mastery were positively correlated. In multivariate regression analyses, age and ill health remained negatively related to mastery even after controlling for education, gender, and race and the positive association with wisdom. By contrast, the negative relations of age and ill health on wisdom became non-significant after mastery was entered into the model. If wisdom declines with age in the later years of life due to ill health that results in a perceived loss of mastery, enabling older adults to maintain their sense of control might offset this decline.