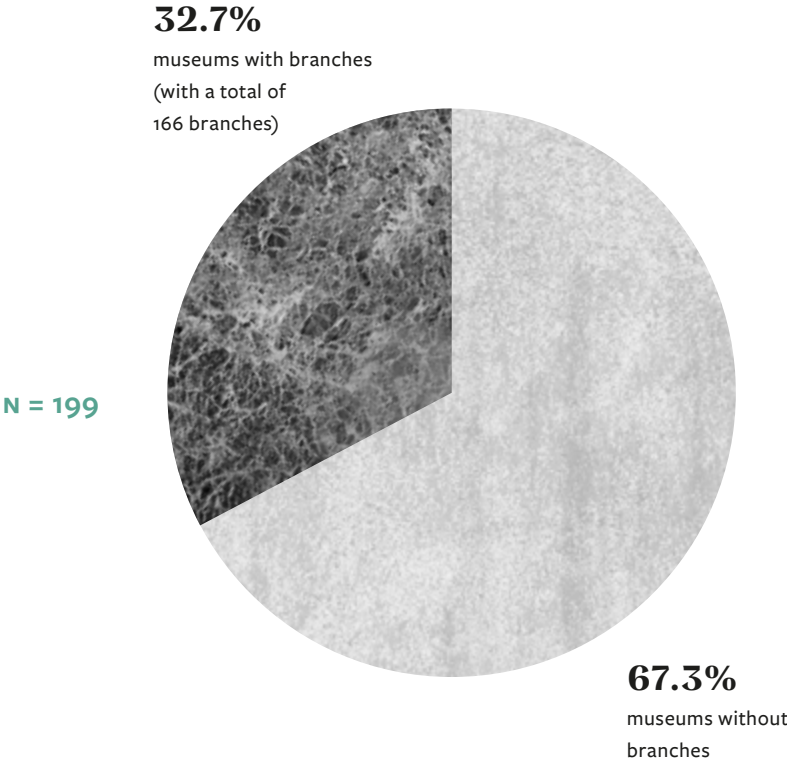


Figure 9. Museums by collection type

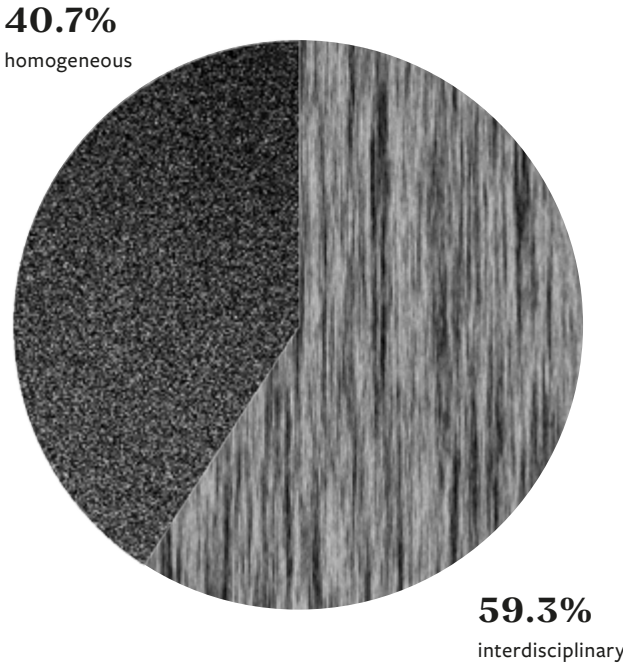
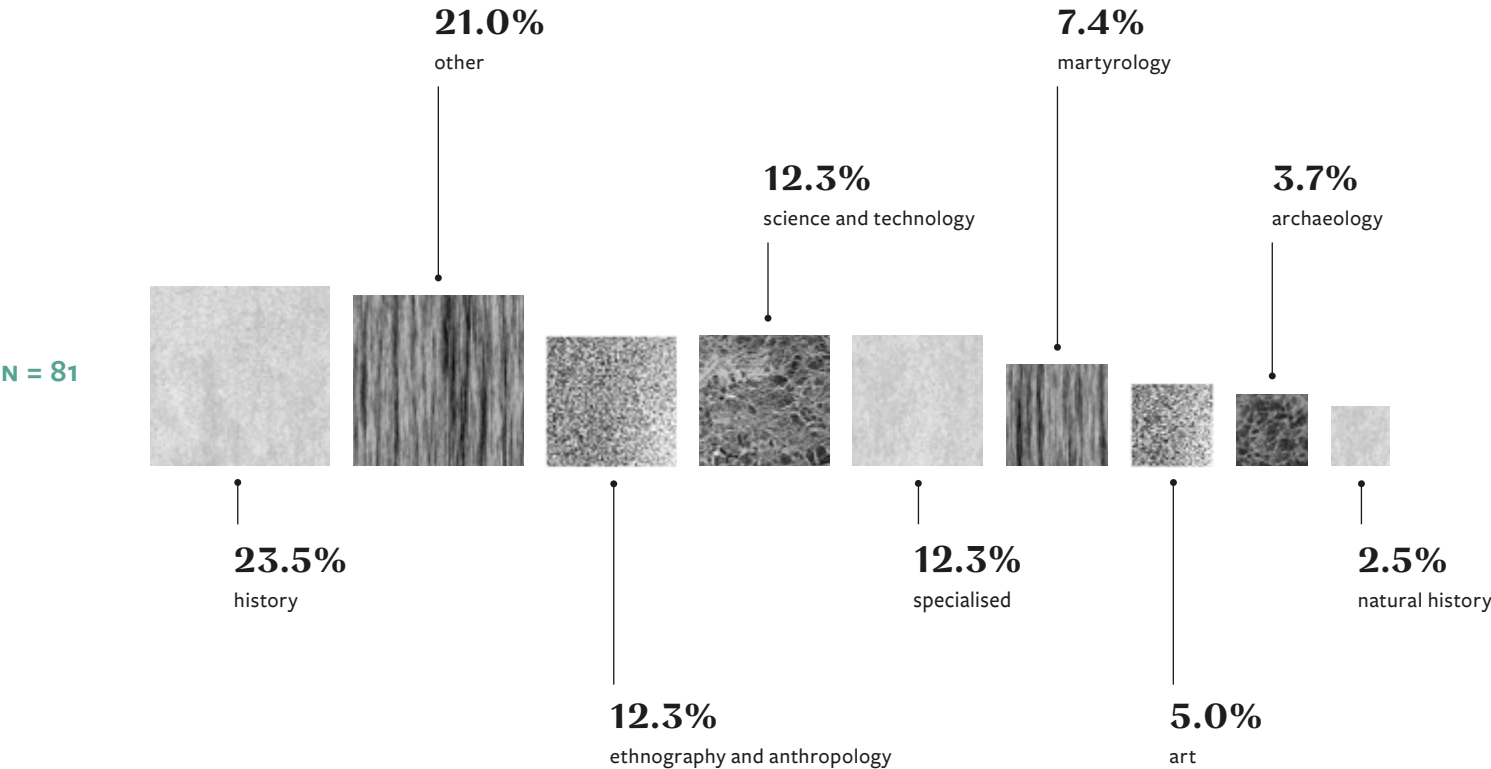


Figure 10. Specialisation of museums with homogeneous types of collections



1.4. Operational/
organisational
foundations

Figure 11. Source of funding

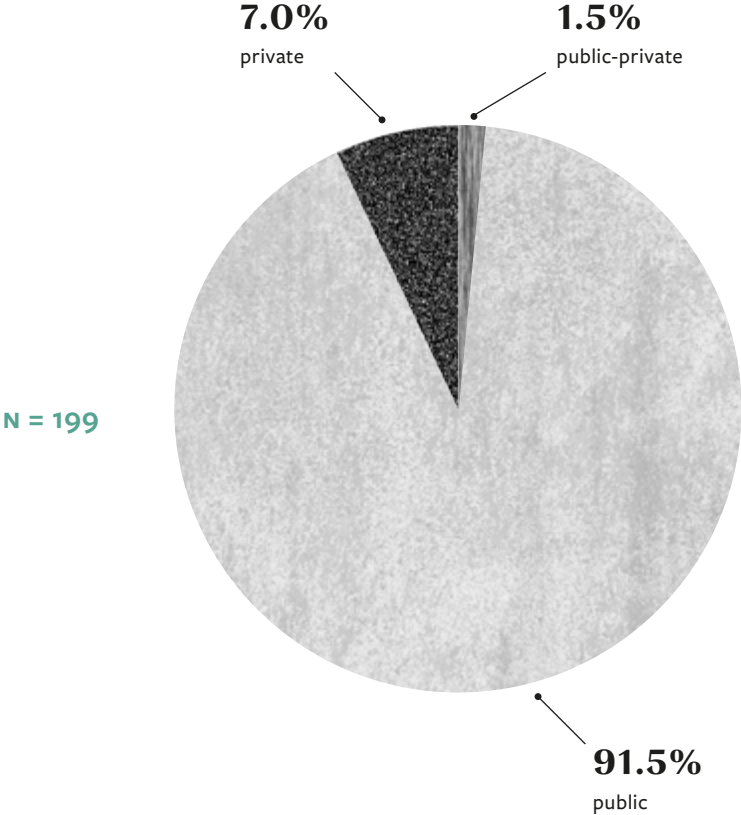


Figure 12. Organisational and legal form of the museum

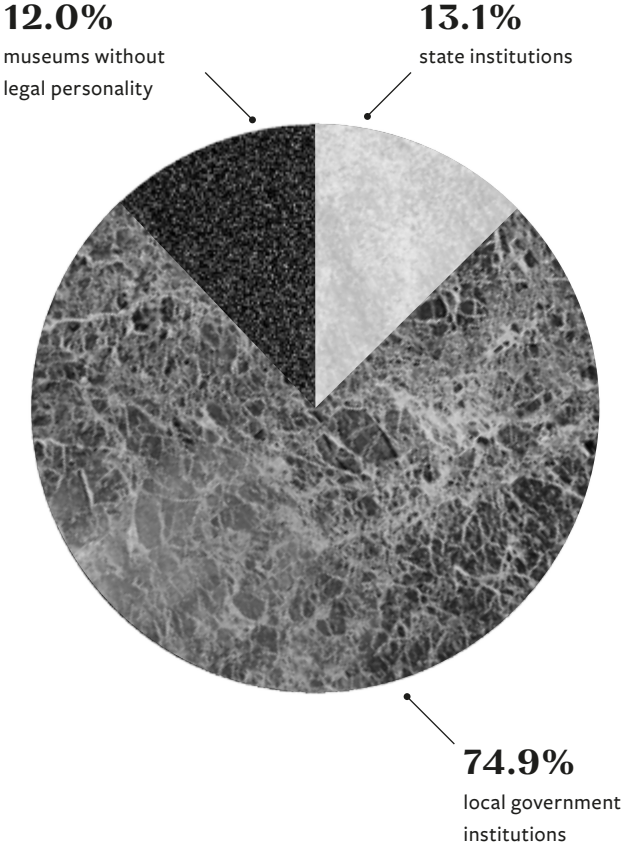


Figure 13. Type of organising authority

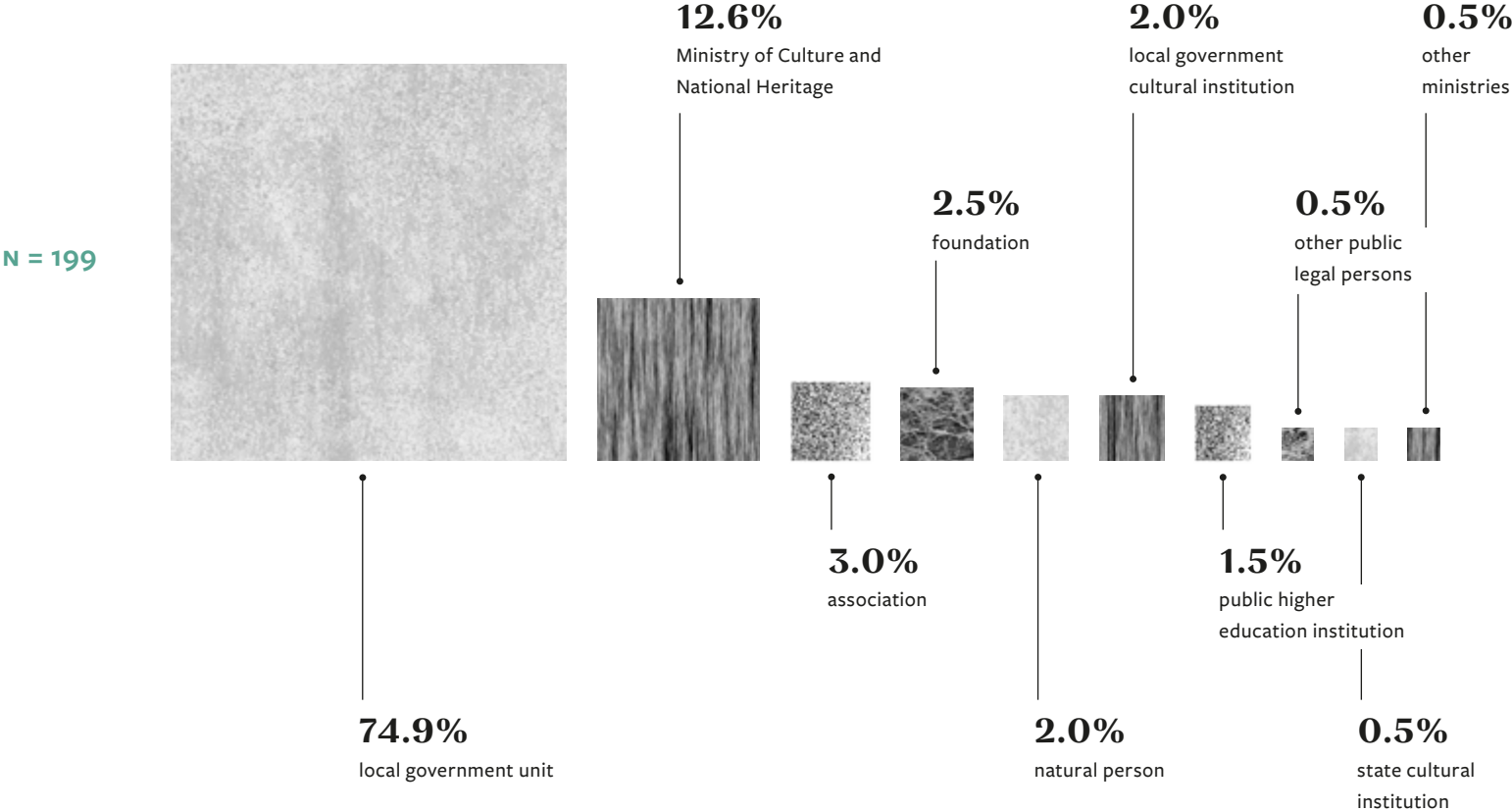


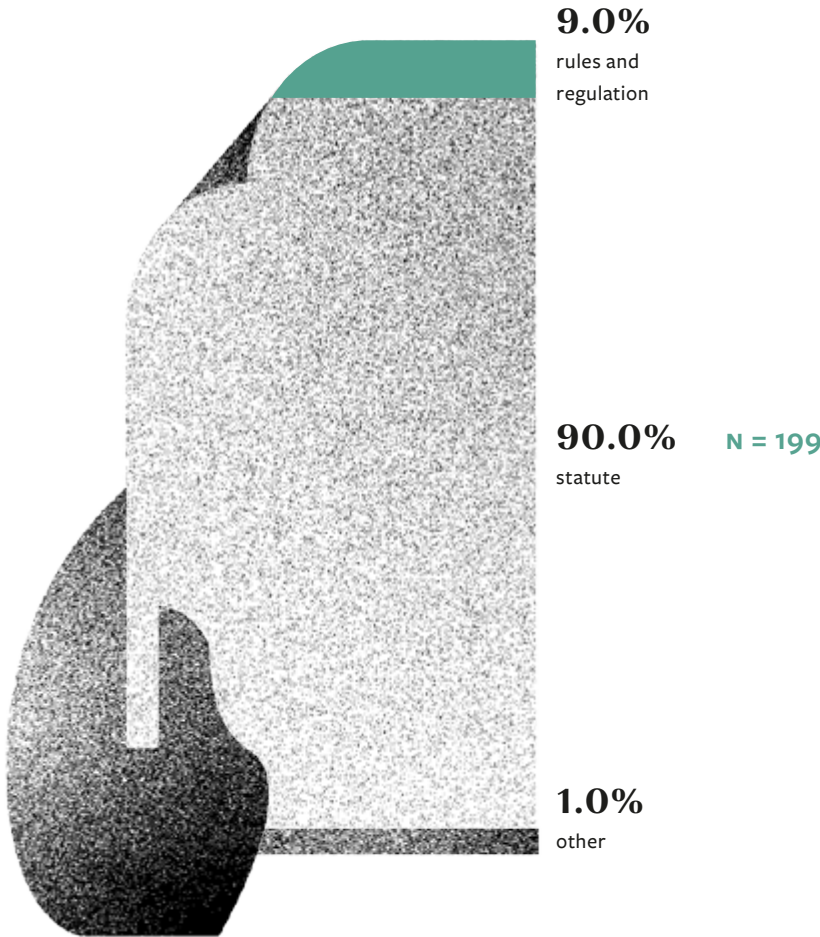
Figure 14. Museums with the ‘co-managed’ status



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 websites

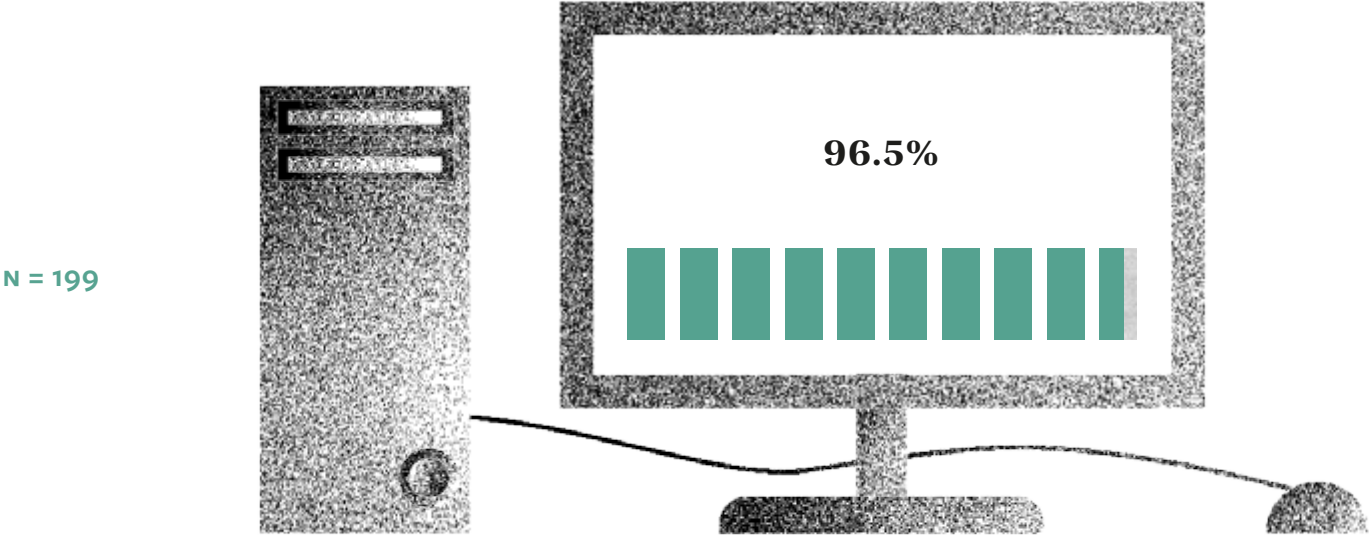


Figure 18. Views per year

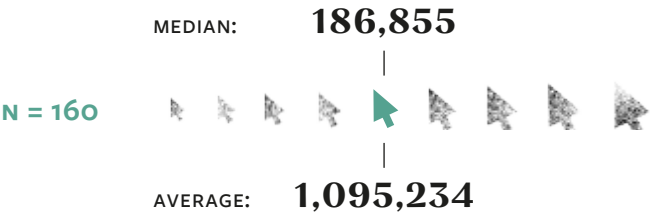
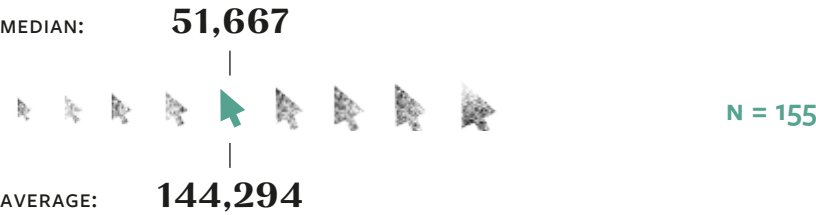


Figure 19. Unique users per year



2.

