The correlations were strongest among men, Caucasians, and college graduates. The correlations remained significant when adjusting for gender, age, completion of college, marriage status, and household income, but not for race/ethnicity. This study was limited by the underrepresentation of non-Caucasian participants (N=87) and by the self-reported nature of the SAGE data. These findings indicate value in considering physical and psychological elements together when encouraging healthy aging. Future research can investigate whether interventions that increase optimism can decrease pain in older adults or whether pain management interventions can increase optimism in this population.