

SGM Tier Coding Grid 2010

SGM

Society for General Microbiology

		LICENCE TYPES AVAILABLE			
		BASIC ON-SITE access only	BASIC	EXTENDED BASIC	MULTI-SITE
TIER 1: VERY SMALL USAGE INSTITUTIONS					
BASIC SITE LICENCE, ON-SITE ACCESS ONLY					
1a: Academic	Primary/secondary school ; basic site licence, on-site access only	●			
1b: Medical	Private practice office or private clinic ; basic site licence, on-site access only	●			
1c: Medical, Public/ Nonprofit, Government	General reference public library, museum or nonprofit administrative office, government library <i>not</i> having a major scientific research programme ; basic site licence, on-site access only	●			
TIER 2: SMALL COLLEGES, GENERAL RESEARCH/REFERENCE; CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS					
BASIC SITE LICENCE ONLY					
2a: Academic	Community, technical, or associates level (US) such as further education colleges (UK) ; basic site licence only		●		
2b: Academic	Undergraduate (bachelors or equivalent) or masters level college/university (non PhD granting) ; basic site licence only. (N.B. most records in this category are US based).		●		
2c: Academic Medical	Nursing school or allied health training programme, seminaries ; basic site licence only. Category does not include medical, pharmacy or veterinary schools (see tier 3 and upwards)		●		
2d: Medical	Community hospital or clinic ; basic site licence only. May have a family practice or nursing residency program, but not a major teaching or clinical research facility. Typically do not have the words "university" or "medical school" in the institution's name and are not considered major teaching hospitals.		●		
2e: Public/ Nonprofit Government	Health policy or advocacy nonprofit office; charitable organization ; basic site licence only Lobbying groups, think-tanks and quasi-governmental organizations interested in health policy; contains foundations and other organizations that collect/disburse funds for charity or carry out charitable works. <i>Not</i> professional society or trade unions; industry trade associations – see 2h.		●		
2f: Public/ Nonprofit/ Medical	Independent research library, small museums with scientific research ; basic site licence only. Independent from larger institution, stand-alone research library. Non-governmental, not attached to hospital, university or other institutional research libraries.		●		
2g: Public/ Nonprofit Government	Small nonprofit or government laboratory ; basic site licence only. Typically have just a handful of research programs, and have a relatively small number of staff (<50 FTE researchers).		●		
2h: Public/ Nonprofit	Professional society or trade union; industry trade association ; basic site licence, restricted to on-site access only . An organization of individuals in a specific field or trade.	●			
2i: Government	Local government agency/ministry (e.g. city public health authority); basic site licence only.		●		
TIER 3.: CORE RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS/INSTITUTES					
BASIC SITE LICENCE					
3a: Academic	Post-graduate research university ; basic site licence only. Includes single academic institutions that offer post-graduate programs and an FTE of up to 12,000. Does not include medical faculty/schools, pharmacy or veterinary schools (see 3b), or hospitals affiliated with universities (see 3c). Those organizations with an FTE exceeding 12,000 and/ or requiring an extended basic or multi-site licence should refer to Tiers 4 and 5.		●		

3b: Academic Medical	Medical or veterinary, or pharmacy school; basic site licence only. May contain the name of a university and “faculty of medicine”, “medical school”, “school of medicine”, or “medical college” (or foreign-language equivalent) in the title or address. <i>[Exclusion: Medical Schools that have an FTE exceeding 12,000 or are a part of universities with FTE exceeding 12,000, or require an extended basic or multi-site licence, refer to tiers 4 & 5.]</i>		●		
3c: Medical	Major teaching or research hospital; basic site licence only. Medical school/ pharmacy school/veterinary school-affiliated with FTE up to 12,000, multiple residency programmes. Includes institutions that are affiliated with a university or medical school and have residency programmes (where combined FTEs <12,000). They may have the words “university” or “medical school” in the institution’s name. <i>[Exclusion: Teaching or research hospitals that have an FTE exceeding 12,000 or that are a part of universities with FTE exceeding 12,000, or require an extended basic or multi-site licence, should refer to tiers 4 and 5.]</i>		●		
3d: Academic Public/ Nonprofit/ Government	Private, government, nonprofit research institute or National Library; basic site licence only. For single institutions determined to be government, private or nonprofit research institutes with an FTE >50. For National and state libraries, basic site licence is limited to on-site access only .	○	●		
3e: Corporate For-profit	Small for-profit independent company, partnership, or organization; basic site licence only. Single institution and small number of staff (<50 FTE’s) such as small biotech start-ups, consulting or law firm partnerships.		●		

Tier 4: LARGE, REGIONAL, NETWORKED ORGANIZATIONS		BASIC ON-SITE access only	BASIC	EXTENDED BASIC	MULTI-SITE
BASIC OR EXTENDED BASIC SITE LICENCE					
4a: Academic	Large academic institutions; basic or extended basic site licences. This includes single academic organizations (public or private) with an FTE exceeding 12,000, and can incorporate up to two affiliated organizational units (regardless of size) buying together (=extended basic licence). This includes universities with medical colleges or teaching hospitals, veterinary schools or pharmacy schools attached to them. <i>[Exclusion: This does not include consortia, library systems, or shared digital libraries (see tier 5).]</i>		●	●	
4b: Academic Medical Public/ Nonprofit	Private, government or, nonprofit research organization or healthcare network; basic or extended basic licence.		●	●	
4c: Public Nonprofit Government	Large nonprofit/government research institute; extended basic site licences. Includes central offices of large nonprofit/government institutes. <i>[Exclusion: for national government institutions, or those requiring a multi-site licence, see tier 5.]</i>		●	●	
4d: Corporate	Mid-size for-profit organization; basic or extended basic site licences. Only applies up to 500 employees. <i>[Exclusion: for companies that have more than 500 employees, or for those that require a multi-site licence, refer to tier 5.]</i>		●	●	

Tier 5: VERY LARGE INSTITUTIONS AND GROUPS		BASIC ON-SITE access only	BASIC	EXTENDED BASIC	MULTI-SITE
MULTI-SITE LICENCE					
5a: Academic	Consortia of academic libraries; multi-site licence. Includes groups of universities and ‘university systems’ For example group of universities who share access or large statewide licences.				●
5b: Medical	Consortia of medical libraries and affiliated hospitals; multi-site licence. Includes groups of medical libraries or hospitals that share access.				●
5c: Medical Public/ Nonprofit Government	Single or groups of affiliated labs or regional buying groups, state or national government agencies that require a multi-site licence,				●
5d: Corporate	Large for-profit organization, multi-national corporations that require a multi-site licence and/or have >500 FTEs. Includes large institutions, mostly pharmaceutical or biotech companies, and/or have over 500 FTEs.				●

○ = National and state libraries only

N.B. FTE stands for ‘Full Time Equivalent’. It is a way of measuring the size of your organization. For academic organizations such as universities FTE refers to the number of full-time students (or equivalent) plus the total number of faculty members. In the case of a hospital it is the total number of professionals (e.g. Doctors, nurses, etc.) For companies, not-for-profit and governmental organization FTE, it is the total number of full-time staff (or equivalent).