



HEALTH DISPARITIES IN TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

Understanding which groups are at greater risk of sustaining, dying from, or receiving inadequate care related to TBI is crucial to better health outcomes for ALL people. Consider:

OLDER ADULTS – People over the age of 75 have the highest rates of TBI-related hospitalization and death.

NON-HISPANIC BLACK AND HISPANIC PEOPLE – Are less likely to receive adequate rehabilitation and follow-up care after sustaining a TBI than other non-Hispanic racial groups.

PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS – Have a 2 to 4 times higher likelihood of TBI history compared to the general population.

INDIVIDUALS WITH A LOWER INCOME OR WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE – Are less likely to have access to TBI-related care than those with insurance or the financial means to pay for care.