Dissemination activities

2.1. Introduction

² The Act on Museums of 21 November 1996.

³ The report *Museums in 2020*.

Pursuant to the Act on Museums of 21 November 1996, a primary task of museums is to promote cultural heritage by ‘providing access to their collections’. Museums performed their statutory duties by organising permanent and temporary exhibitions, publishing, implementing research and scientific programmes, and promoting science and education².

In 2021, permanent exhibitions were held by the vast majority of museums (94%), of which nearly one third (32.4%) modernised them in the reporting year. As many as 89.5% of museums also organised temporary exhibitions (10 on average), with more than half (60.4%) held individually and one fifth (19.4%) co-organised with other entities. Of all studied museums, 7% prepared temporary exhibitions abroad, mostly in the Czech Republic (four). Museums also organised outdoor events: outdoor exhibitions were held by 47.8% and outdoor functions by 76% of the studied institutions.

In 2021, online exhibitions were organised by one third of the museums (35.4%) – a significant decrease compared to almost half of the respondents last year³. Compared to 2020, a decrease was observed in both the number of online exhibitions (three on average) and visits (21,424 visitors).

Most museums (73.9%) issued publications with the ISBN/ISSN numbers. Books were published by nearly three quarters (72.4%) of them – on average four books per year. One fourth of the respondents (25.1%) published journals, with half making them available also online (48.0%).

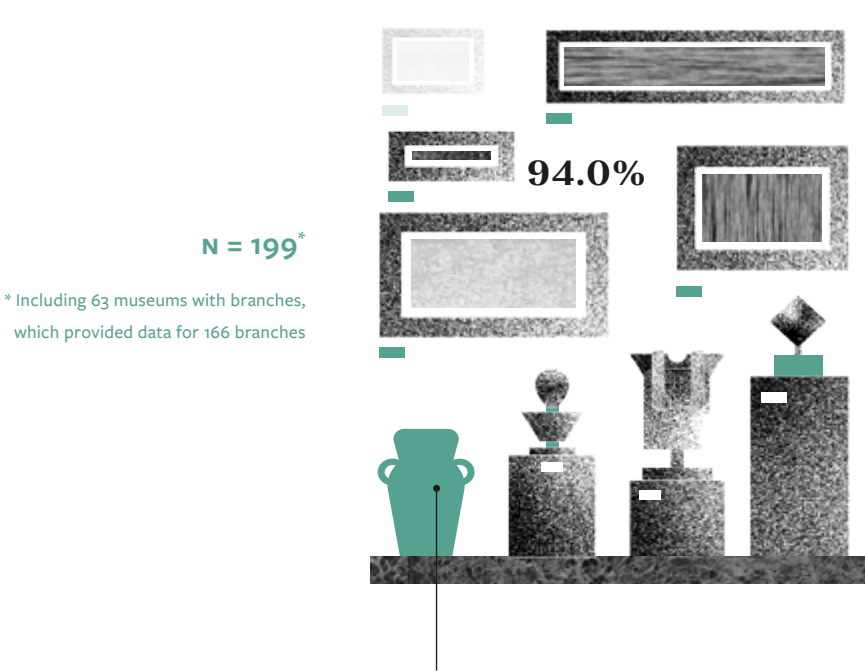
Research and scientific activities were conducted by more than half of the museums (55.8%) and research programmes by 50.7%, with most of the latter (84.9%) operated independently.

In 2021, only 3.5% of the studied museums did not hold on-site events for the promotion of science and education. The median of participants in educational activities was 6,112 people. The activities took different forms, with most institutions offering museum lessons and workshops (97.4%), guided tours (90.6%), as well as lectures, readings, presentations and meetings (82.3%). More than half of the museums organised concerts (58.3%), as well as conferences, scientific sessions, seminars and symposia (50.5%). Activities aimed at the promotion of science and education were also held online (67.8%), with the median of participants reaching 3,911 people.

2.2. Exhibition activities

Permanent exhibitions

Figure 20. Museums with permanent exhibitions



32.4%

of museums with permanent exhibitions modernised them in the reporting year

N = 185*

* Including 60 museums with branches, which provided data for 144 branches

Temporary exhibitions

Figure 21. Museums that held temporary exhibitions

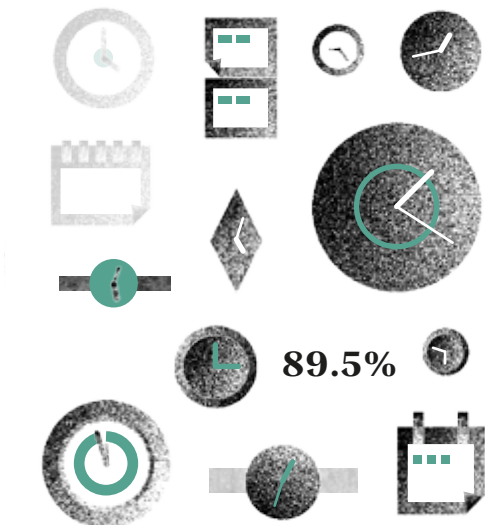


Figure 22. Temporary exhibitions organised

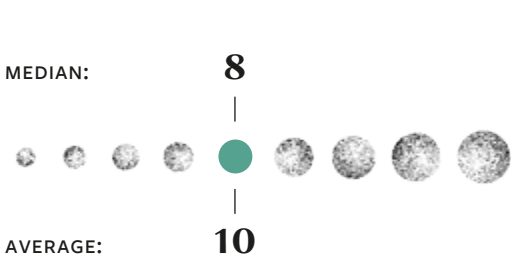


Figure 23. Types of temporary exhibitions

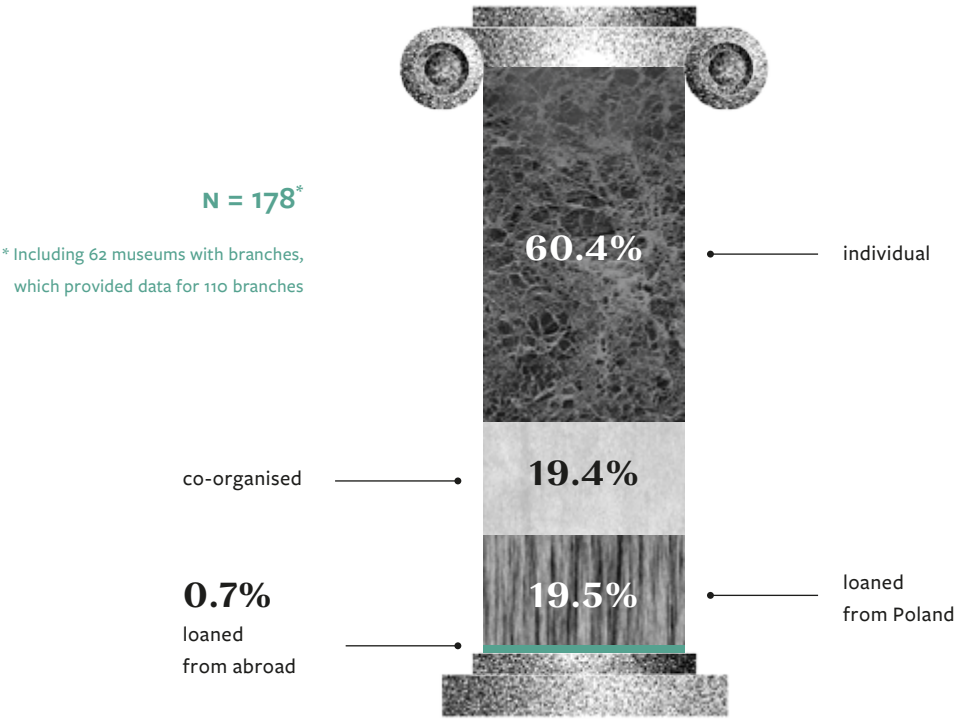


Figure 24. Museums that organised outdoor events

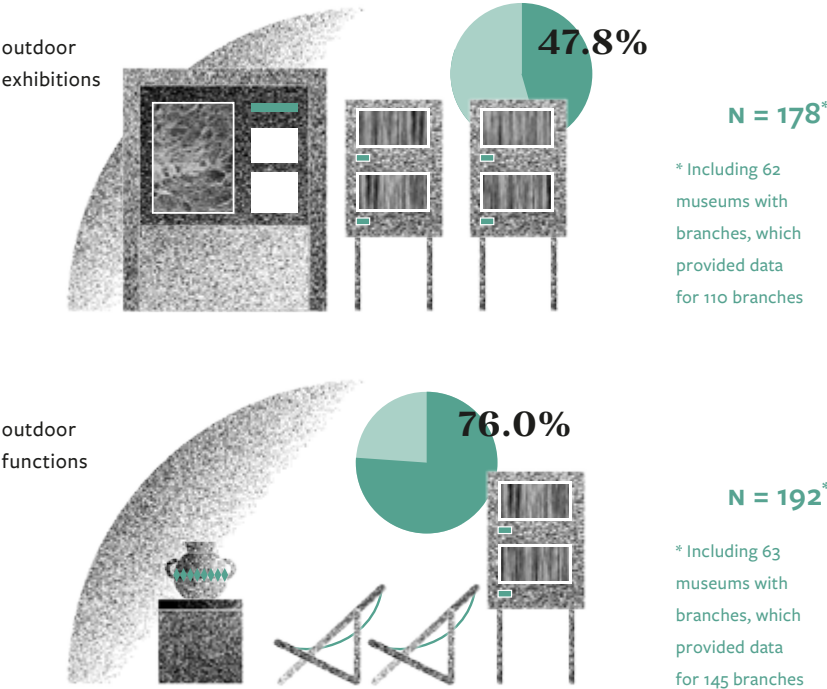


Figure 25. Museums that held online exhibitions

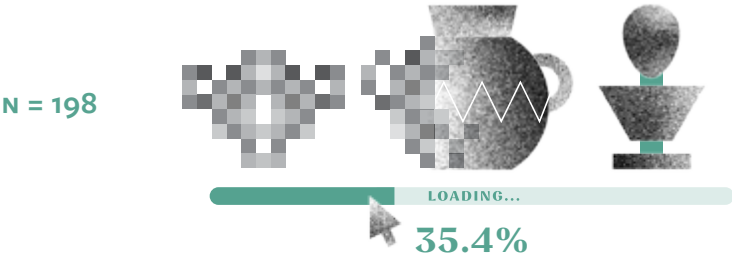


Figure 26. Exhibitions held online

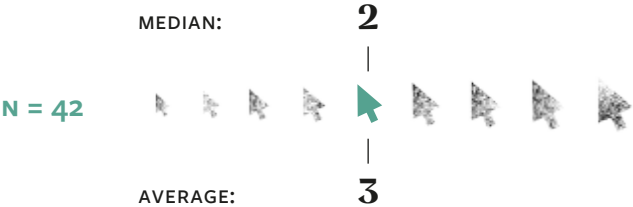


Figure 27. Visits to online exhibitions

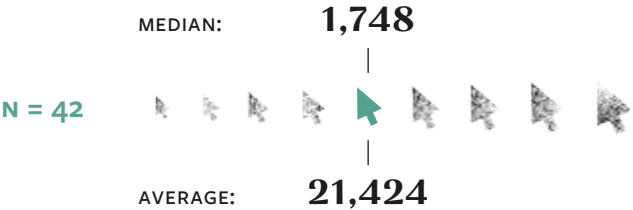
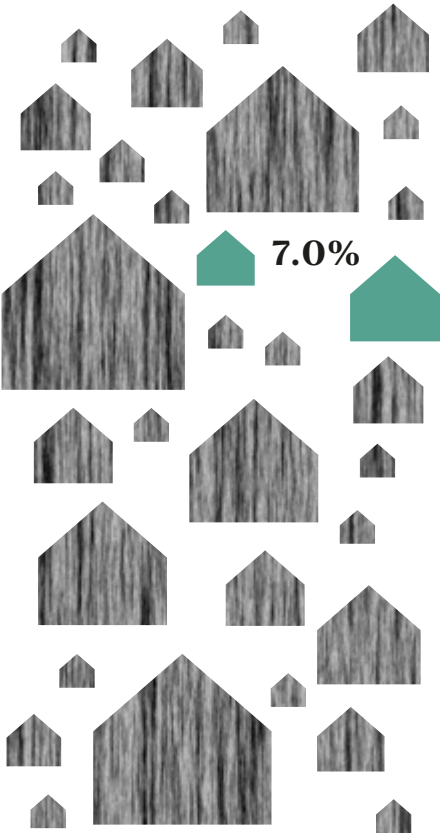
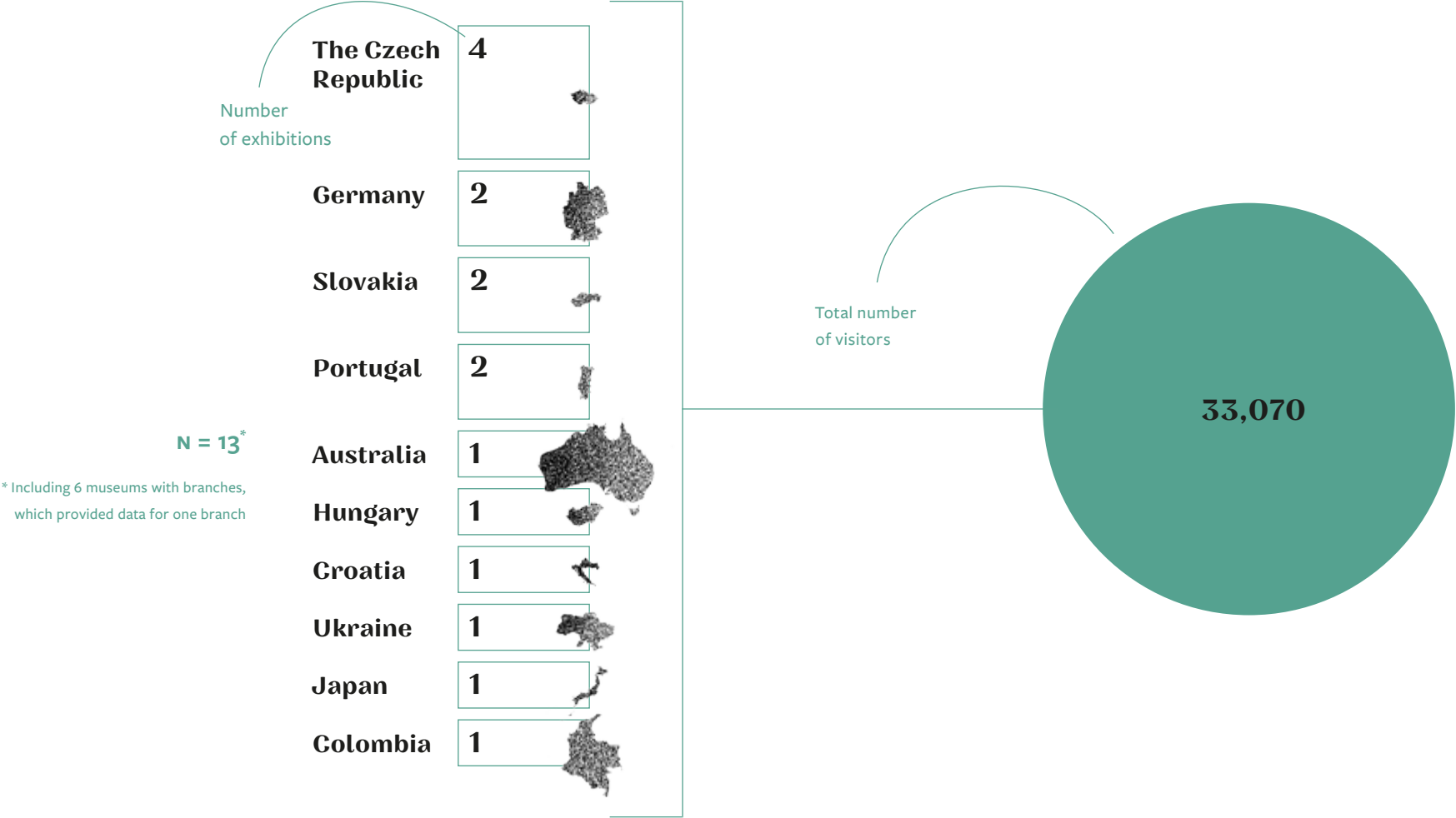


Figure 28. Museums that organised exhibitions abroad

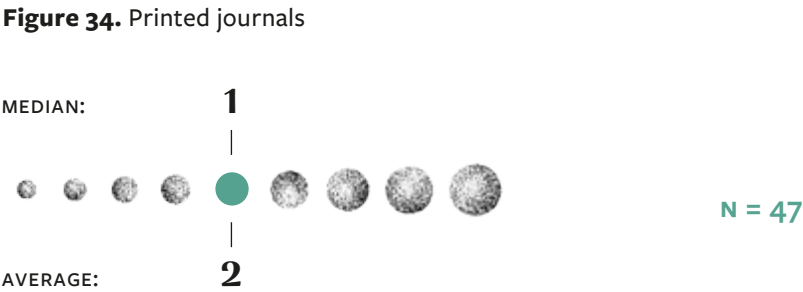
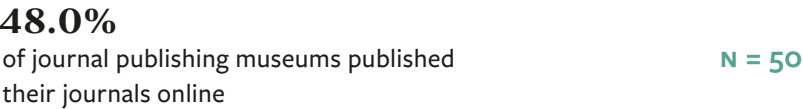
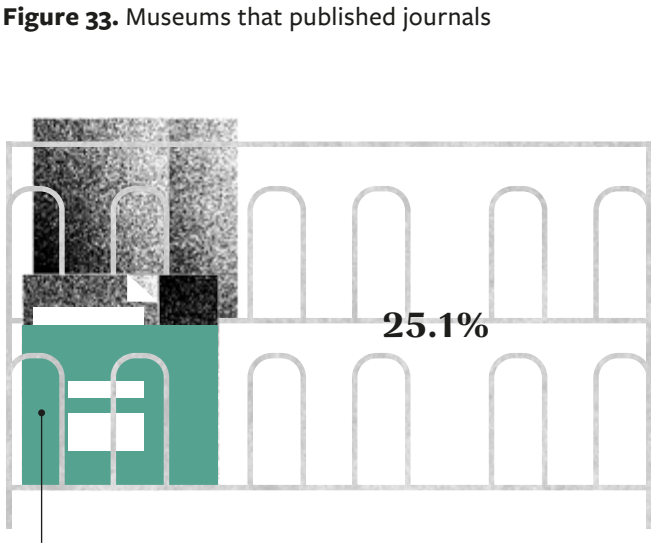
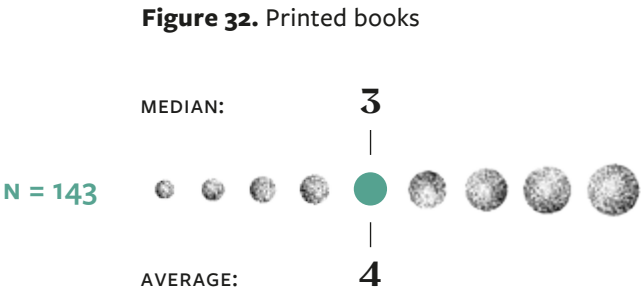
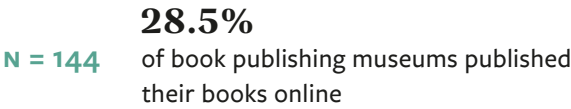
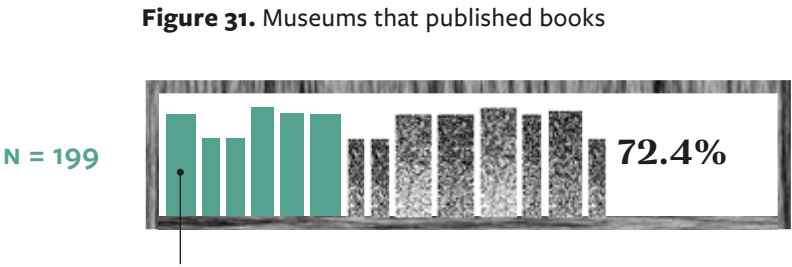
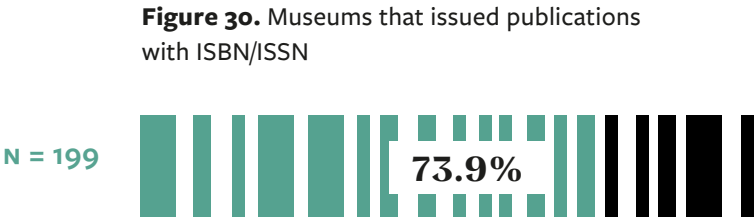


