



# Engaging Communities, Patients, and Practices: Implementing Best Practices in Primary Care

Hosted by:

**ECARE (ECU: Eastern Carolina Association for Research and Education)**

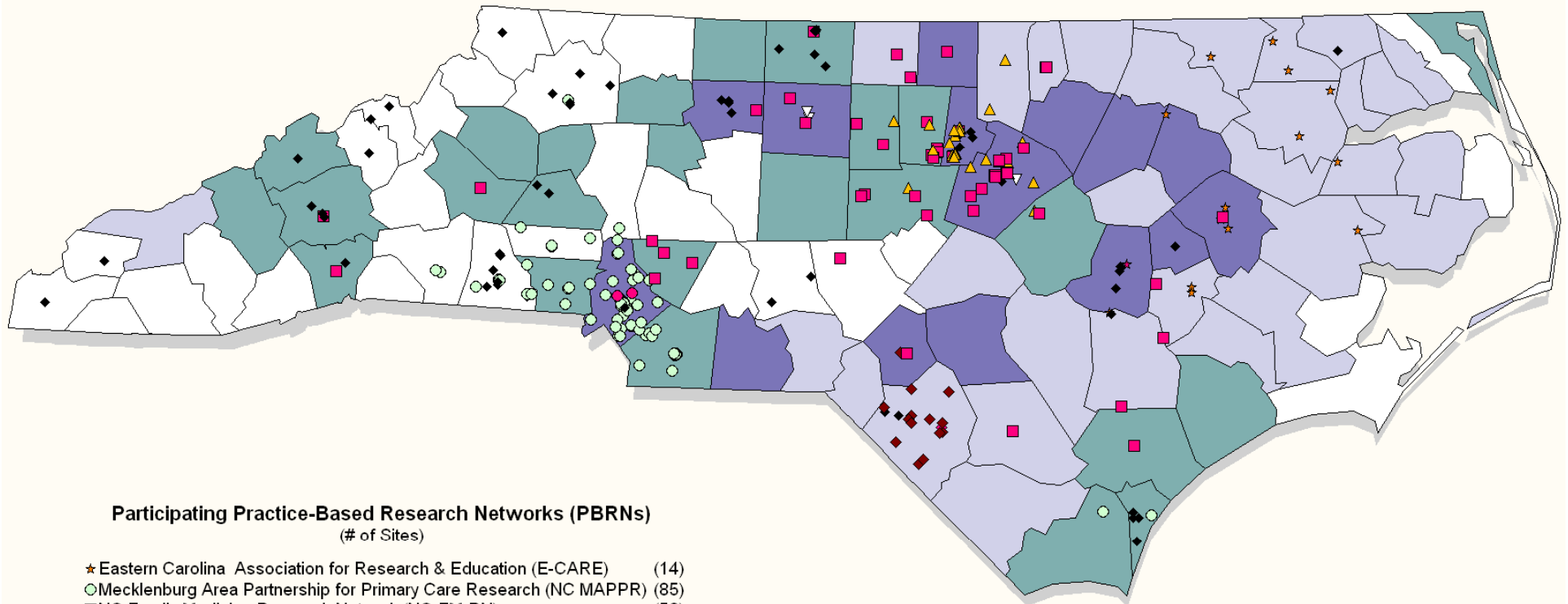
Co-Directors:

**Skip Cummings, PharmD, FCP,FCCP and Paul Bray, MA, LMFT**

*Sponsored by the E-CARE network, the ECU Dept. of Family Medicine, The North Carolina Translational and Clinical Sciences (NC TraCS) Institute at UNC, and The Duke Endowment*

# North Carolina Network Consortium (NCNC) Member Practices, by PBRN, 2011

with Counties Color Coded by Nonwhite Population and Metropolitan Status



### Participating Practice-Based Research Networks (PBRNs) (# of Sites)

★ Eastern Carolina Association for Research & Education (E-CARE)	(14)
○ Mecklenburg Area Partnership for Primary Care Research (NC MAPPR)	(85)
■ NC Family Medicine Research Network (NC-FM-RN)	(52)
★ NC-FM-RN and E-CARE	(1)
● NC-FM-RN and NC MAPPR	(2)
◆ NC-FM-RN and RCPCrN	(1)
◆ NC Multi-Site Adolescent Research Coalition for Health (NC-MARCH)	(67)
▽ NC Child Health Research Network	(6)
▲ Duke Primary Care Research Consortium (PCRC)	(34)
◆ Robeson County Primary Care Network (RCPCrN)	(15)

### Percent Nonwhite Population and Metropolitan Status, 2009 (# of Counties)

■ Metropolitan, 25% or Greater Nonwhite	(15)
■ Nonmetropolitan, 25% or Greater Nonwhite	(30)
■ Metropolitan, Less than 25% Nonwhite	(25)
■ Nonmetropolitan, Less than 25% Nonwhite	(30)

Metropolitan status is based on Core Based Statistical Area definitions; micropolitan and non-CBSA are grouped as nonmetropolitan.

Sources: US Census Bureau and Office of Management & Budget, November 2010; LINC, <http://www.linc.state.nc.us>, 2011.

Produced by: The Cecil G. Sheps Center for Health Services Research, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2011.