

# Safeguarding 7 minute briefing: Disguised Compliance

## Remember

Examples of disguised compliance would be a sudden increase in school attendance, attending a run of appointments, engaging with professionals such as health workers for a limited period of time, or cleaning the house before a visit from a professional.

## What else can I do?

Keep chronologies to establish any patterns of behaviour and engagement. ▪ Identify clear outcomes in plans which can be used to measure progress and reduce drift. ▪ Assess capacity to change and avoid being over optimistic when initial improvements are made, especially where evidence suggests previous changes were not sustained.

## What can I do?

Report to DSL. They will keep interventions and plans child focussed and remember to seek their views by creating opportunities to see child/ren on their own, without their parents or carers ▪ Be professionally curious when undertaking assessments to gather the facts. Exercise healthy scepticism and think the unthinkable ▪ Use supervision to bring in a 'fresh pair of eyes' to the case from another DSL colleague.



## What are the indicators?

Where there is disguised compliance, parents and carers may: ▪ Avoid contact with professionals by missing appointments ▪ Control meetings with professionals and divert focus from the child to their own problems ▪ Agree that changes are required, put little or no effort into making agreed changes and no significant improvements are made ▪ Offer differing accounts to that of the child.

[Click here for quiz](#)

## What is it?

“Disguised compliance involves parents giving the appearance of co-operating with child welfare agencies to avoid raising suspicions and allay concerns. Published case reviews highlight that professionals sometimes delay or avoid interventions due to parental disguised compliance.”  
NSPCC – Disguised compliance: learning from case reviews (2016)

## Why does it happen?

Many parents and carers whose families are the focus of child protection interventions are involuntary participants and agency involvement can be perceived as a threat. Parents and carers may be fearful and reluctant to cooperate with agencies. They may resent the intervention and develop skilful strategies to keep professionals at 'arms length'.

## How does it harm children?

Disguised compliance harms children as it prevents professionals being able to properly assess the risks to them within the household. Superficial cooperation from parents often prevents or delays professionals understanding of the severity of harm to the child and where parents engineer the focus away from allegations of harm, the child/ren can be unseen and unheard.