* Including 63 museums with branches, which provided data for 110 branches

Figure 29. Countries where exhibitions were held



2.3. Publishing activities



2.4. Research and scientific activities

Figure 35. Museums that conducted research and scientific activities



Figure 36. Museums that implemented research programmes

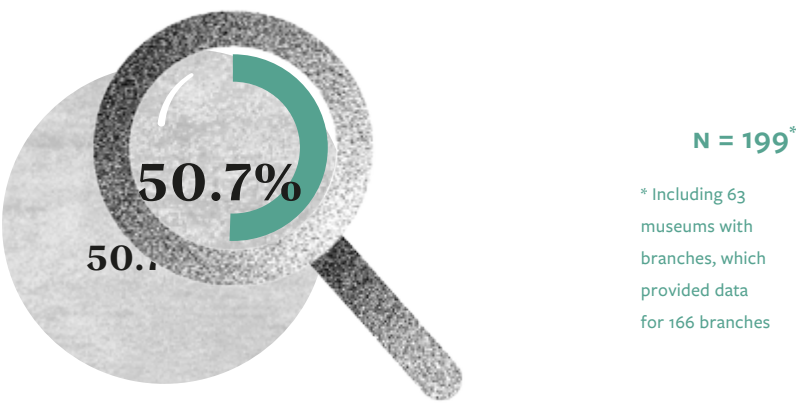
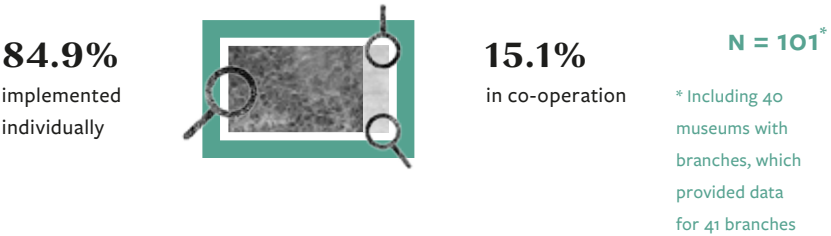


Figure 37. Method of research programme implementation



2.5. Promotion of science and education

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

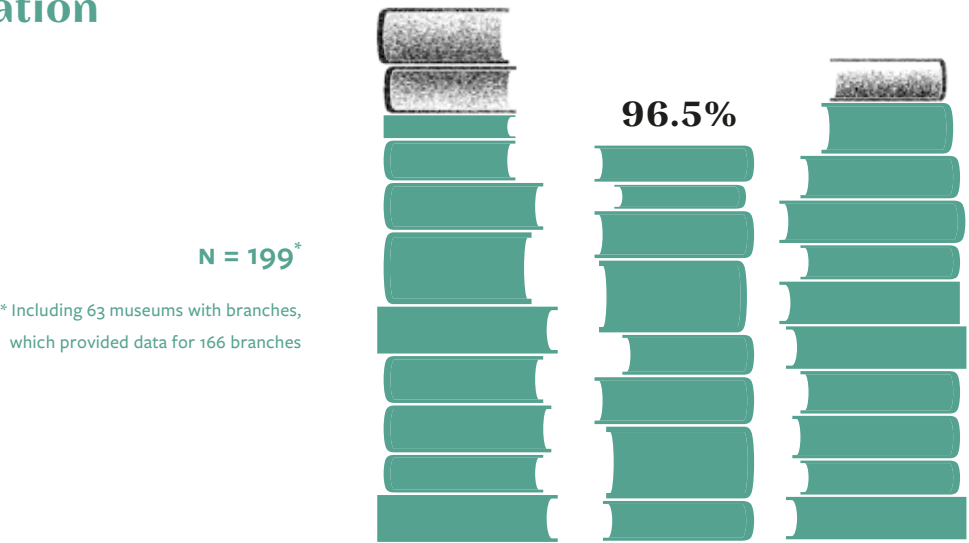


Figure 39. Participants in educational activities

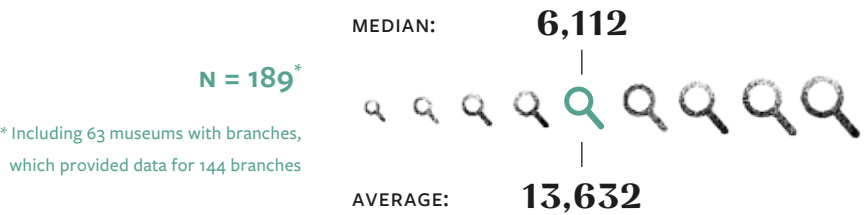
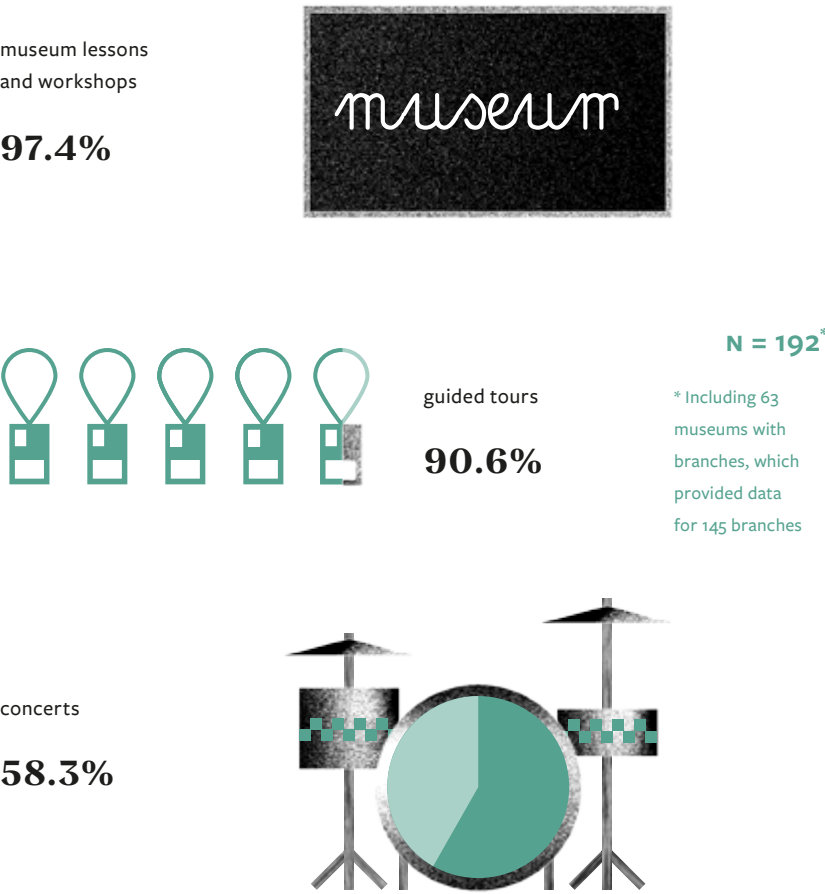


Figure 40. Types of activities promoting science and education



2.5. PROMOTION OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

N = 192*

* Including 63 museums with branches,
which provided data for 145 branches

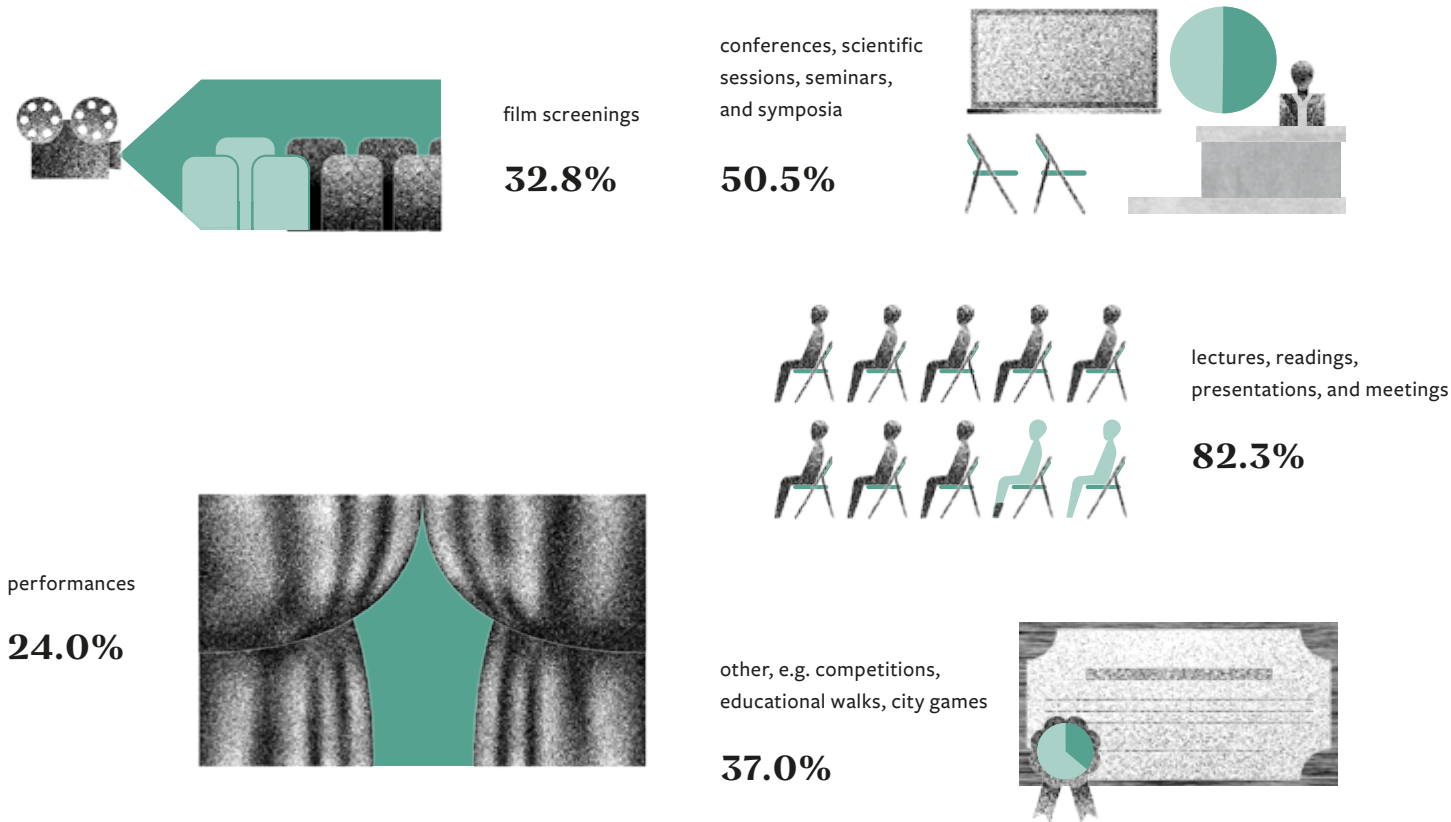


Figure 41. Museums that made their events for the promotion of science and education available online

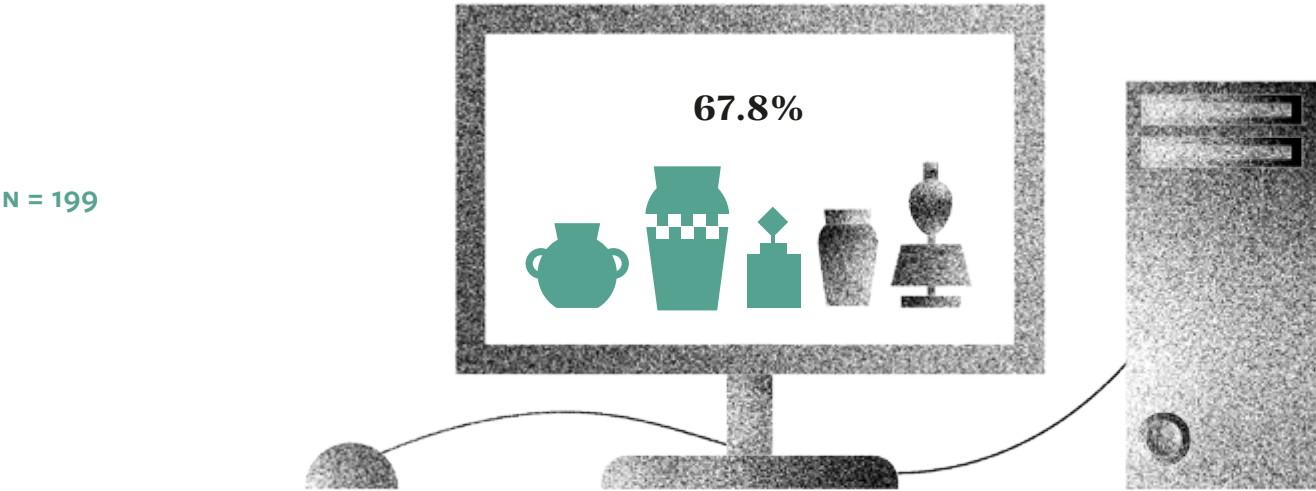


Figure 42. Activities held online

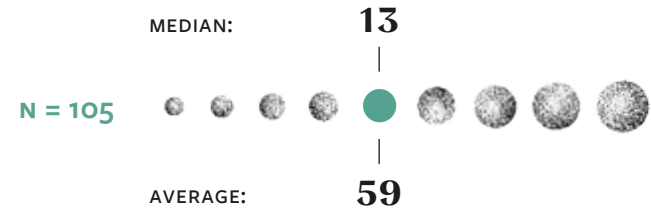


Figure 43. Participants in online activities



3.

Collections

3.1. Introduction

⁴ Act on Museums of 21 November 1996.

Pursuant to the Act on Museums of 21 November 1996, museums also fulfil their tasks by collecting, cataloguing and registering historical objects – for example, in inventory books⁴. In the studied group, the median value for objects entered in the inventories was 14,138. The inventories continued to grow – the average ratio of objects entered in the reporting year to the total number of objects was 4.5%. For the museums with long-term loan registers, the median of objects registered as long-term loans was 304.

Nearly three quarters of the institutions (73.4%) loaned objects short term. The average numbers of short-term loans-in and loans-out were 340 and 217, respectively.

Almost 80% of the museums digitised their objects in 2021 (78.4%). Museums acquired digital images of objects together with technical metadata and produced descriptive metadata – the median value for the digitised objects was 11,275 in total and 522 in the reporting year. More than one quarter of the museums (26.1%) made their collections available through online catalogues, while less than one fifth (14.1%) were in the process of developing such a catalogue.

Conservation treatments were carried out by most institutions (70.4%). Complete conservation was performed by almost 60%, with the median reaching 34. Museums continued the conservation treatments from the previous years and initiated new ones that will be carried on also in the following years – partial conservation was performed by almost 40% of the respondents (39.2%) on 91 objects on average. Actions aimed at preventing and minimising the deterioration of the object's condition, i.e. preventive

conservation, were implemented by more than half of the museums (52.8%), with the median reaching 70.

Only 6% of the museums reported losses in their collections or collections under their care due to theft, an object gone missing, damage (including fire), or other incidents. On average, 57 objects were lost, with the vast majority reported missing. Not many institutions found objects previously reported as lost (5%), and even fewer reported material losses with respect to other property (4.5%).

3.2. Collections and cataloguing

N = 192

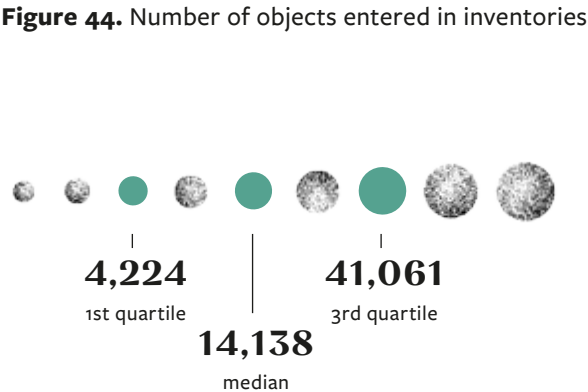


Figure 45. Percentage of objects entered in inventories in the reporting year with respect to all objects in inventories (average)

N = 190



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

N = 173

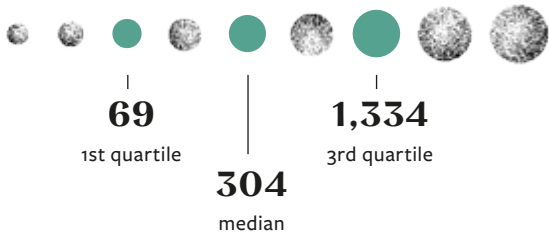


Figure 47. Percentage of objects registered as long-term loans in the reporting year with respect to all objects registered as long-term loans (average)

