Fear of crime is a substantial problem for older adults associated with reduced subjective well-being. However, less is known about factors that could moderate the associations between fear of crime and mental health problems and well-being in late life. Cognitive emotion regulation could serve as a potentially buffering factor for adverse health outcomes related to fear of crime due to its potential importance in managing feelings when facing threatening situations. The current study investigated the associations between affective fear of crime with depressive feelings and life satisfaction and examined the moderative role of adaptive and maladaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies in these associations in a sample of older adults (age 64-106). The source of data is the 65+ and Safe Study conducted in 2019 in Örebro municipality, Sweden (N = 622; response rate 49.5%). The results showed that affective fear of crime was associated with more depressive feelings, less life satisfaction, and more frequent use of such maladaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies as rumination, catastrophizing, and others-blame. Moreover, rumination and self-blame moderated the associations between affective fear of crime and life satisfaction. Adaptive emotion regulation strategies were not associated with affective fear of crime and did not decrease the strength of its association with depressive feeling and with life satisfaction. These findings allow us to conclude that maladaptive emotion regulation could be considered a vulnerability factor in the association of fear of crime with life satisfaction, while adaptive emotion regulation did not demonstrate a protective role for affective fear of crime and its associations with well-being outcomes in older adults.