

Our research investigated well-being outcomes including life satisfaction, mental health, and loneliness of (1) Canadian blind and low-vision adolescents and (2) Canadian blind and low-vision adolescents with multiple disabilities, compared to non-disabled adolescents. We analyzed cross-sectional data from the 2017-2018 Canadian Health Behavior in School-aged Children (HBSC) survey. Our sample included 19268 Canadian adolescents comprising of 18837 non-disabled adolescents and 431 blind or low vision adolescents. We employed Chi-square tests (with corresponding 95% confidence intervals) to assess differences in proportions pertaining to the well-being outcomes between these two groups. Our findings revealed significant differences in subjective and psychological well-being between the two groups ($p < 0.01$). These disparities are further made worse for Canadian blind and low vision adolescents with additional disabilities.