N = 172

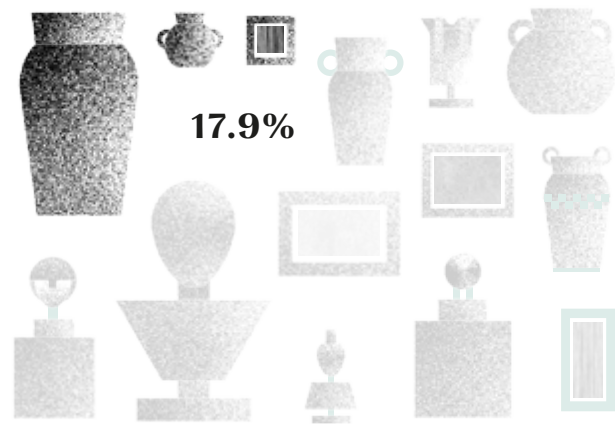
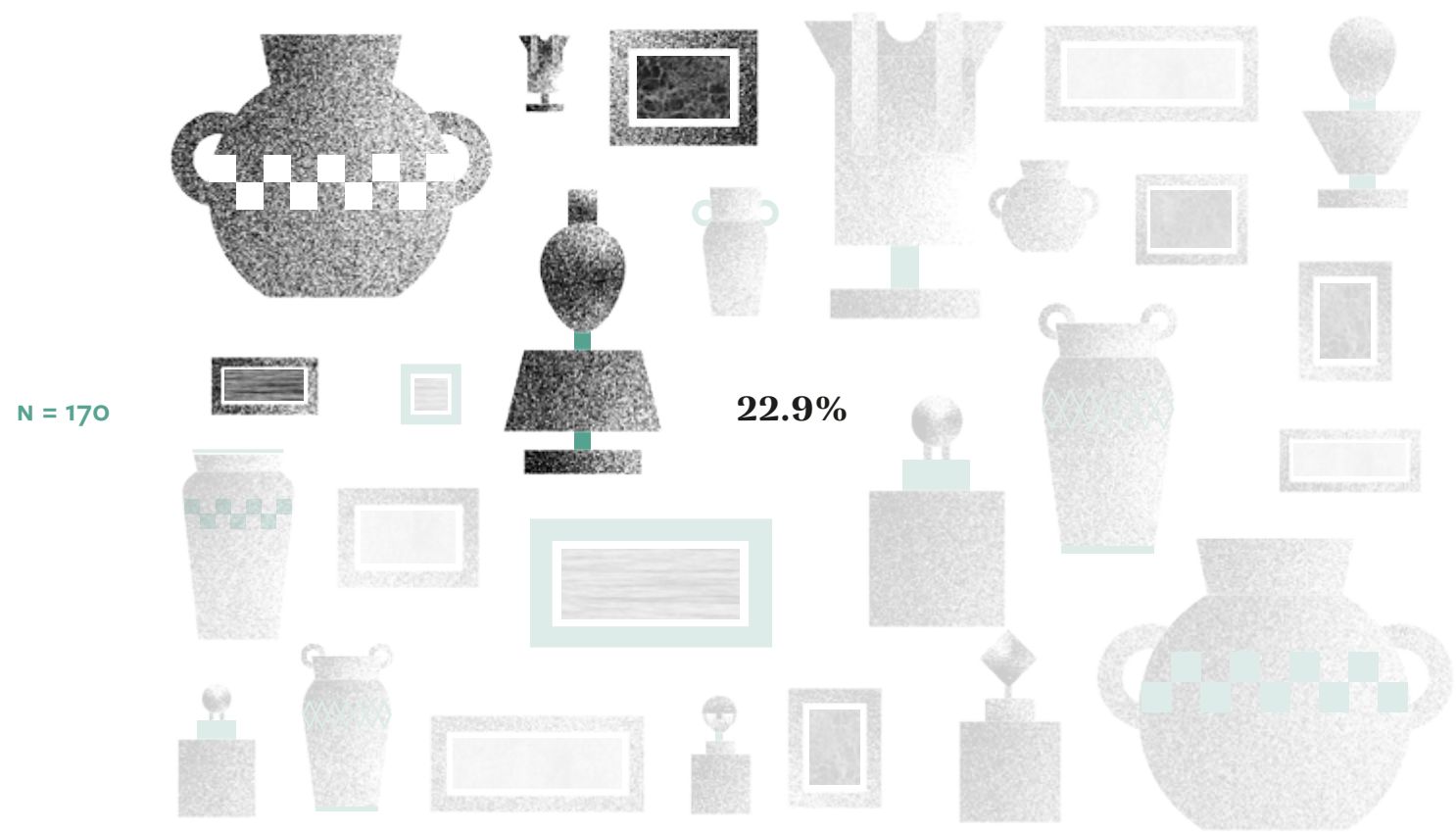


Figure 48. Percentage of objects removed from long-term loans with respect to all objects registered as long-term loans (average)



3.3. Movement of museum objects

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



Figure 50. Loans-in

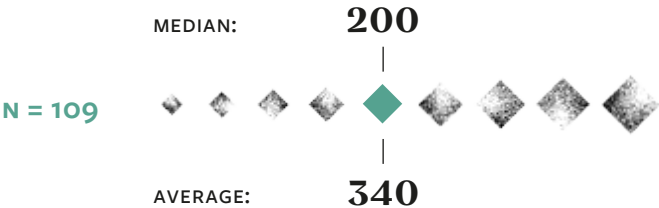
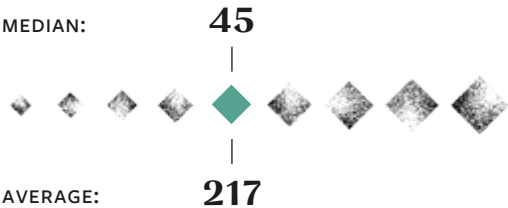


Figure 51. Loans-out



3.4. Digitisation of collections

N = 199

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

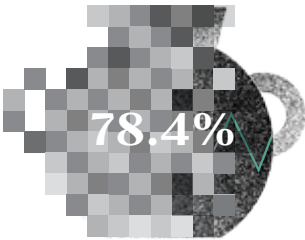


Figure 53. Digitised objects (in total)

N = 132

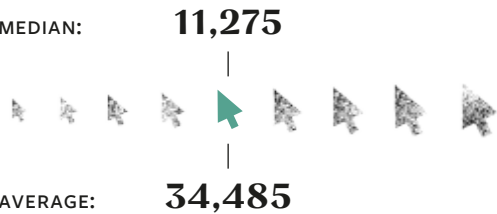


Figure 54. Objects digitised in the reporting year

N = 118

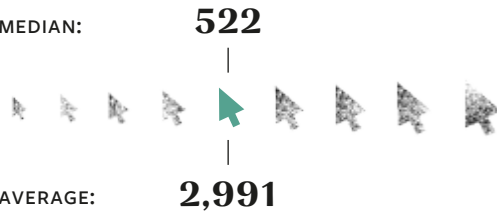
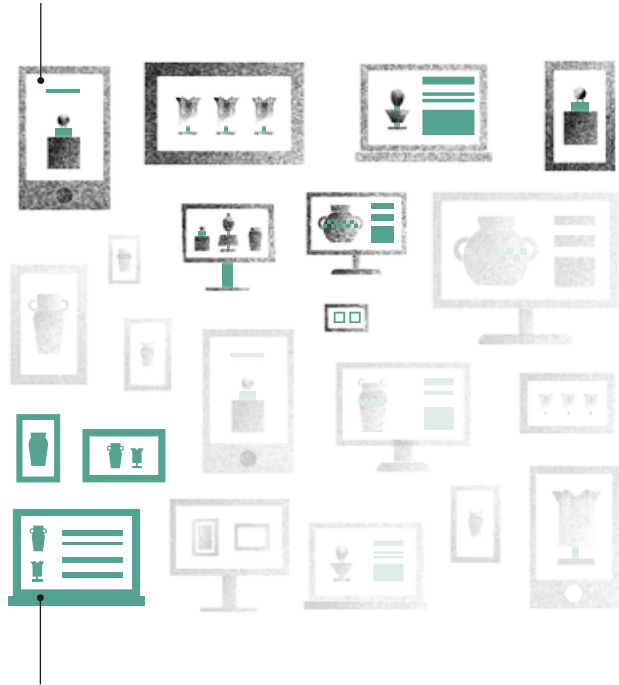


Figure 55. Museums that made collections available through online catalogues

26.1%

of museums made their collections available through online catalogues



N = 199

14.1%

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

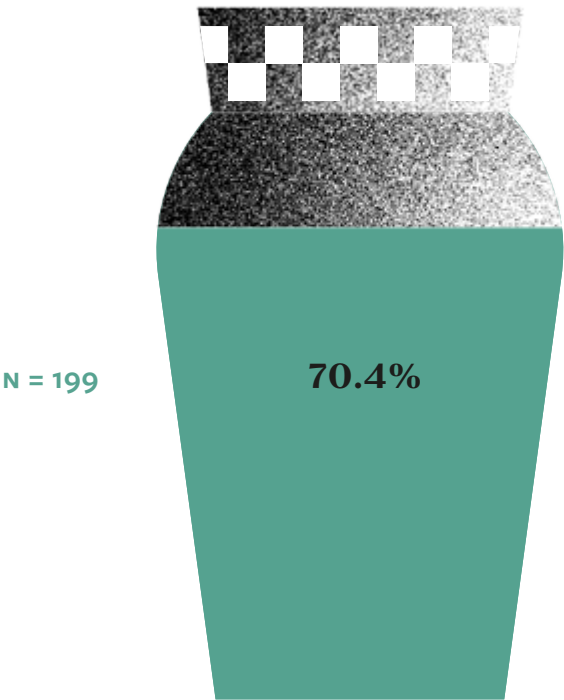


Figure 57. Museums that performed complete conservation treatments



Figure 58. Complete conservation treatments

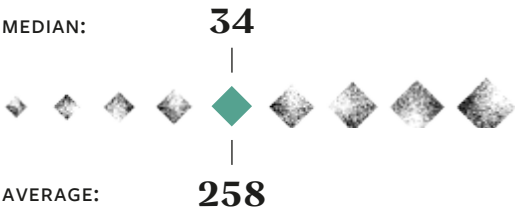


Figure 59. Museums that performed partial conservation treatments

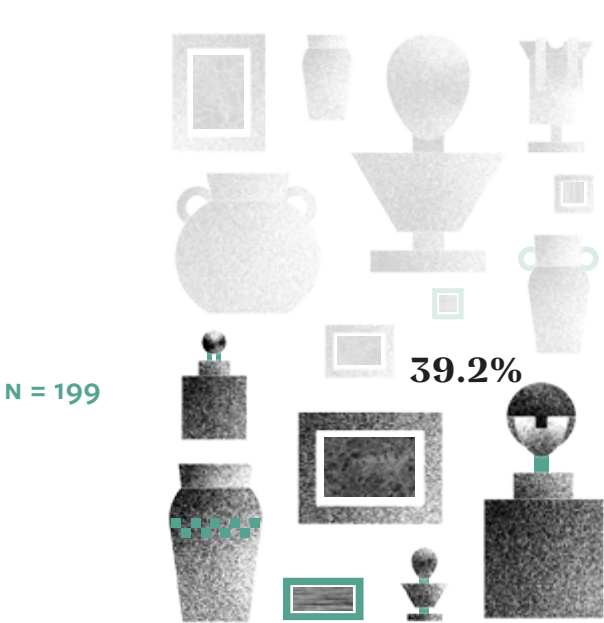


Figure 61. Museums that performed preventive conservation treatments

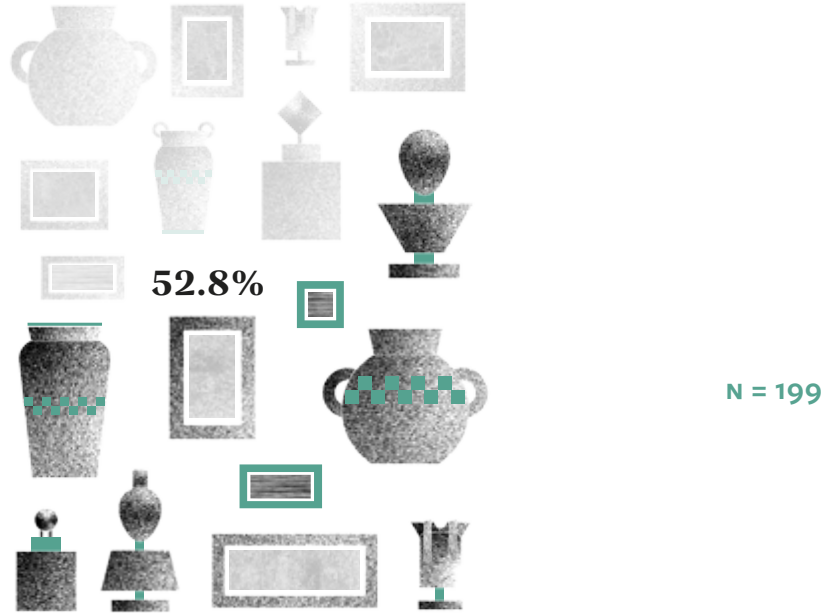


Figure 60. Partial conservation treatments

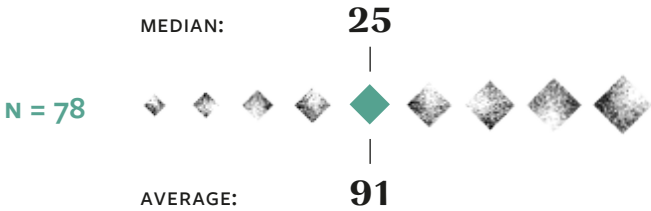
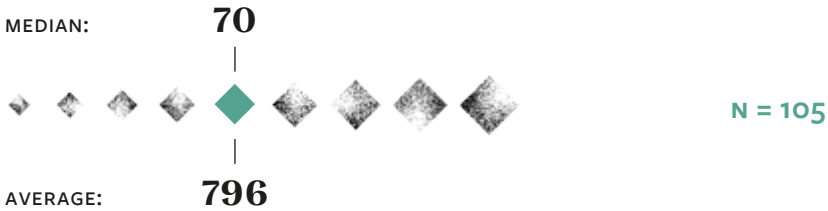


Figure 62. Preventive conservation treatments



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

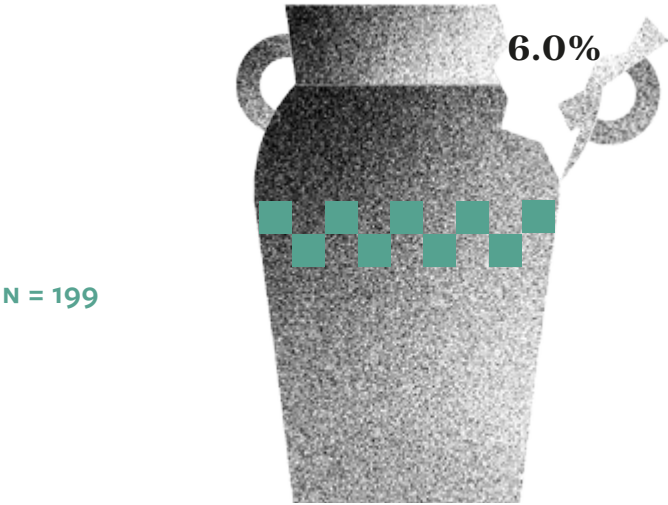


Figure 64. Reported losses

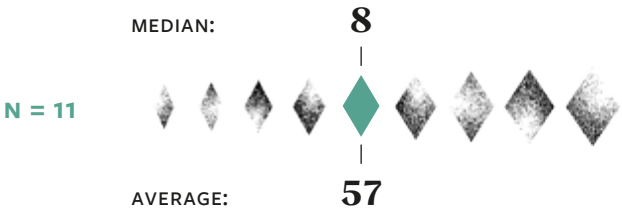
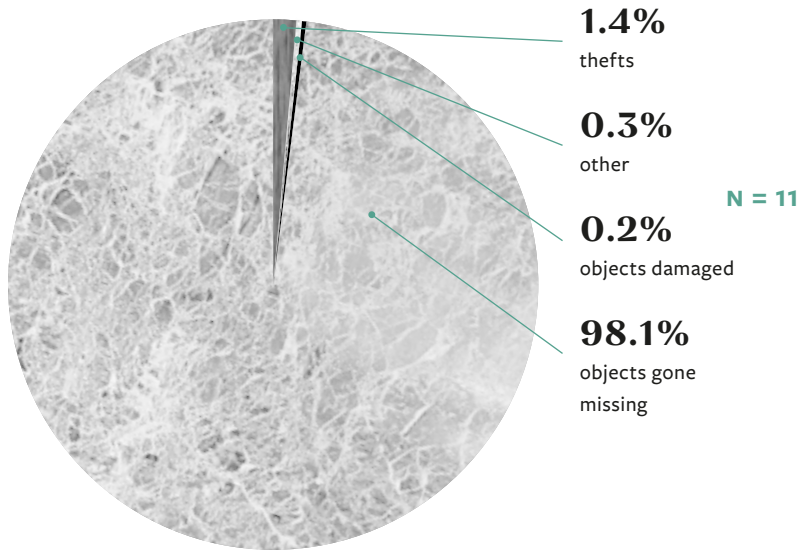


Figure 65. Losses by category



4.

Museum management and organisation

4.1. Introduction

In 2021, due to restrictions related to COVID-19, museums were temporarily closed to the public. However, whenever the lockdown for culture was lifted, they resumed their offline activities and welcomed visitors. Most museums (81.6%) offered a free admission day, and 9.5% did not charge visitors at all. The percentage of free admissions in total attendance averaged almost 40% (39.9%), while the average ratio of entries during the Long Night of Museums to the total attendance was 2.7%. Among the museums participating in the study, the median value for overall attendance was the highest in the Pomorskie voivodeship (62,804).

Women accounted for 57.9% of full-time employees. In half of the museums, the average gross remuneration per employee exceeded PLN 4,584. People were also employed under civil law contracts – the average ratio of the latter to permanent employees was 0.81 on average. A significant part of museums defined as cultural institutions (81.3%) sent their employees to courses and training, while nearly one quarter (23.5%) to university or doctoral studies. Nearly 5% of the studied cultural institutions sent their employees to international study visits, internships and scholarships.

Half of the museums reported revenues of PLN 4,017,642 or more. The median value for the ratio of funds provided by the organising or founding authority to overall revenues was 81%. In half of the studied cultural institutions, the percentage of own contributions in overall revenues was higher than 6.1%. Ticket sales accounted for the largest part of own contributions (on average, 43.7%).

Comparable revenues were obtained from the sale of goods and services, and the rental of museum space (over 11% in both categories).

Almost half of the participating cultural institutions (44.7%) received requests for access to public sector information – seven on average – with the vast majority (95.1%) accepted without reservation. Nearly one quarter (23.4%) was approached about the re-use of public sector information, with half of the institutions receiving 10 requests or more. Requests were also submitted for access to digital representations of museum objects (46.5%) – 48 requests on average – with only 4.1% of them rejected.

