

Table S1. Study characteristics and VI-specific factors of the VI population, according to various degrees of vision loss (n = 736).

Characteristics	VI severity#			
	Moderate VI	Severe VI	Blindness	Undetermined
Age (mean, SD)	53.6 (17.4)	48.3 (16.8)	53.2 (16.7)	54.9 (17.0)
Gender (n, %): Women	130 (61.3)	152 (51.4)	96 (51.6)	25 (59.5)
Men	82 (38.7)	144 (48.6)	90 (48.4)	17 (40.5)
Education (n, %): < 11 years	40 (18.9)	36 (12.2)	33 (17.7)	6 (14.3)
11–13 years	82 (38.7)	129 (43.6)	62 (33.3)	13 (31.0)
≥ 14 years	90 (42.5)	131 (44.3)	91 (48.9)	23 (54.8)
Age at VI onset (mean, SD)	26.9 (25.8)	22.0 (18.3)	10.1 (16.2)	32.6 (21.6)
Cause of VI (n, %): Disease	124 (58.5)	147 (49.7)	69 (37.1)	29 (69.0)
Trauma/injury	11 (5.2)	15 (5.1)	21 (11.3)	7 (16.7)
Prenatal/postnatal causes	77 (36.3)	134 (45.3)	96 (51.6)	6 (14.3)
VI stability (n, %): Congenital	77 (36.3)	134 (45.3)	96 (51.6)	6 (14.3)
Acquired, progressive	80 (37.7)	103 (34.8)	52 (28.0)	20 (47.6)
Acquired, sudden	55 (25.9)	59 (19.9)	38 (20.4)	16 (38.1)
Access VI equipment (n, %): No	132 (62.3)	83 (28.0)	1 (0.5)	31 (73.8)
Yes	80 (37.7)	213 (72.0)	185 (99.5)	11 (26.2)
Other impairments (n, %): No	137 (64.6)	195 (65.9)	121 (65.0)	25 (59.5)
Yes	75 (35.4)	101 (34.1)	65 (35.0)	17 (40.5)

Notes. VI = visual impairment; SD = standard deviation;

= Statistical significance determined either through ANOVA or Person's Chi-squared test. We found significant differences across VI severities with regard to mean age (F: 5.8, $p < 0.001$), mean age at VI onset (F: 24.7, $p < 0.001$), VI stability (χ^2 : 25.7, $p < 0.001$), cause of VI (χ^2 : 14.2, $p = 0.002$), and access to VI equipment (χ^2 : 203.9, $p < 0.001$). No significant differences were observed for gender (χ^2 : 6.2, $p = 0.10$), education (χ^2 : 9.9, $p = 0.13$), and having other impairments (χ^2 : 0.7, $p = 0.88$).