**Factors associated with self- and informant ratings of quality of life, wellbeing and life satisfaction in people with mild-to-moderate dementia: Results from the Improving the experience of Dementia and Enhancing Active Life (IDEAL) programme**

**Lay summary**

Researchers and clinicians often use the informant-rated approach to assess conditions of people with dementia and ask family or professional carers to rate the ability of living well for people with dementia. However, previous studies have suggested that people with dementia reported higher scores on living well measures than informant-rated scores. This raises a concern on using informant ratings in dementia research. In this study, we compared self- and informant-rated quality of life, life satisfaction and wellbeing, and investigated how these two different rating methods are related to with a wide range of social, psychological and health factors. We used information from 1283 people with dementia and their carers in the Improving the experience of Dementia and Enhancing Active Life (IDEAL) study. We found that people with dementia reported higher scores than their carers’ ratings. However, both ratings had similar associations with different social, psychological and health factors. The findings indicate that these two approaches can provide valid information when examining factors associated with these living well measures. Either self- and informant ratings can be used to provide information about people with dementia when investigating factors associated with quality of life, life satisfaction and wellbeing.