4.2. Attendance

N = 183*

* Including 60 museums with branches, which provided data for 146 branches

Figure 66. Free admissions and the Long Night of Museums

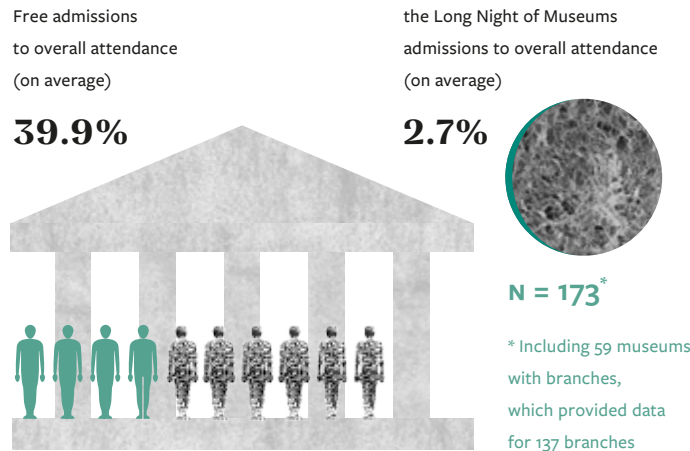


Figure 68. Free admissions



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

N = 114*

* Including 47 museums with branches, which provided data for 93 branches

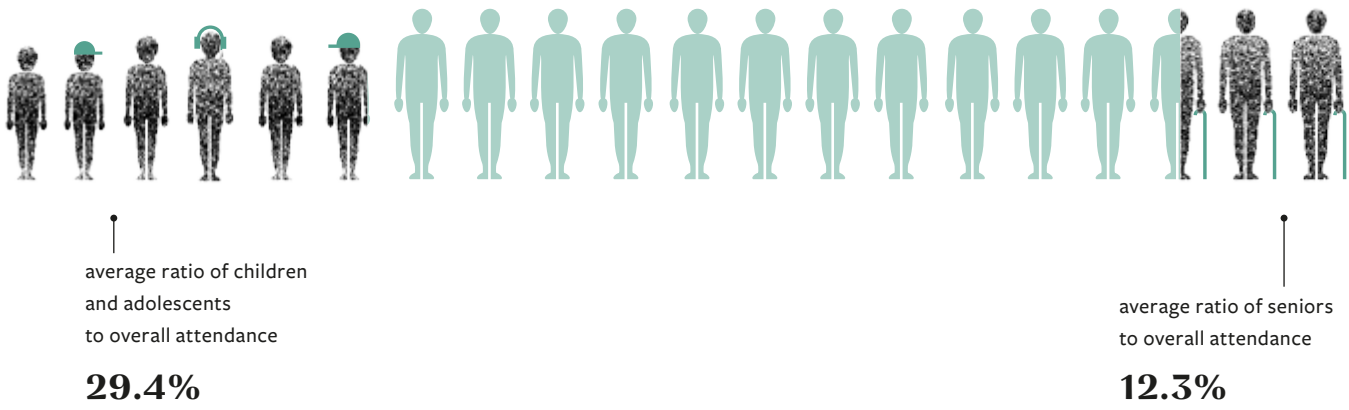
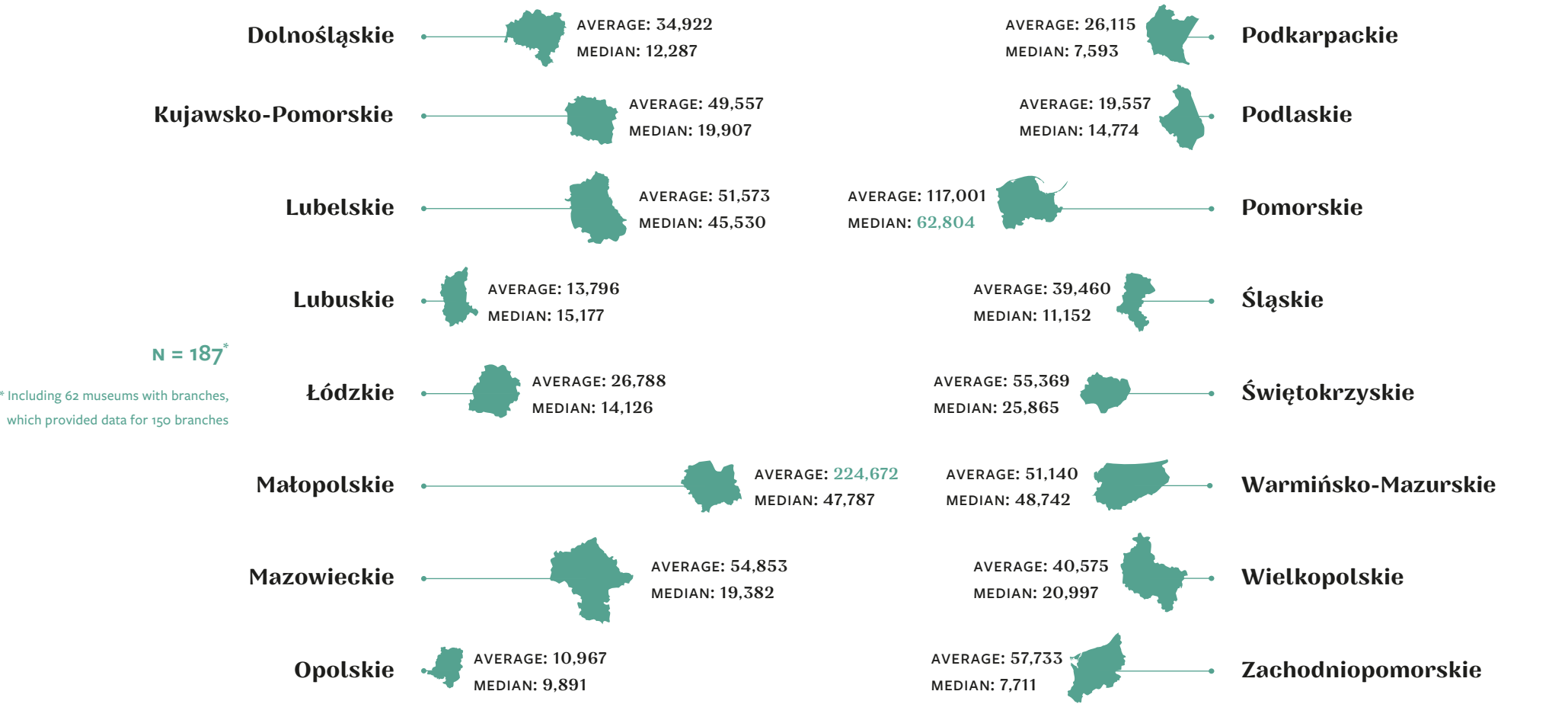


Figure 69. Museum visitors by voivodeship (average and median)



4.3. Personnel

Figure 70. Permanent employees by gender

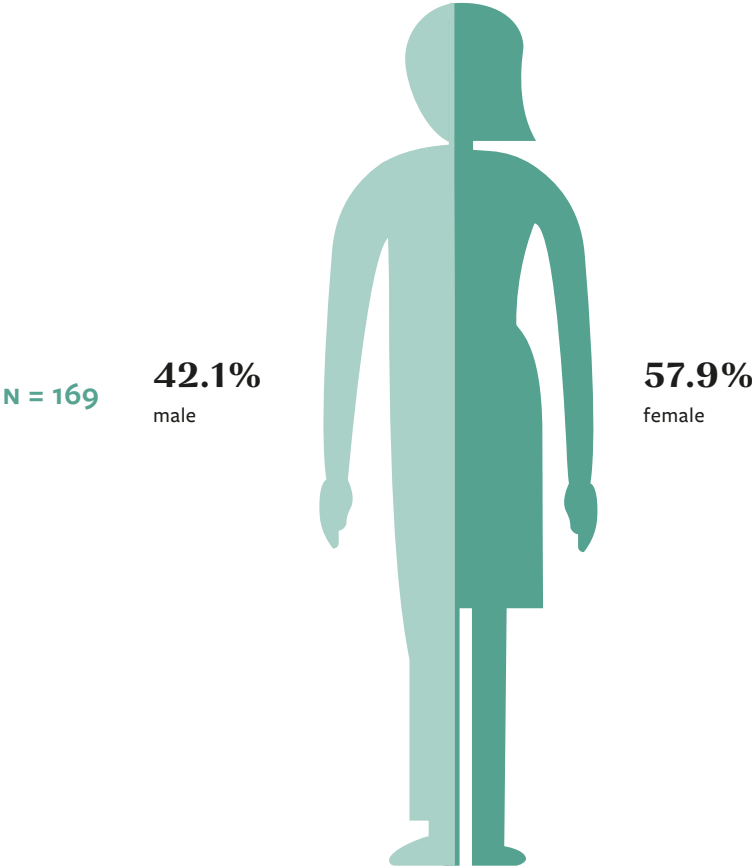


Figure 71. Average gross salary per job

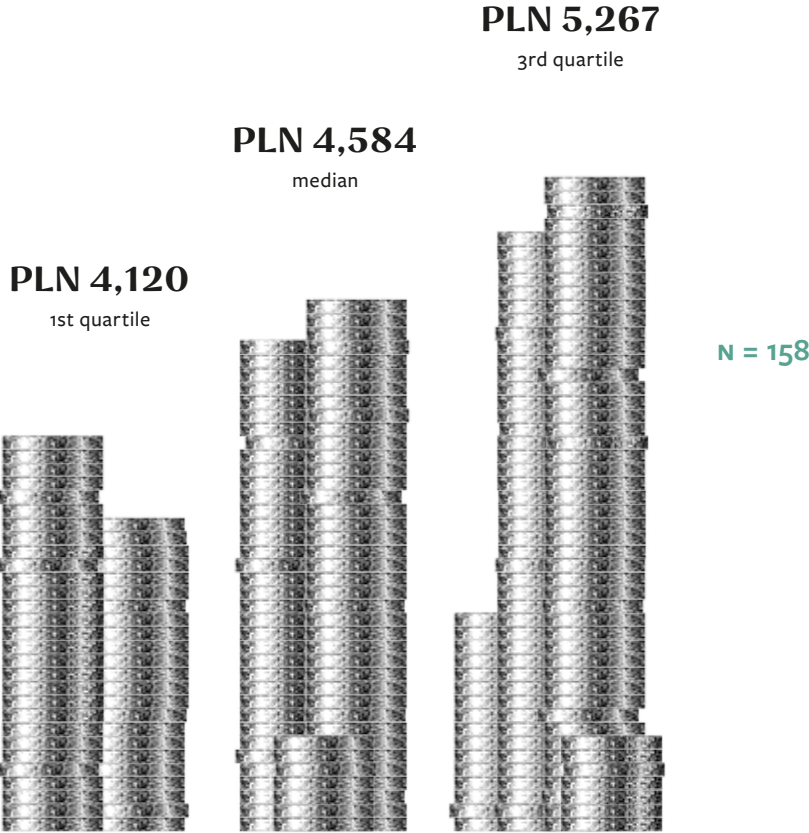


Figure 72. People with civil law contracts vs. permanent employees (calculated for individual institutions)*

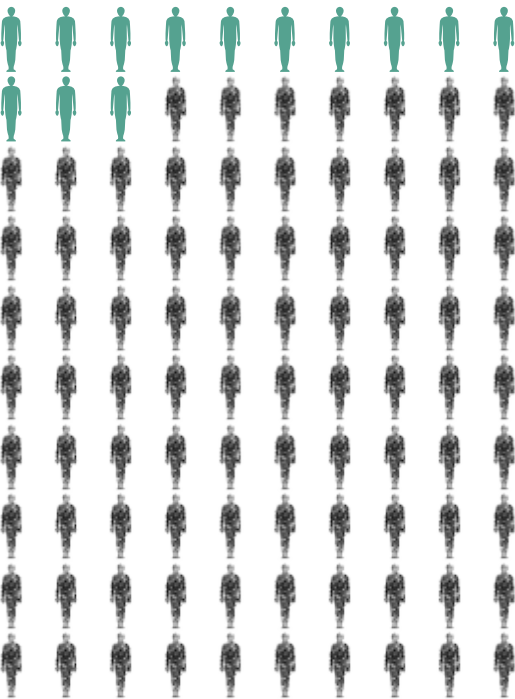


N = 142

AVERAGE: 0.81

MEDIAN: 0.60

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



N = 161

AVERAGE: 0.13

MEDIAN: 0

* Data for museums defined as cultural institution

Figure 74. Museums* that sent their employees to:

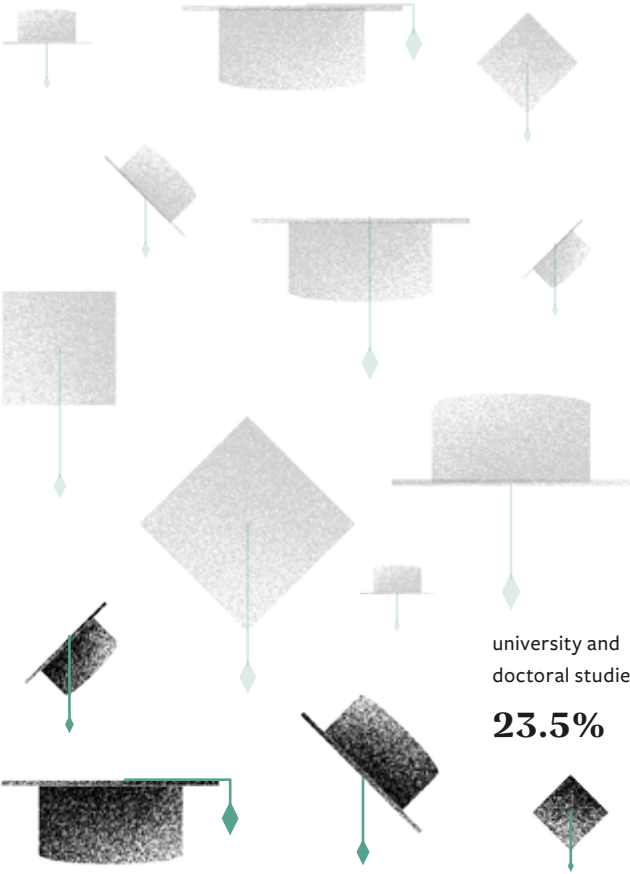
courses and training
81.3%

N = 166



N = 166

international study visits,
internships,
and scholarships
4.8%



university and
doctoral studies
23.5%

N = 166

4.4. Financial information

* Data for museums defined as cultural institutions

N = 178

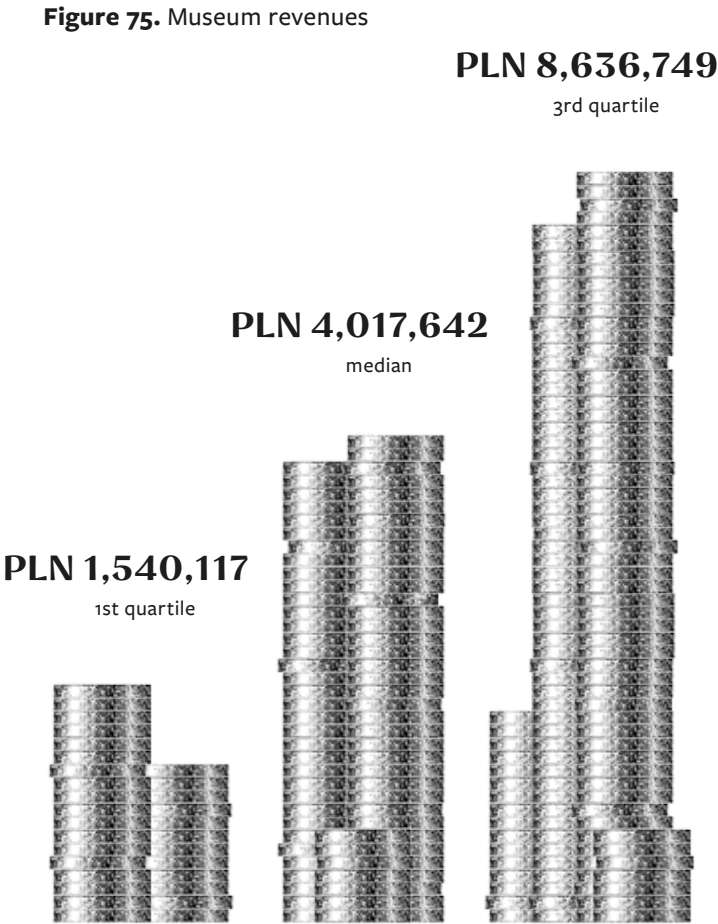


Figure 76. Funding provided by the organising/founding authority vs. overall revenues*

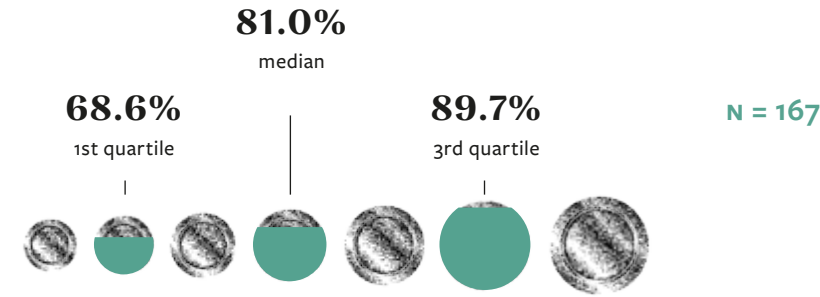


Figure 77. Own contributions vs. overall revenues*

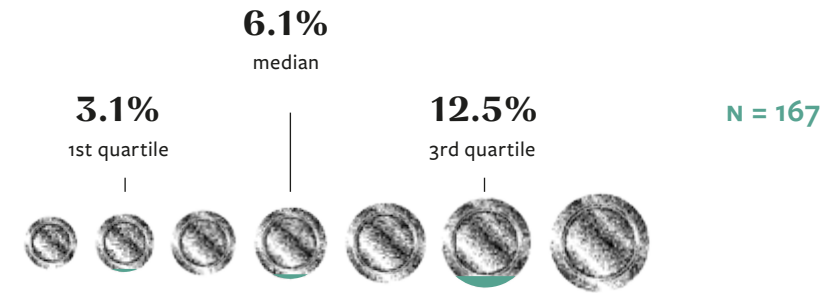
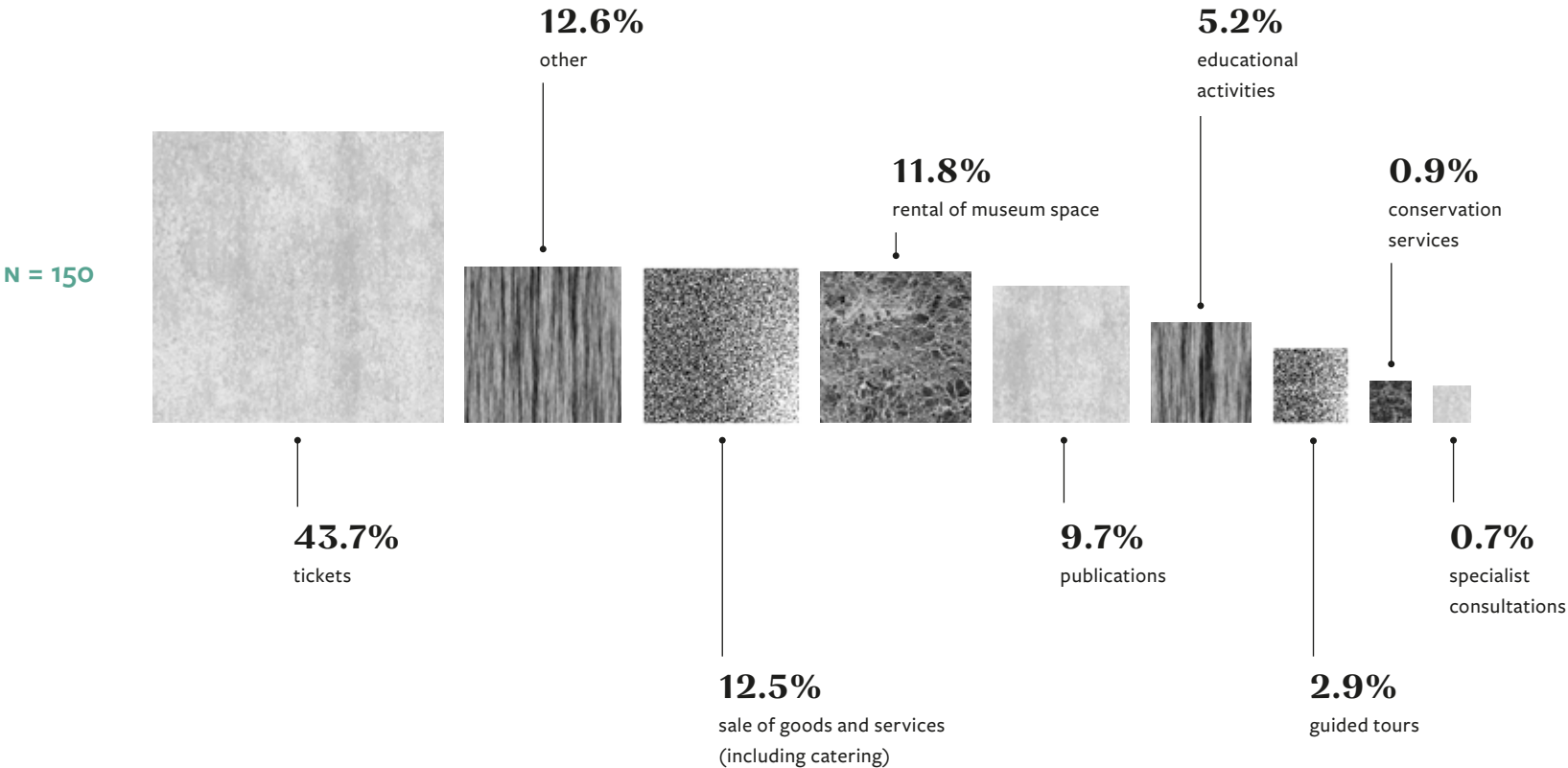


