Compulsive Hoarding Disorder Among a Sample of Saudi Society at Dammam and Al-Khobar Cities: Causes, Diagnosis and Predictions

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master’s Degree in Psychology of Counseling

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Abstract

The current study aimed to identify the prevalence rates of Obsessive Compulsive Hoarding among the sample of study. It is also aimed to find the reasons for the proliferation of obsessive compulsive Hoarding, and to identify the differences in obsessive compulsive Hoarding of the study sample depending on the following variables: Sex, age and socio-economic status. The study applied the descriptive survey, comparative, and predictive design. The sample of the study consisted of (828) members of the Saudi society in Dammam and AL-Khobar (503) males and (325) females. The current study used a survey tool prepared by the researcher and the Saving Inventory-Revised (SI-R) prepared by Frost et al (2004). The statistical methods of means, standard deviations, percentages, T-test, one and three-ways ANOVA and Scheffe test were administered.

The study revealed the following results: obsessive Compulsive Hoarding distributed of (46%) among the study’s sample in general. Also the distribution ratio of difficulty, acquisitions and clutter (48%), (47%), and (42%) alternatively. The results showed the following significant differences at the level (0.05) in the difficulty of discarding domain between males and females accounted for males. Moreover, there were statistically significant differences at the level (0.01) between married and unmarried on Obsessive Compulsive Hoarding overall, and the clutter domain accounted for unmarried. In addition, There were statistically significant differences at the level of (0.05) accounted for age 46-50 years and over 70 years in overall and acquisitions domain. However, There were no statistically significant differences at the level (0.05) on difficulty domain between married and unmarried at the Concept discarding of purposes, and Concept acquisitions. While, there were significant differences at the level (0.01) between members of the study who have a low economic level (a monthly income of less than 4,000 SR) and members of the study who their economic standing (8000-12000 SR) on the (excessive clutter) for the members of the study who have a low economic level (a monthly income of less than 4,000 SR), also, The age has effect on both the total score of the scale at the level of significance (0.05), Concept the difficulty of discarding of the purposes domain at the level of significance (0.05), Concept the acquisitions domain at the level of significance (0.01). The results also showed The existence of the effect of the sex on both of the total score of the scale at the level of significance (0.05) Concept the difficulty of discarding of purposes at the level of significance (0.01), And the existence of the effect of marital status on the behavior of the clutter at the level of significance (0.05).

The study recommended the definition of community about compulsive Hoarding disorder through the media, In addition to emphasize the importance early detection and in patients with mental disorders, the study also recommended that organizers The measurement of psychological preparation local standards.