There were age group differences in BMI among women. Women aged 35-64 had the lowest BMI (mean = 25.4) than those living in other residential settings. Women with ID aged 65 and over had more medications than women in other age groups. Adults with ID aged 65 and over had more chronic health conditions than those in other age groups. The pattern is consistent in the 18-34 (67.8% vs. 59.3%), p < 0.001 and 35-54 (55.5% vs. 43.6%) age groups, p < 0.001.

Health. Informant rated health (1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, and 5 = excellent), weight status (BMI, underweight, normal weight, overweight, and obesity), HRQOL, and work participation. There were age group differences in BMI among women. Women aged 35-64 had the lowest BMI (mean = 25.4) than those living in other residential settings. Women with ID aged 65 and over had more medications than women in other age groups. Adults with ID aged 65 and over had more chronic health conditions than those in other age groups. The pattern is consistent in the 18-34 (67.8% vs. 59.3%), p < 0.001 and 35-54 (55.5% vs. 43.6%) age groups, p < 0.001.

Health by Sex and Age
Informant rated health
- Men (58.4%) were more likely to be rated very good or excellent than women (48.3%), p < 0.001. The pattern is consistent in the 18-34 (67.8% vs. 59.3%), p < 0.001 and 35-54 (55.5% vs. 43.6%) age groups, p < 0.001.
- Weight status
  - Women were more likely to be obese than men (40.0% vs. 31.9%), p < 0.01.
  - There were age group differences in BMI among women. Women aged 35-64 had the lowest BMI (M = 22) and women aged 65 and over had the lowest BMI (M = 26.4).

HRQOL
- There were no significant differences in means of healthy days, mentally unhealthy days between women and men, or unhealthy days across the four age groups.

Number of chronic health conditions
- Adults with ID aged 65 and over had more chronic health conditions than those in other age groups, p < 0.001.
- Women with ID had more chronic health conditions than men with ID (3.40 vs. 2.89), p < 0.01.
- Both men (M = 5.0) and women (M = 4.6) with ID aged 65 and over had more chronic health conditions than those in other age groups, p < 0.001.

Number of medications taken
- Adults with ID aged 65 and over took more medications (M = 3.5) than those in other age groups, p < 0.001.
- Women with ID aged 65 and over took more medications than women in other age groups (M = 3.40), p < 0.001.

Health by Type of Residence
- Adults with ID living with family were more likely to be reported in very good or excellent health (54%) and had a higher number of healthy days (M = 25.2) than those living in other residential settings.
- Adults with ID who lived on their own or in supportive living took more medications (M = 2.40) than those who lived with family (M = 1.44) or lived in foster/group homes (M = 1.97), p < 0.01.
- Adults with ID who lived in foster/group homes were more likely to take more than three medications (59.4%) as compared to those who lived on their own/in supportive living (48.5%) or lived with family (31.6%), p < 0.001.

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