Figure 78. Contributions per category vs. own revenues (average)*



* 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

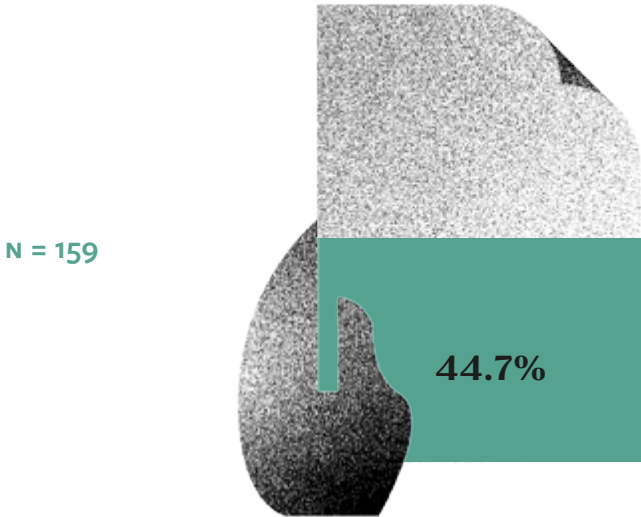


Figure 80. Requests for access to public sector information

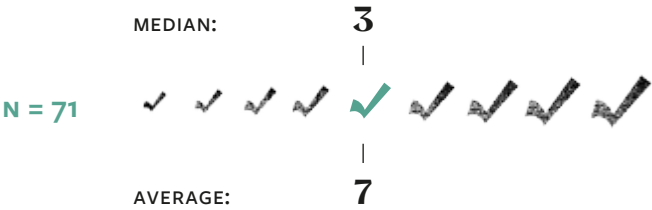


Figure 81. Types of requests for access to public sector information

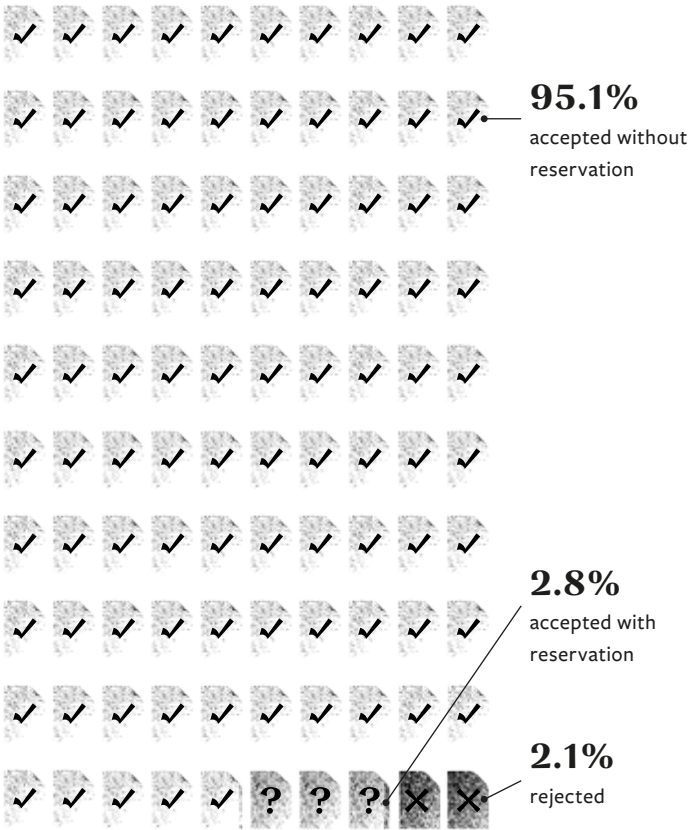


Figure 82. Museums that received requests for re-use of public sector information

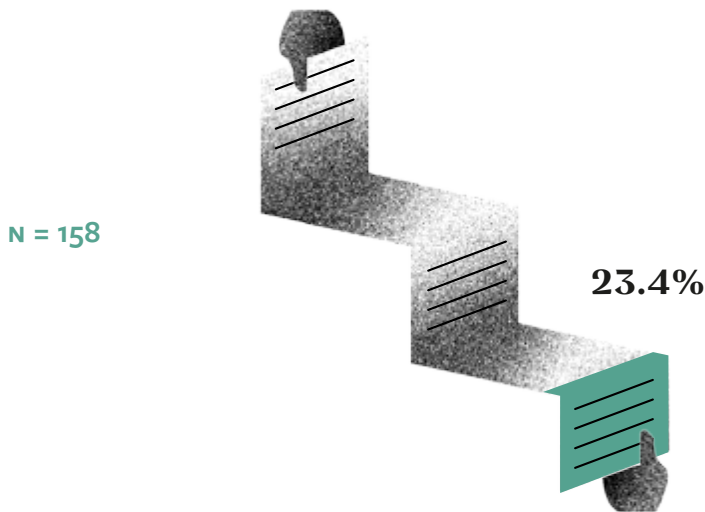


Figure 83. Requests for re-use of public sector information

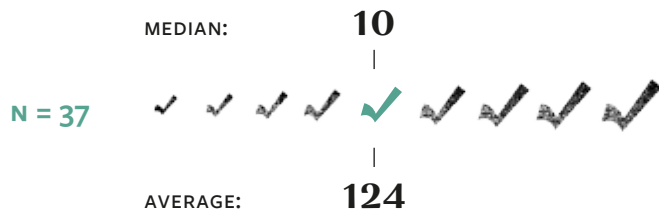


Figure 84. Types of requests for re-use of public sector information

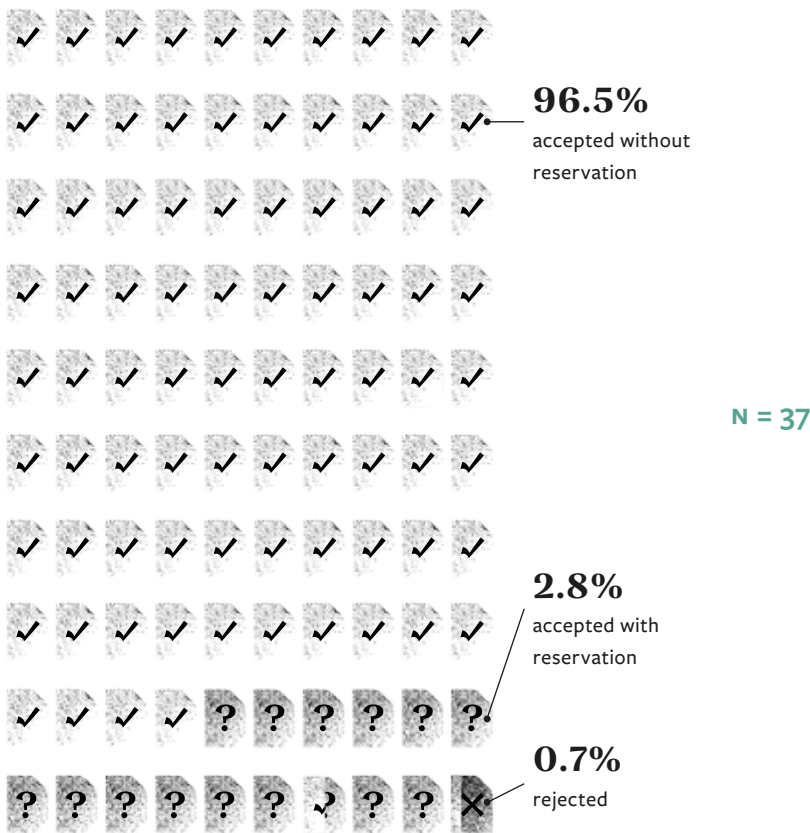


Figure 85. Museums that received requests for access to digital representations of museum objects

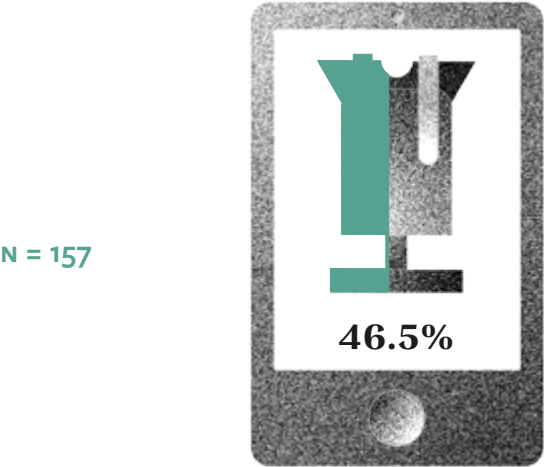


Figure 86. Requests for access to digital representations of museum objects

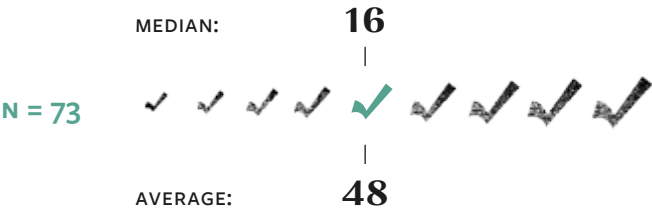


Figure 87. Types of requests for access to digital representations of museum objects



III Entities conducting museum activities in 2021

General information

Entities conducting museum activities 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. A total of 24 such institutions participated in the 2021 edition of *Museum Statistics*. At the end of 2021, NIMOZ's database included 320 entities conducting museum activities.

All entities participating in the survey held permanent exhibitions in 2021, with nearly 30% modernising them in the reporting year. Over 70% of the respondents also organised temporary exhibitions – on average, six per year. Most of them (70.5%) were prepared individually, and only one fifth (20.9%) was co-organised. Some exhibitions were presented abroad – 5.9% of the entities reported such an activity. Nearly half of the institutions also provided outdoor exhibitions, and approx. one fourth (23.5%) held outdoor events. A small group of the entities (12.5%) also offered exhibitions online.

One quarter issued publications with the ISBN/ISSN number (25.0%). Research and scientific activities were conducted by 20.8% respondents. Most of the entities (70.8%) were involved in promoting science and education, with the median of participants reaching 3,963. Educational activities took various forms, with the vast majority of the entities organising museum lessons and workshops (91.4%) or guided tours (88.2%). More than half held conferences, scientific sessions, seminars and symposia (52.9%), as well as lectures, readings, presentations and meetings (52.9%). Nearly one quarter organised concerts (23.5%) and film

screenings (23.5%). Some institutions (41.7%) made their educational events available online, with the median of participants reaching 150.

Three quarters 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. Half of the respondents loaned objects and 66.7% digitised their collections. Only 8.3% made their objects available through online catalogues; however, 25.0% were in the process of developing such a catalogue. Conservation treatments were carried out by one third of the studied entities.

The vast majority remained open to visitors in the reporting year whenever the lockdown for culture was lifted. Nearly 40% of the respondents did not charge admission fees, while 13% offered a free admission day. On average, free admissions accounted for almost half of the overall attendance (49.8%). Among the entities that collected such data, the average ratio of children and adolescents to overall attendance was 39.9%, while that of seniors was 25.3%.

1.1. Exhibition activities

Figure 88. Entities with permanent exhibitions

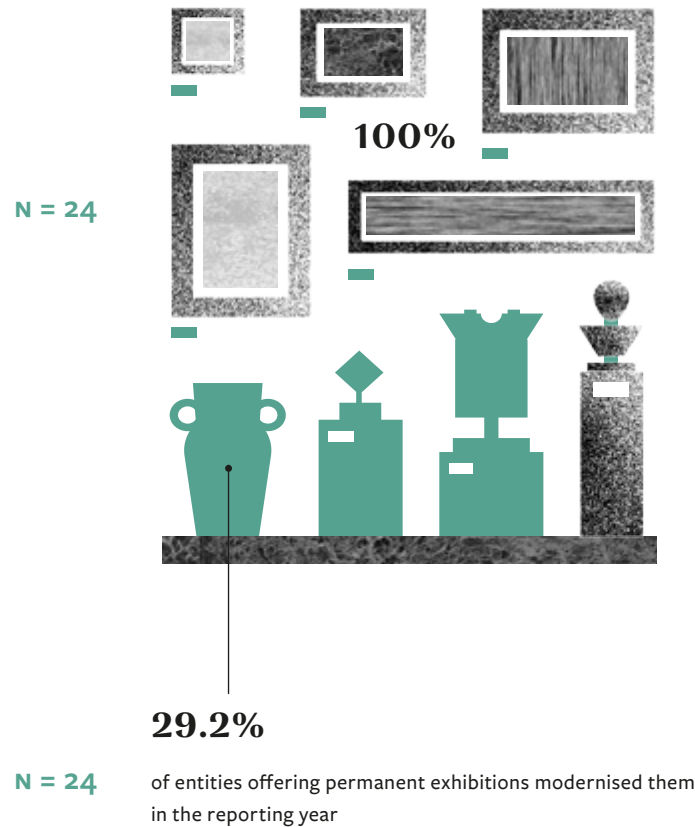


Figure 89. Entities that held temporary exhibitions

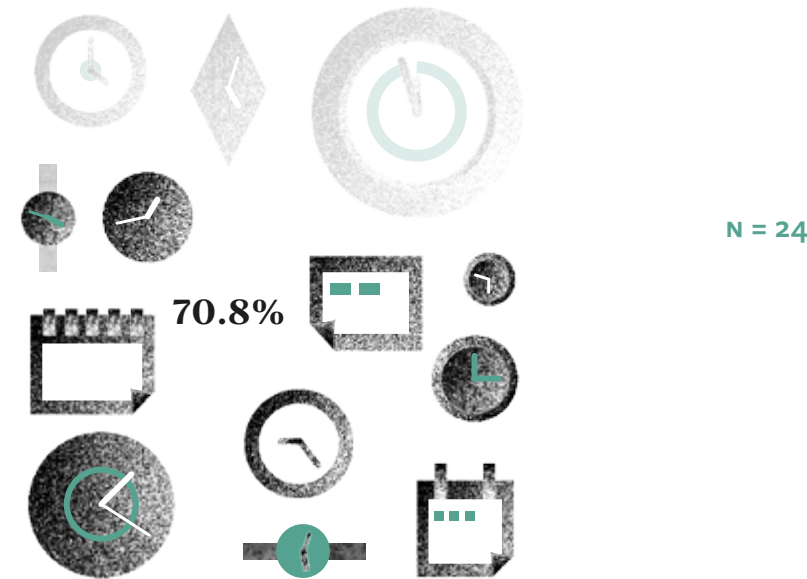


Figure 90. Temporary exhibitions organised

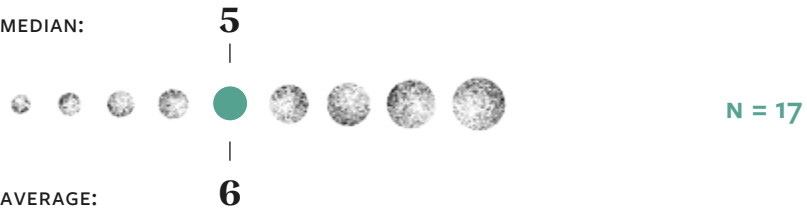


Figure 91. Forms of temporary exhibitions

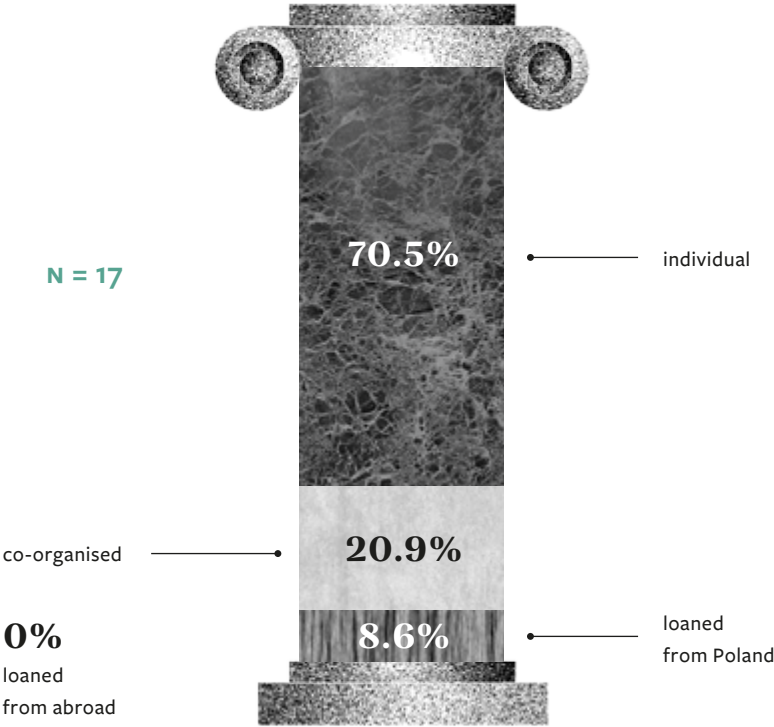


Figure 92. Entities that organised outdoor events

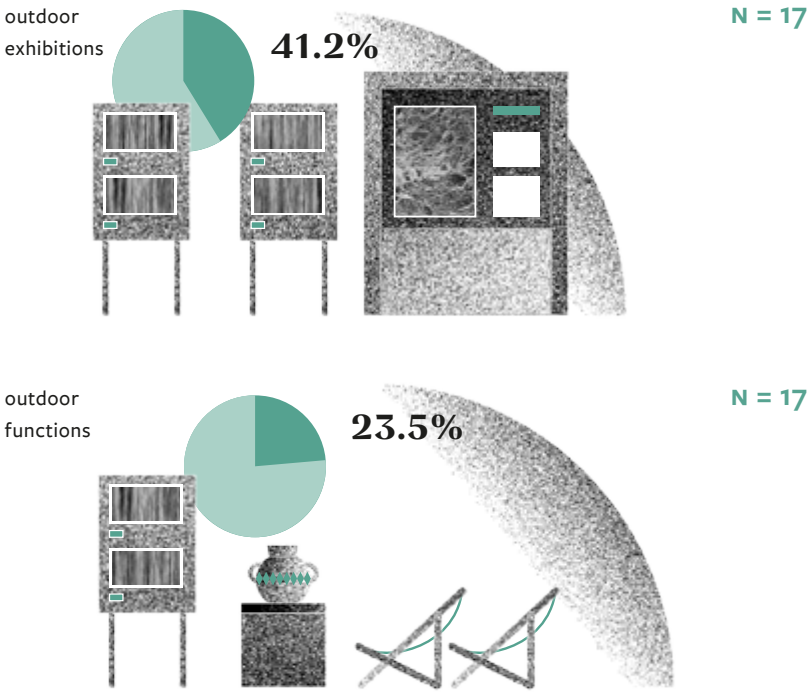


Figure 93. Entities that held online exhibitions

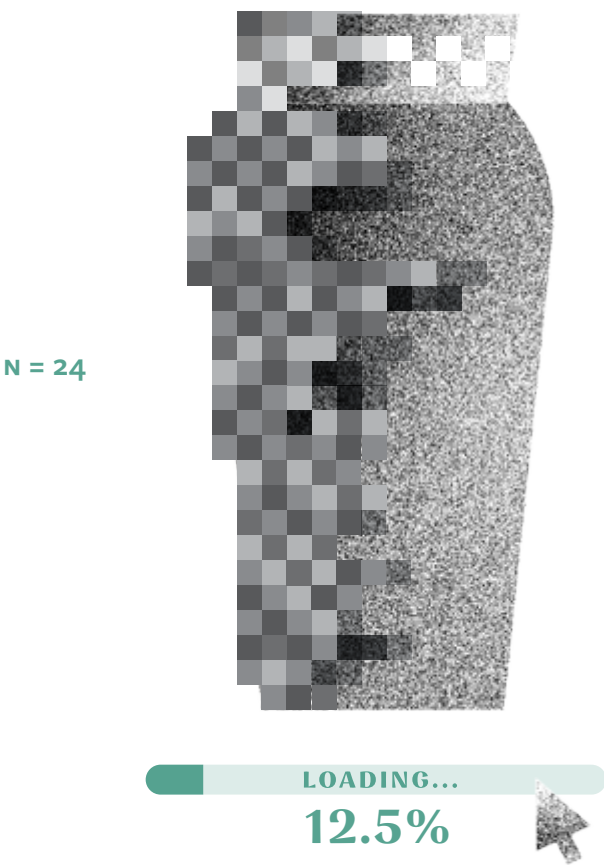
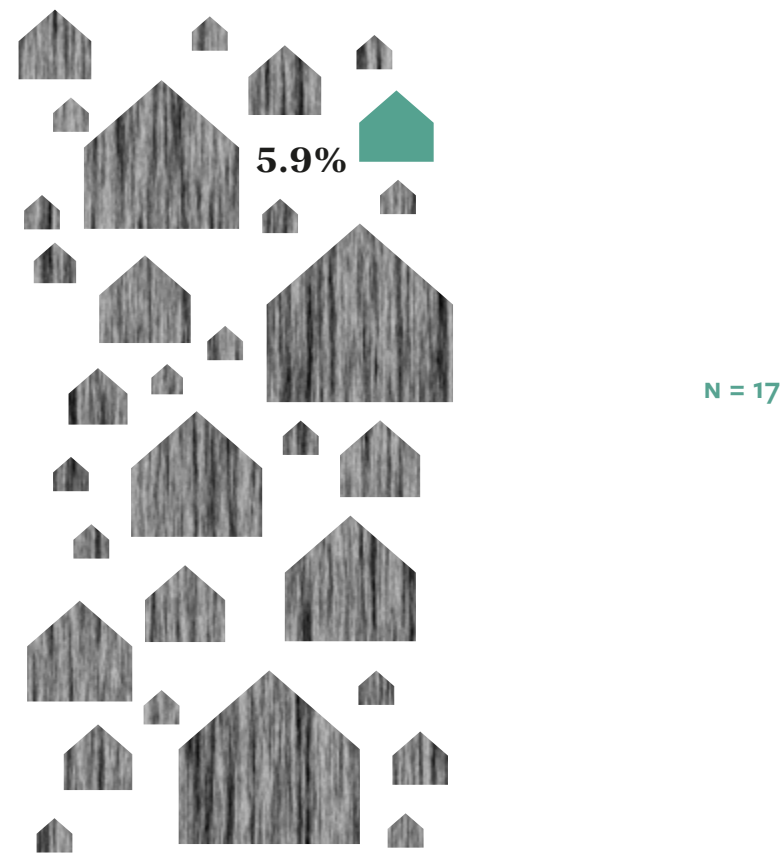


