

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES ON MUSEUMS ACTIVITIES SURVEY

Statistics on the activities of museums are received of an annual survey covering all registered museums, without public collections (museum collection).

Subject of survey is all opened to visit museums.

Units of observation are the museums. Their activity covers the following main characteristics: stocks units - movable cultural values (form the main, exchange and auxiliary research stocks) – of them electronic units; visitors and including visitors a day for free entrance; cultural and educational activities of museums; personnel; income and expenditure; material-technical base of museums.

Main definitions:

A museum shall be a cultural and research organisation that seeks out, studies, preserves and presents cultural values, and natural specimens and anthropological remains for cognitive, educational and aesthetic purposes.

The activity of museums is seen in accordance with:

In terms of their thematic scope, museums shall be:

1. General, whereby their activities thematically cover diverse fields of knowledge and art, and build on cultural values of different classification types in their main stocks;

2. Specialised, whereby their activities cover a specific field of knowledge or art, a distinct part thereof or a separate theme of the development of society or nature, and build on cultural values in their main stocks, the classification type of which determines their thematic scope.

In terms of their territorial scope, museums shall be:

1. National, operating at a nationwide level;

2. Regional, operating within the territory of two or more municipalities;

3. Local, operating within a single municipality.

In terms of the research and cultural field to which they pertain, movable cultural values shall be:

1. Archaeological: movable objects discovered in the ground, on its surface or underwater, and testifying to epochs and civilisations studied by archaeology;

2. Ethnographic: movable objects testifying to the lifestyle and work, traditions, customs, rituals, beliefs and craftsmanship, which enable the study of the ethnic characteristics and changes in the tangible and intangible culture;

3. Historical: movable objects related to historic landmark events and personalities;

4. Artistic: works of fine arts in all their techniques and varieties, including philatelic specimens;

5. Natural: specimens of the flora, fauna, palaeontological and mineral formations;

6. Technical: products of technical culture;

7. General;

8. Other: Archives: documents of cultural and scientific importance, regardless of the time, location, medium and technique of their execution; Script: manuscript cultural values dating before the end of the 18th century, old printed rare and valuable editions of scientific, cultural, polygraphic or bibliographic importance; Literary: documentary and physical cultural values related to the overall history of literature.

In terms of the ownership of the building, museums shall be – state, municipal, on the museum, private and other.

The stocks unit are main, exchange and auxiliary research stocks.

The main stocks shall include the movable cultural values of outstanding scientific and cultural importance, which the museum has acquired or received for use free of charge, as well as those which correspond to its thematic scope.

The exchange stocks shall include movable cultural values which do not correspond to its thematic scope, as well as recurrently repeated cultural values in the main stocks.

The auxiliary research stocks shall include objects and other materials of significance to the research, exhibition and educational activities of the museum.

The electronic units: Covers the number of digitized stock units.

The number of visitors includes all visitors bought tickets, for group visits each visitor is recoded separately.

Territorial scope

Data on the number of museums, visits, exhibits and staff (including researchers and curators) is presented of a national level, statistical regions and districts.