The Centers for Disease Control and Injury Prevention report that 611,686 people suffered a traumatic brain injury (TBI) in the United States in 2019. Although studies have shown that men have higher rates of TBI-related hospitalizations and 176 TBI-related hospitalizations in 2019. Although studies have shown markedly different outcomes in TBI between males and females, there is a paucity of data examining sex as an independent variable in TBI outcome. Thus, the objective of our study was to assess sex as an independent variable in neurocognitive tests of learning, memory, and anxiety after TBI.