Figure 94. Entities that organised exhibitions abroad



1.2. Dissemination activities

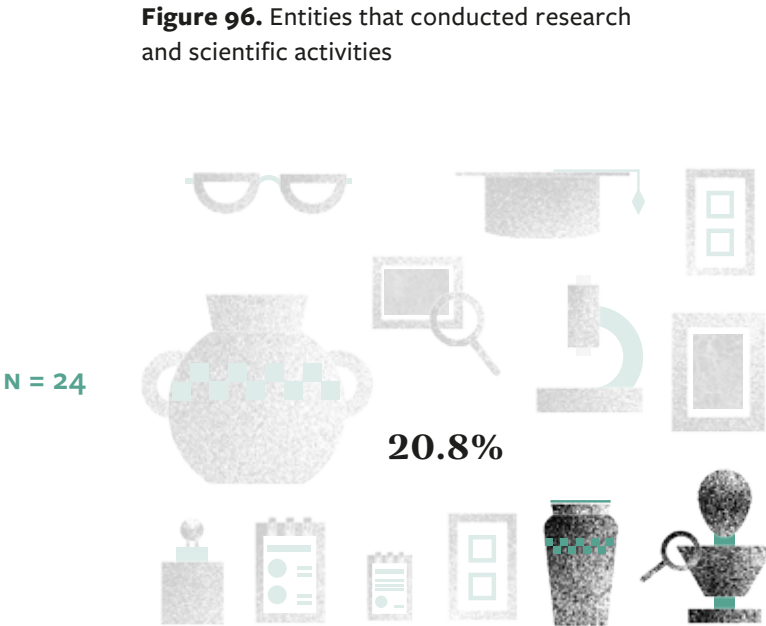
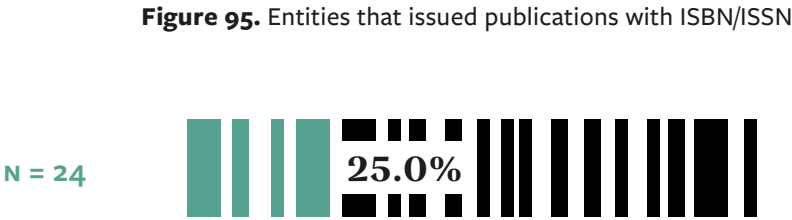


Figure 97. Entities offering activities promoting science and education

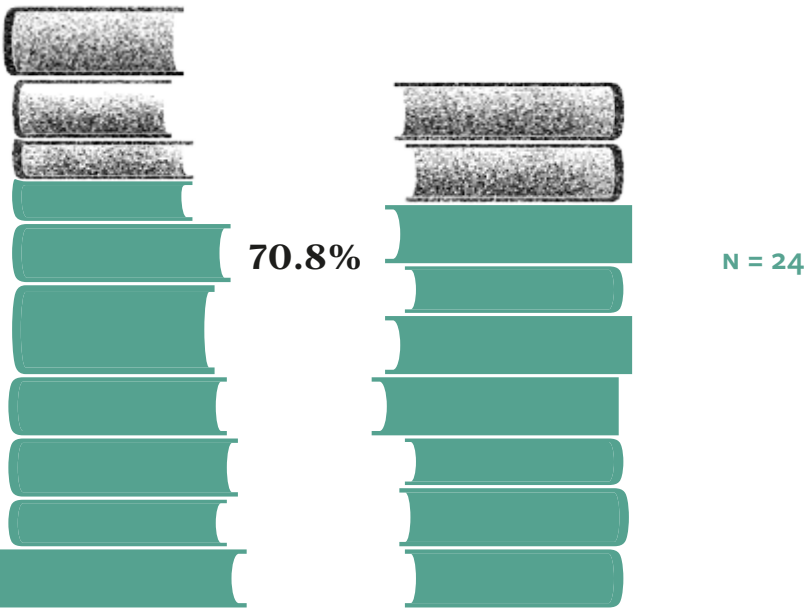


Figure 98. Participants in educational activities



Figure 99. Types of activities promoting science and education

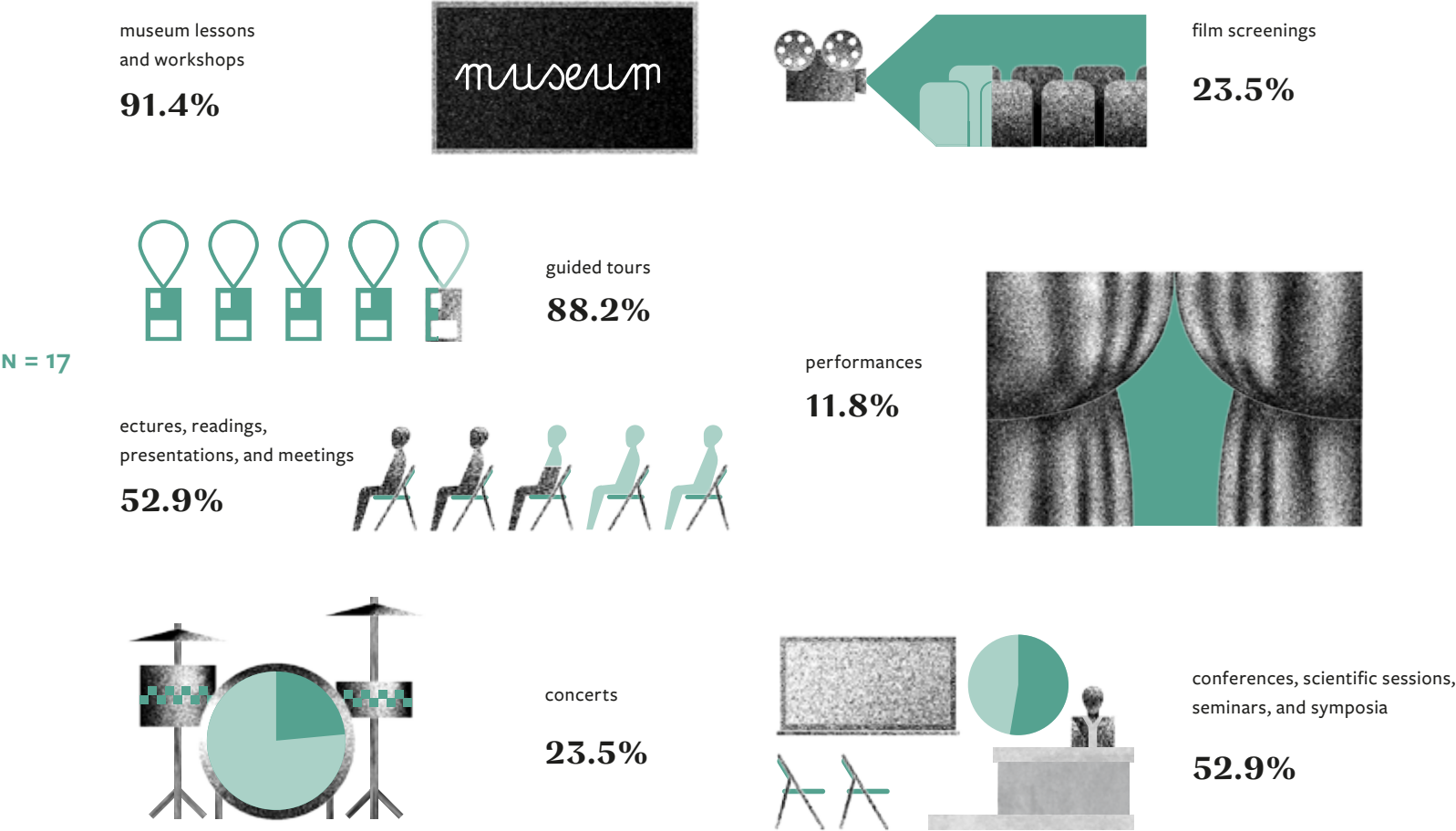


Figure 100. Entities that made their events for the promotion of science and education available online



Figure 101. Activities held online

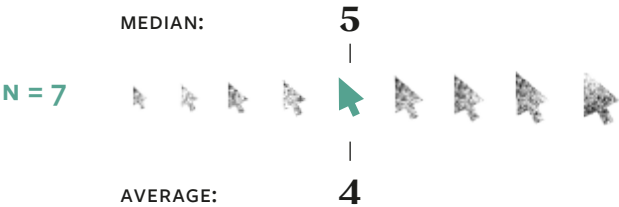
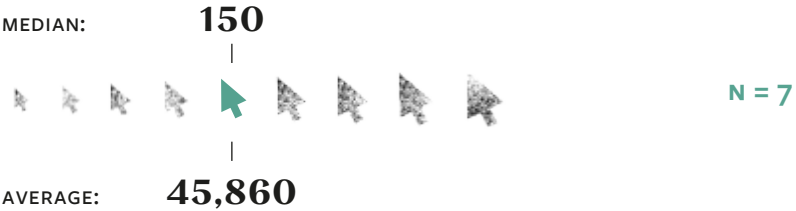
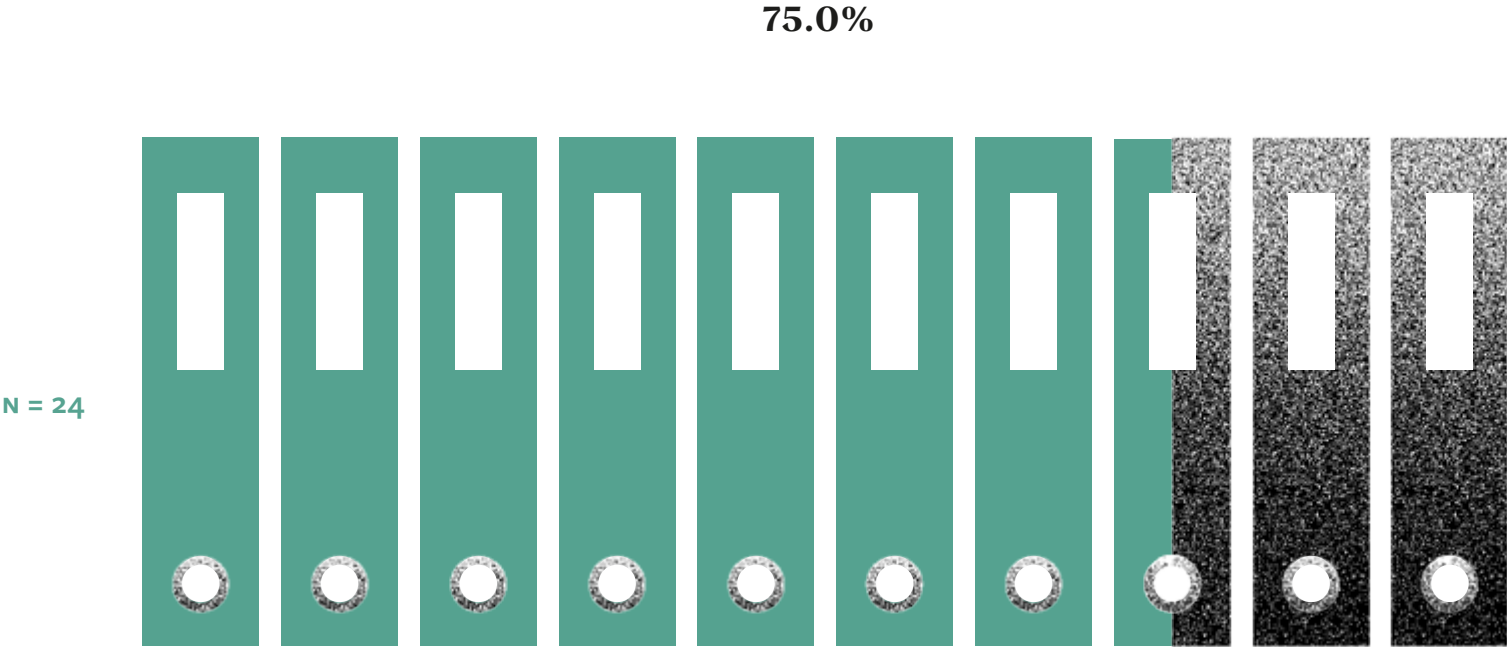


Figure 102. Participants in online activities



1.3. Collections and cataloguing

Figure 103. 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 104. Entities that loaned objects (loans-out and loans-in)



1.5. Digitisation of collections

MUSEUM STATISTICS

Figure 105. Entities that digitised their collections

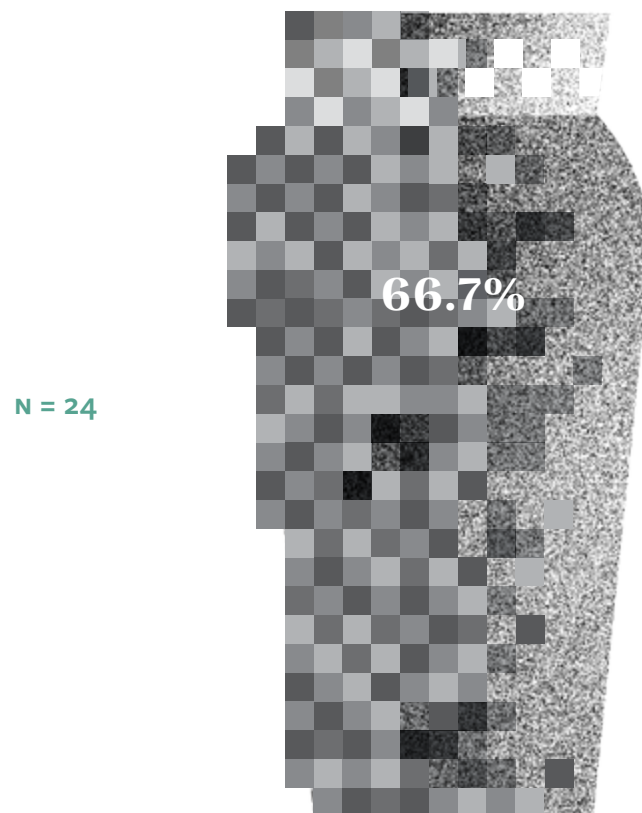
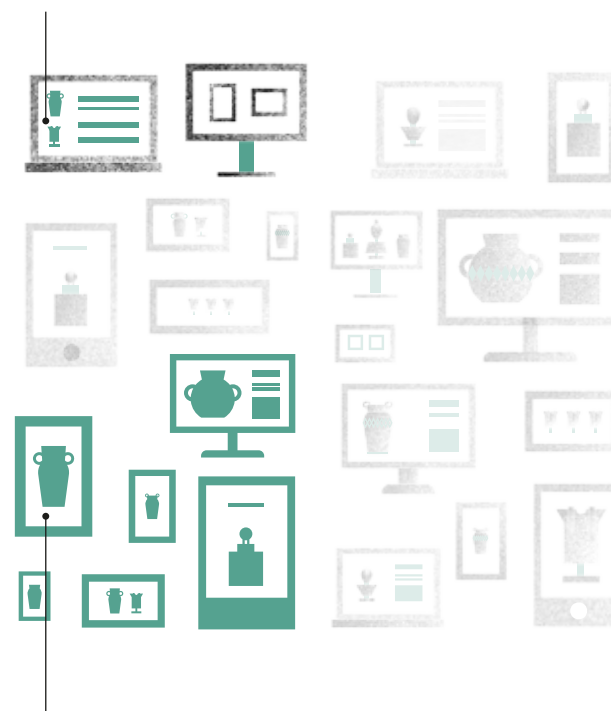


Figure 106. Entities that made their collections available through online catalogues

8.3%

of entities made their collections available through online catalogues



25.0%

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

1.6. Conservation and losses

Figure 107. Entities that carried out conservation treatments on their objects

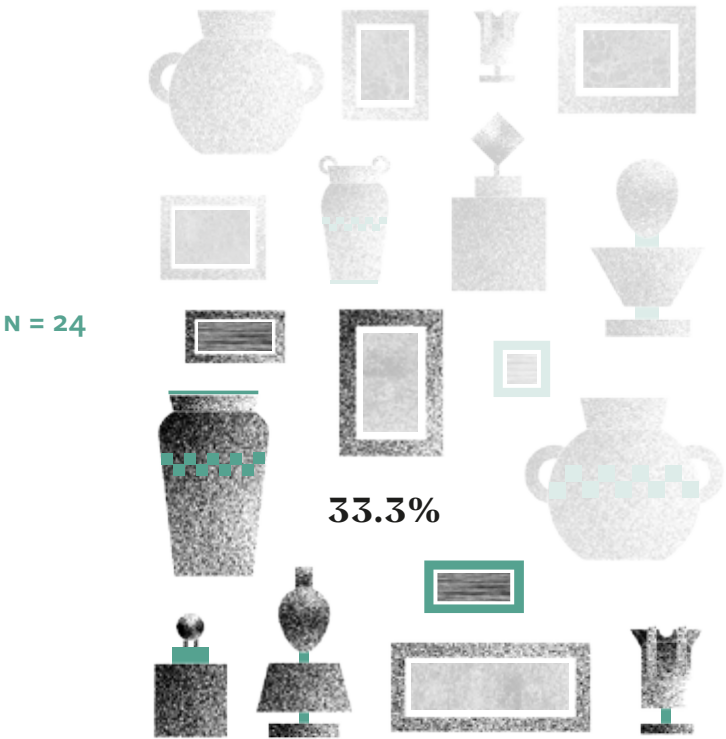
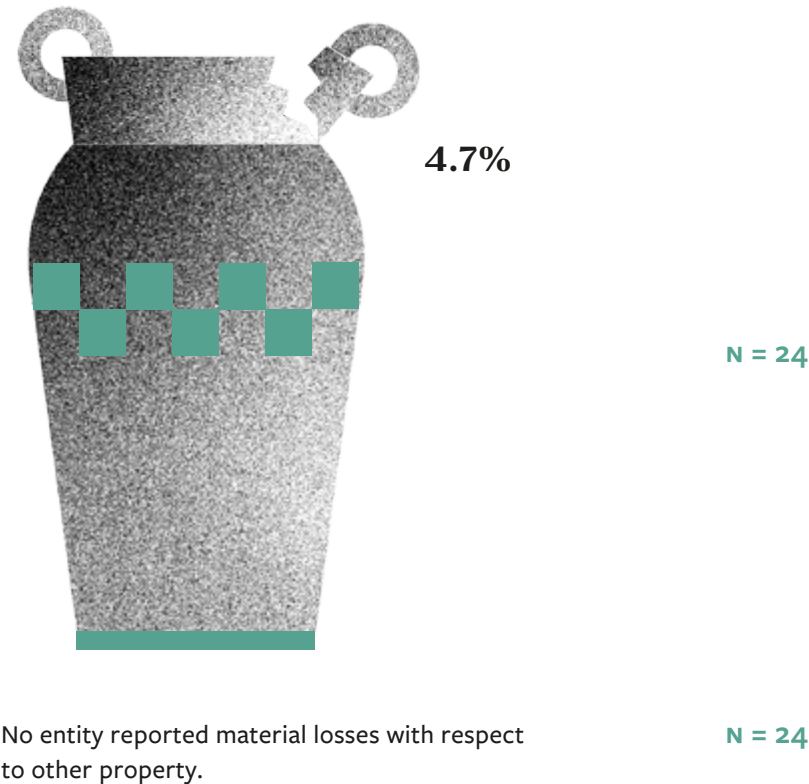


