Cancer is the leading cause of death among Canadians, with pain serving as one of the most common and feared symptoms. As the population ages, there will be an increase in older cancer patients and their caregivers who will be required to cope with cancer pain. Spouses are the most common informal caregivers and are the most vulnerable to the negative effects of coping with cancer pain. Many of these spouse caregivers (SCs) are also coping with their own personal obstacles and functional limitations, which may impact their ability to provide sufficient care to their spouse. Therefore, couples may adapt differently to the biopsychosocial aspects of cancer pain, based on not only the course of their disease, but also various individual and relational factors. Discrepancies in the interpretation of pain behaviours expressed by patients to their SCs reflect discordance between the person in pain and the observer’s understanding of their experiences; a concept referred to as “pain congruence”, with greater incongruence negatively impacting the course of treatment and recovery in both individuals. However, little is known about age-related differences in how couples understand and collectively cope with cancer-related pain and its corresponding side effects. Thus, in the proposed study, patients and their SCs will be divided into two age groups (older and younger couples) in order to examine age-related patterns in couples’ congruence on measures of pain severity, interference, catastrophizing and pain response behaviours.