



Factors Associated with Disorganization

Disorganization can be caused by many factors. Determining the cause(s) of one's disorganization and finding solutions to overcoming it can be aided with the assistance of a professional organizer, particularly one trained in dealing with chronic disorganization.

The following chart offers limited examples within each category and should not be considered all inclusive.

Neurologically-Based Conditions	Environmental Factors	Lack of Skills
 Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) Traumatic brain injury (TBI) Fibromyalgia Parkinson's Disease Multiple sclerosis (MS) 	 Poor lighting Lack of storage space Multiple domains Awkward traffic flow Unpleasant space House renovation 	 Never taught in school Poor modeling by parents or guardians Churning
Choices	Communication Problems	Systemic Factors
 Over scheduling Too much stuff No sense of mission Not setting long-term goals Not setting goals Misplaced priorities 	 Poor negotiation skills Conflicting communication styles among family members or colleagues at work Weak management, leadership, and delegation strategies 	 No system Ineffective system, such as one that is overly complex or too difficult to implement
Addictive Tendencies	Mental Health Issues	Transitions
 Compulsive acquisition Infomania Urgency addiction Compulsive saving Drug &/or alcohol addiction 	 Depression Anxiety disorder Avoidance disorder Social anxiety disorder Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) Compulsive Hoarding Disorder 	 One or more moves Relocation Stress Syndrome Birth or adoption of a child Parents or adult children move in Divorce or separation
Aging Issues	Beliefs and Attitudes	Physical Challenges
Physical difficultiesMedicationsCognitive problems	 False beliefs such as: I am a procrastinator; I always have been, and always will be. Fear of making a mistake or being judged poorly by others 	 Impaired mobility Fatigue Poor vision Dysphasia Sleep disorder
Learning Styles or Modalities	Perfectionism	Life Crises
 System not well suited to the individual's learning style or modality Visual thinker who believes out of sight, out of mind Tactile sympathy Holistic thinker, who has difficulty breaking thinking down 	 Leaving things undone due to a fear of making a mistake Acquiring more than is necessary to make things perfect Spending too much time doing something in an effort to make it "perfect" 	 Health emergency Death of a loved one Automobile accident Job loss Family crisis Trauma
Attachments to Possessions	Learning Differences	Ineffective Beliefs about Possessions
 Over-attachment to objects due to: Sentimental reasons Instrumental reasons Intrinsic reasons 	 Dyslexia Dyscalculia Dysgraphia Auditory processing disorder Nonverbal learning disability 	 Unrealistically valuing objects Associating possessions with one's identity Sense of obligation to take care of something
Information-Processing Deficits		Emotional and/or Behavioral Patterns
 Decision-making difficulty Distractibility Memory deficits Categorization difficulties 		 Procrastination & avoidance Acquiring or saving objects as a result of emotional reactions

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