Figure 108. Entities that reported losses in their collections or collections under their care due to theft, an object gone missing, damage (including fire), or other incidents



1.7. Attendance

N = 23

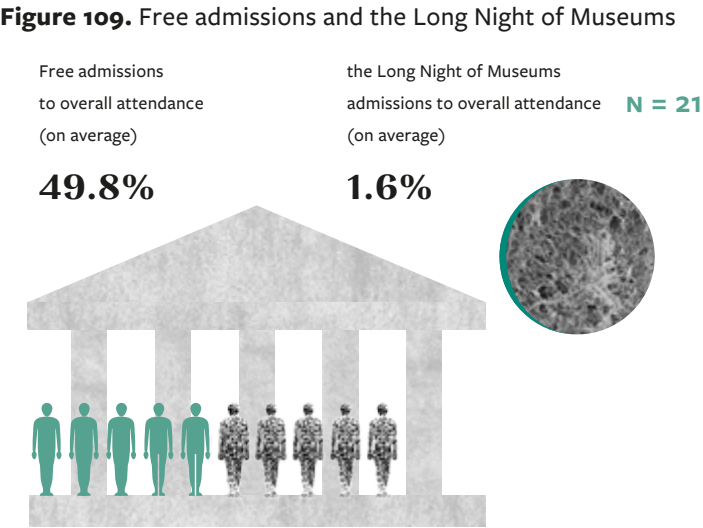


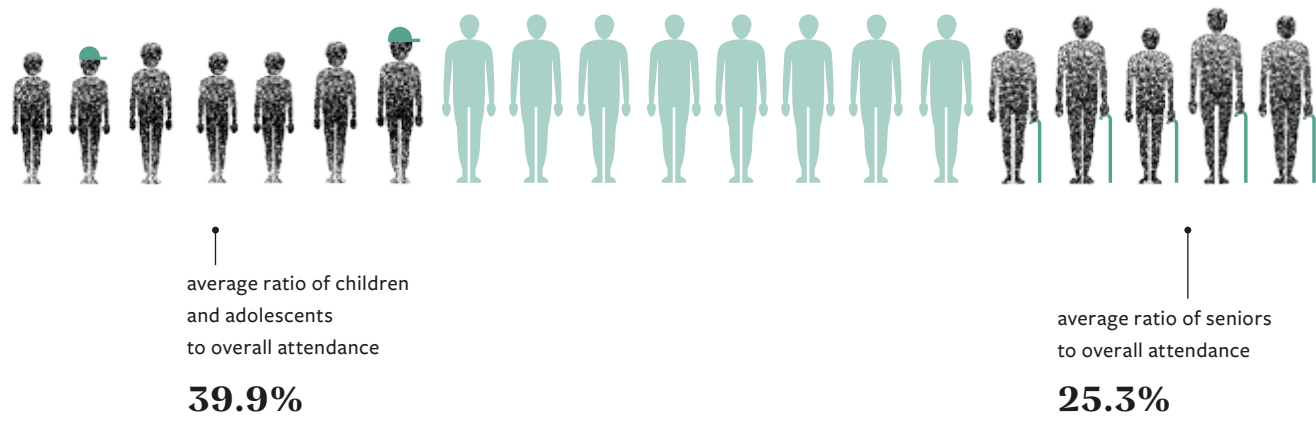
Figure 111. Free admissions



N = 23

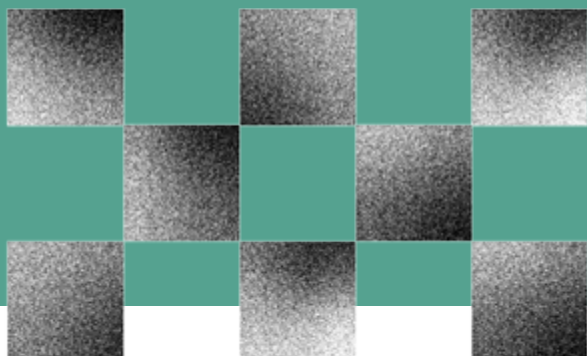
Figure 110. Categories of visitors (in entities that collected such data)

N = 17



N = 14

List of museums and entities conducting museum activities



List of museums that participated in the *Museum Statistics* survey in 2021

- Centralne Muzeum Jeńców Wojennych
- Centralne Muzeum Pożarnictwa w Mysłowicach
- Centralne Muzeum Włókiennictwa w Łodzi
- Lubuskie Muzeum Wojskowe w Zielonej Górze based in Drzonów
- Muzeum Akademii Sztuk Pięknych w Warszawie
- Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne w Łodzi
- Muzeum Archeologiczne w Biskupinie
- Muzeum Archeologiczne w Gdańsku
- Muzeum Archeologiczne w Poznaniu
- Muzeum Archeologiczno-Historyczne w Głogowie
- Muzeum Archeologiczno-Historyczne w Stargardzie
- Muzeum Architektury we Wrocławiu
- Muzeum Bombek Choinkowych w Nowej Dębie
- Muzeum Budownictwa Ludowego – Park Etnograficzny w Olsztynku
- Muzeum Budownictwa Ludowego w Sanoku
- Muzeum Ceramiki w Bolesławcu
- Muzeum Częstochowskie
- Muzeum Dawnego Kupiectwa w Świdnicy
- Muzeum Dobranocek ze Zbiorów Wojciecha Jamy w Rzeszowie
- Muzeum Dom Rodzinny Ojca Świętego Jana Pawła II w Wadowicach
- Muzeum Dom Rodziny Pileckich w Ostrowi Mazowieckiej
- Muzeum Dwory Karwacjanów i Gładyszów w Gorlicach
- Muzeum Etnograficzne im. Marii Znamierowskiej-Prüfferowej w Toruniu
- Muzeum Fryderyka Chopina w Warszawie
- Muzeum Gdańska
- Muzeum Górnictwa Węglowego w Zabrzu
- Muzeum Górnośląski Park Etnograficzny w Chorzowie
- Muzeum Górnośląskie w Bytomiu
- Muzeum Gross Born w Bornem Sulinowie
- Muzeum Gross-Rosen w Rogoźnicy. Niemiecki nazistowski obóz koncentracyjny i zagłady (1940–1945)
- Muzeum Harcerstwa w Warszawie
- Muzeum Historii Fotografii im. Walerego Rzewuskiego w Krakowie
- Muzeum Historii Kielc
- Muzeum Historii Medycyny Warszawskiego Uniwersytetu Medycznego
- Muzeum Historii Polski w Warszawie
- Muzeum Historii Polskiego Ruchu Ludowego w Warszawie
- Muzeum Historii Przemysłu w Opatówku
- Muzeum Historyczne w Lubinie
- Muzeum Historyczne w Przasnyszu
- Muzeum Historyczno-Archeologiczne w Ostrowcu Świętokrzyskim
- Muzeum Historyczno-Etnograficzne w Andrychowie
- Muzeum Hutnictwa Doliny Małej Panwi w Ozimku
- Muzeum II Wojny Światowej w Gdańsku
- Muzeum im. Jacka Malczewskiego w Radomiu
- Muzeum im. Jerzego Dunin-Borkowskiego w Krośniewicach
- Muzeum im. Kazimierza Pułaskiego w Warce
- Muzeum im. ks. dr. Władysława Łęgi w Grudziądzu
- Muzeum im. ojca Emila Drobrego w Rybniku
- Muzeum Inżynierii i Techniki w Krakowie
- Muzeum Jana Kochanowskiego w Czarnolesie
- Muzeum Jana Pawła II i Prymasa Wyszyńskiego
- Muzeum Józefa Ignacego Kraszewskiego w Romanowie
- Muzeum Józefa Piłsudskiego w Sulejówku

-
- Muzeum Karkonoskie w Jeleniej Górze
 - Muzeum Kaszubski Park Etnograficzny im. Teodory i Izydora Gulgowskich we Wdzydzach Kiszewskich
 - Muzeum Kaszubskie im. Franciszka Tredera w Kartuzach
 - Muzeum Kinematografii w Łodzi
 - Muzeum Kolejnictwa
 - Muzeum Kołobrzeshire „Patria Colbergensis”
 - Muzeum Koronki Koniakowskiej w Koniakowie
 - Muzeum Krakowa
 - Muzeum Kresów w Lubaczowie
 - Muzeum Książąt Lubomirskich w Zakładzie Narodowym im. Ossolińskich we Wrocławiu
 - Muzeum Kultury Kurpiowskiej w Ostrołęce
 - Muzeum Kultury Ludowej Pogórza Sudeckiego w Kudowie-Zdroju
 - Muzeum Kultury Ludowej w Węgorzewie
 - Muzeum Kultury Łemkowskiej w Zyndranowej
 - Muzeum Lniarstwa im. Filipa de Girarda w Żyrardowie
 - Muzeum Lotnictwa Polskiego w Krakowie
 - Muzeum Ludowych Instrumentów Muzycznych w Szydłowcu
 - Muzeum Łazienki Królewskie w Warszawie
 - Muzeum Marynarki Wojennej w Gdyni
 - Muzeum Mazowieckie w Płocku
 - Muzeum Mazowsza Zachodniego w Żyrardowie
 - Muzeum Miasta Gdyni
 - Muzeum Miasta Łodzi
 - Muzeum Miasta Ostrowa Wielkopolskiego
 - Muzeum Miasta Pabianic
 - Muzeum Miasta Piastowa
 - Muzeum Miasta Zgierza

- Muzeum – Miejsce Pamięci KL Plaszow w Krakowie. Niemiecki nazistowski obóz pracy i obóz koncentracyjny (1942–1945)
- Muzeum Miejskie Dom Gerharta Hauptmanna w Jeleniej Górze
- Muzeum Miejskie Suchej Beskidzkiej
- Muzeum Miejskie Szttygarka w Dąbrowie Górniczej
- Muzeum Miejskie w Siemianowicach Śląskich
- Muzeum Miejskie w Tychach
- Muzeum Miejskie Wrocławia
- Muzeum Mikołaja Kopernika
- Muzeum Nadwiślańskie w Kazimierzu Dolnym
- Muzeum Narodowe Rolnictwa i Przemysłu Rolno-Spożywczego w Szreniawie
- Muzeum Narodowe w Kielcach
- Muzeum Narodowe w Lublinie
- Muzeum Narodowe w Poznaniu
- Muzeum Narodowe w Warszawie
- Muzeum Narodowe we Wrocławiu
- Muzeum Nauk o Ziemi w Sosnowcu Uniwersytetu Śląskiego w Katowicach
- Muzeum Niepodległości w Warszawie
- Muzeum Niepołomicke w Niepołomicach
- Muzeum Okręgowe im. Leona Wyczółkowskiego w Bydgoszczy
- Muzeum Okręgowe im. Stanisława Staszica
- Muzeum Okręgowe w Lesznie
- Muzeum Okręgowe w Rzeszowie
- Muzeum Okręgowe w Sieradzu
- Muzeum Okręgowe w Toruniu
- Muzeum Oręża i Techniki Użytkowej w Kobyłce
- Muzeum Oręża Polskiego w Kołobrzegu

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- Muzeum Pałacu Króla Jana III w Wilanowie
 - Muzeum Pamięci Sybiru w Białymstoku
 - Muzeum Papiernictwa w Dusznikach-Zdroju
 - Muzeum Piastów Śląskich w Brzegu
 - Muzeum Pierwszych Piastów na Lednicy
 - Muzeum Początków Państwa Polskiego w Gnieźnie
 - Muzeum Poczty i Telekomunikacji we Wrocławiu
 - Muzeum Pogranicza w Działdowie
 - Muzeum Polaków Ratujących Żydów podczas II wojny światowej im. Rodziny Ulmów w Markowej
 - Muzeum Polskiej Piosenki w Opolu
 - Muzeum Pomorskich Kolei Wąskotorowych
 - Muzeum Pomorza Środkowego w Słupsku
 - Muzeum Powstań Śląskich w Świętochłowicach
 - Muzeum PRL-u w Rudzie Śląskiej
 - Muzeum Przyrodnicze w Jeleniej Górze
 - Muzeum Przyrody Dwór Lutosławskich w Drozdowie
 - Muzeum Regionalne im. Adama Fastnachta w Brzozowie
 - Muzeum Regionalne im. Hieronima Ławniczaka w Krotoszynie
 - Muzeum Regionalne im. Seweryna Udzieli w Starym Sączu
 - Muzeum Regionalne im. Stanisława Sankowskiego w Radomsku
 - Muzeum Regionalne w Jaśle
 - Muzeum Regionalne w Kozienicach im. prof. Tomasza Mikockiego
 - Muzeum Regionalne w Kutnie
 - Muzeum Regionalne w Odolanowie
 - Muzeum Regionalne w Pińczowie
 - Muzeum Regionalne w Puławach
 - Muzeum Regionalne w Słupcy
 - Muzeum Regionalne w Stalowej Woli
 - Muzeum Rolnictwa im. ks. Krzysztofa Kluka w Ciechanowcu
 - Muzeum Romantyzmu w Opinogórze
 - Muzeum Rzemiosła w Krośnie
 - Muzeum Samorządowe Ziemi Strzyżowskiej im. Zygmunta Leśniaka w Strzyżowie
 - Muzeum Sił Powietrznych w Dęblinie
 - Muzeum Sportu i Turystyki w Warszawie
 - Muzeum Stanisława Staszica w Pile
 - Muzeum Stutthof w Sztutowie. Niemiecki nazistowski obóz koncentracyjny i zagłady (1939–1945)
 - Muzeum Sztuki i Techniki Japońskiej Manggha w Krakowie
 - Muzeum Sztuki Nowoczesnej w Warszawie
 - Muzeum Sztuki w Łodzi
 - Muzeum Śląska Opolskiego w Opolu
 - Muzeum Śląskie w Katowicach
 - Muzeum Ślązańskie im. Stanisława Dunajewskiego w Sobótce
 - Muzeum Tadeusza Kantora w Krakowie
 - Muzeum Tatrzańskie im. Dra Tytusa Chałubińskiego w Zakopanem
 - Muzeum Techniki Wojskowej GRYF
 - Muzeum Techniki Wojskowej przy Stowarzyszeniu Miłośników Sprzętu Pancernego SKOT w Środzie Wielkopolskiej
 - Muzeum Tradycji Niepodległościowych w Łodzi
 - Muzeum Treblinka. Niemiecki nazistowski obóz zagłady i obóz pracy (1941–1944)
 - Muzeum w Brodnicy
 - Muzeum w Jarosławiu Kamienica Orsettich
 - Muzeum w Koszalinie
 - Muzeum w Łęborku
 - Muzeum w Łowiczu
 - Muzeum w Praszce

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- Muzeum w Przeworsku – Zespół Pałacowo-Parkowy
 - Muzeum Warmii i Mazur w Olsztynie
 - Muzeum Warszawy
 - Muzeum Wsi Kieleckiej w Kielcach
 - Muzeum Wsi Lubelskiej w Lublinie
 - Muzeum Wsi Mazowieckiej w Sierpcu
 - Muzeum Wsi Radomskiej w Radomiu
 - Muzeum Współczesne Wrocław
 - Muzeum Zabawek i Zabawy w Kielcach
 - Muzeum Zamek w Łańcucie
 - Muzeum Zamek w Oporowie
 - Muzeum Zamek w Oświęcimiu
 - Muzeum Zamkowe w Malborku
 - Muzeum Zamkowe w Pszczynie
 - Muzeum Zamkowe w Sandomierzu
 - Muzeum Zamojskie w Zamościu
 - Muzeum Zamoyskich w Kozłowie
 - Muzeum Zespół Synagogałny we Włodawie
(formerly: Muzeum Pojezierza Łęczyńsko-Włodawskiego
we Włodawie)
 - Muzeum Ziemi Kłodzkiej w Kłodzku
 - Muzeum Ziemi Kościerskiej im. dra Jerzego Knyby
w Kościerzynie
 - Muzeum Ziemi Kozielskiej w Kędzierzynie-Koźlu
 - Muzeum Ziemi Krajeńskiej w Nakle nad Notecią
 - Muzeum Ziemi Kujawskiej i Dobrzyńskiej we Włocławku
 - Muzeum Ziemi Leżajskiej w Leżajsku
 - Muzeum Ziemi Lubartowskiej w Lubartowie
 - Muzeum Ziemi Lubuskiej w Zielonej Górze
 - Muzeum Ziemi Międzyrzeckiej im. Alfa Kowalskiego
w Międzyrzeczu

- Muzeum Ziemi Mogileńskiej w Mogilnie z siedzibą w Chabsku
- Muzeum Ziemi Prudnickiej w Prudniku
- Muzeum Ziemi Puckiej im. Floriana Ceynowy w Pucku
- Muzeum Ziemi Szubińskiej im. Zenona Erdmanna w Szubinie
- Muzeum Ziemi Wieluńskiej w Wieluniu
- Muzeum Żup Krakowskich Wieliczka w Wieliczce
- Narodowe Muzeum Morskie w Gdańsku
- Narodowe Muzeum Techniki w Warszawie
- Państwowe Muzeum Etnograficzne w Warszawie
- Podlaskie Muzeum Kultury Ludowej w Wasilkowie
- Wielkopolskie Muzeum Niepodległości w Poznaniu
- Zamek Królewski na Wawelu
- Zamek Książąt Pomorskich Muzeum w Darłowie

List of entities conducting museum activities, which participated in the *Museum Statistics* survey in 2021

- Apteka Muzeum Przedsiębiorstwa Zaopatrzenia Farmaceutycznego Cefarm Lublin S.A.
- Dział Muzealno-Regionalny Miejskiego Ośrodka Kultury w Olkuszu
- Dziewiętnastowieczna chata podcieniowa – prywatne muzeum Danuty i Krzysztofa Worobców w Kadziłowie
- Muzeum Diecezjalne Dom Długosza w Sandomierzu
- Muzeum Diecezjalne w Łowiczu
- Muzeum Diecezjalne w Rzeszowie
- Muzeum Dyplomacji i Uchodźstwa Polskiego Uniwersytetu Kazimierza Wielkiego w Bydgoszczy
- Muzeum Farmacji im. prof. Jana Muszyńskiego w Łodzi
- Muzeum Geologiczne im. Stanisława Józefa Thugutta Wydział Geologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego
- Muzeum Geologiczne Instytutu Nauk Geologicznych PAN w Krakowie
- Muzeum Geologiczne Wydziału Geologii, Geofizyki i Ochrony Środowiska AGH w Krakowie
- Muzeum Historii Medycyny i Farmacji Uniwersytetu Medycznego w Białymstoku
- Muzeum Komunikacji Miejskiej MPK-Łódź
- Muzeum Leśnictwa Ośrodek Kultury Leśnej w Gołuchowie
- Muzeum Matek Założycielek w Kętach
- Muzeum Mydła i Historii Brudu w Bydgoszczy
- Muzeum Opactwa Benedyktynów w Tyńcu
- Muzeum Oświaty – Pedagogiczna Biblioteka Wojewódzka im. Mariana Rejewskiego w Bydgoszczy
- Muzeum Pana Tadeusza Zakładu Narodowego im. Ossolińskich we Wrocławiu
- Muzeum Rzeźby Współczesnej przy Centrum Rzeźby Polskiej w Orońsku
- Muzeum Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego
- Ośrodek Spotkania Kultur w Dąbrowie Tarnowskiej
- Sala Tradycji Uniwersytetu Morskiego w Gdyni

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