Problem setting. The difference in meanings of such concepts as disaster, natural disaster, extreme situation and emergency situation affects the level and the nature of their influence on society, different organizational structures, social and community groups. It determines the overall system, concrete specificity, forms and types of social and economic protection of population in emergency situations. Emergency situation is the most socially significant of all the above-mentioned concepts, because it leads to the emergence of many social facts that can be observed at different levels of the social structure.

Recent research and publication analysis. Research on socio-economic aspects of emergencies is suggested in the works of such scholars as V. Akimov, V. Arnold, B. Porfir’ev, A. Prigozhin, J. Vorob’yev.

Paper objective. The article analyzes the impact of emergencies on social sphere and the organization of social and economic protection of population.

Paper main body. Any emergency conventionally consists of four interrelated elements, each of which includes factors that determine the occurrence of the next element. Thus the system of civil protection depends on the following elements. These are:

– Negative factors (events, actions);
– Emergency (extreme) conditions;
– Negative effects;
– Negative circumstances.

The negative factors consist of many components of different processes and phenomena and have mixed nature. They cause deviation from the norm of life activity of a particular individual and social groups, functioning of the socio-economic and socio-technical systems. As a result, negative factors lead to the formation of emergency (extreme) conditions.

Emergencies are tightly linked with the social system, because accepting and announcement of emergency situations depends not only on their classification and criteria, but also on the specific of activity carried out by authorized social groups in the sphere of emergencies, social norms and traditions peculiar to them. Social essence of emergencies is that during them stable expectations of affected people in relation to social groups that solve problems of prevention and elimination of emergency situations are formed. In turn, these groups organize their own behavior according to the expectations of affected people.
Negative factors under which influence an emergency can occur, unevenly affect on the social structure and it must be considered in the organization of socio-economic protection of affected people. Socio-economic protection is ambiguously connected with such phenomena as accident, natural disaster, emergency, extreme situation. It can be said, for example, that a natural disaster is an accident that affects the scale of the emergency, which is reflected in the social system and affects the complex and the nature of measures of socio-economic protection.

Socio-economic protection of population in emergency situations is a set of activities carried out by specialized system, that consists of organizations of various forms of ownership, as well as by individuals and aims to implement legislated rights and all types of socio-economic assistance to maintain an acceptable quality of life and psychological stability of people affected in such situations.

**Conclusion of the research.** The system of social and economic protection in emergency situations should be based on a set of principles, divided into different forms and types and have some diversity of required resources. Specific forms of social and economic protection of population in emergency situations can be free subsidies for rebuilding housing that was lost during natural disaster, providing free or discounted building materials, insurance against the risks of disasters, emergency psychological support. That is socio-economic protection of population in emergency situations depends on the type of emergency.