



On average, fathers perceive their own problems with taking responsibility somewhat higher than their wives, while mothers are thinking about the quality of their parenting procedures. The dimensions of parenting pedagogic competence in mothers and fathers did not show significantly different in relation to the number of children in the family. Unemployed mothers perceive a higher level of homeless parenting, with a lower dimension of non-acceptance of responsibility. Unemployed fathers perceive that they are less disadvantaged compared to employed and estimate their tendency to disregard parental responsibility.

Research findings confirm the significant correlation between the pedagogical competence of parents and the educational practices they apply. Parents surveyed evaluate their own positive parenting and parental involvement higher than the supervision, discipline and punishment of children, which are rarely applied. In addition, a significant correlation of risk behavior has been established with respect to the individual sociodemographic characteristics of the pupils (age and grade the student attends). The obtained results can serve to better understand parental competence, parental behavior of parents and prevention of children's risk behavior in these areas. At the same time, they can serve as a scientifically based basis for developing a parent education program with the aim of strengthening their pedagogical competence.

*Key words: educational practices, risk behavior, parents, parental competence*