

# **Biblical Counseling Center**

## **Gathering Data & Discerning Problems Biblically**

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Introduction:	
1. Paul ministered the	Word in formats. (Acts. 20:20, 27)
2. The	ministry of the Word involves many and is general in nature.
3. The	ministry of the Word is limited and is specific and intense.
4. The/_ can be learned.	to communicate God's Word effectively in both format
5. The 6 elements of the	ne private ministry of the Word are:
Gathering Data, Di	iscerning the Problems, Establishing Involvement,
Giving Hope, Prov	riding Instruction, and Giving Homework.
· ·	like to call it "getting to know the person")  part of the counseling process (Pr. 18:13).
	il to gather facts first (1 Sam. 1:12-14; Job 4; Acts 2:13).
•	etermine how effective you will be (Pr. 18:15; Jas. 1:19).
	es good communication (verbal, non-verbal).
<b>B.</b> The	kinds of data- Mack (Counseling by MacArthur)
1	– Some contribute directly or indirectly to their problems 4:16).
	- Sleen diet exercise illness (Ps. 32:4: 1 Cor. 11:30: In. 9:3)

- Medication The Christian Counselors Medical Desk Reference

2	— What resources does the counselee bring to the table?
	- Spiritual - Intellectual
3	
	- "Emotions are an inherent part of what it means to be a person; they express the values and evaluations of a person and influence motives and conduct." <i>Feelings and Faith</i> , Brian Borgman, p. 26
	- Emotions can be like a warning light.
	- Emotions can be expressed negatively (Eph. 4:26) or positively (Ps. 4:4-5).
4	— What they have done or not done that brought them to counseling?
	<ul> <li>By commission / omission (Gen. 4:1-7)</li> <li>Many Scriptural examples (Ps. 1:1-3; Lk. 6:46-49; Jas. 1:25)</li> </ul>
5	
	<ul><li>Only God knows the intentions of the heart (Heb. 4:12).</li><li>Motives are key (Mk. 7:18-23; Rom. 12:1-2; Gal. 5:16-21; Lk. 6:43-46).</li></ul>
6	data – We need to hear the person's story.
	<ul><li>What are the major events in their lives?</li><li>How has their past influenced them?</li></ul>
1.	o Explore In General: Spiritual, Family, Work/school, Health, Financial, Social, Current oncerns.
2.	More Specific:: parent/child relationships, peer group, teacher/school
	- Older and Young: sexuality issues, dating problems, communication breakdown, life meaning, school/work
	Singles: resentment regarding marriage, objectionable habits, immorality, disorganized life schedule

	: husband/wife relationships, parent/child
	relationships, in-laws, work schedule, finances, sex, immorality,
	communication breakdown
	Persons: Loneliness, physical limitations, self-pity,
	fear of death, wasting time
	with Disabilities: resentment, loneliness, self-
	pity, depression, sense of uselessness, manipulation of others
D. How do	we gather data?
1	,,, and Speak. (Prov. 18:13, 15, 17)
2. U	se the Personal Data Inventory Form (PDI). (or PHPE)
	<ul><li>Require counselee's to complete the PDI.</li><li>Review and highlight the PDI carefully.</li></ul>
3. A	sk appropriate, relevant questions.
	<ul><li>Be gracious, humble and non-judgmental (Col. 4:6; 1 Cor. 10:12).</li><li>Ask open - ended questions that go both broad and deep.</li></ul>
	See X-RAY Questions by David Powlison
	http://storage.cloversites.com/crosshaven/documents/xray.pdf
4. O	bserve non-verbal behavior – their tone, attitudes, & body language (Gen. 3:8).
	<ul><li>Look for facial expressions and posture.</li><li>Watch for patterns and reactions.</li></ul>
II. Discerning Pro	blems Biblically
A. Appropr	iate databe gathered to properly discern problems.
	interpretation of the data must be made in
order to disc	cern problems correctly.

1. Use	Biblical	_ and	_ to describe problems.	
	- It is generally not h	elpful to use ps	ychological labels.	
	- Redefine psycholog	gical or worldly	terms by using biblical language.	
	For examples: Ca disposition, etc.	ll sin "sin", not	a weakness, characteristic, trait,	
		•	blifting" theft. Call "badmouthing" a" enslavement or bondage.	
2. Loo	k for	or	·	
	<ul> <li>What is their view</li> <li>Do they have a bible</li> <li>What is their view</li> <li>Whom are they livit</li> <li>How do they identite</li> <li>Who or what motive</li> </ul>	lical view of ma on trials and suf ng their life to p fy themselves?	fering? (Rom. 8:15-25) blease?	
3. Loo	k for complicating fac	etors.		
	- lack of			
	- lack of creative ima	agination		
	- lack of			
	- lack of perseverance	ee		
	- lack of personal			
	- lack of Biblical obj	ectives		
	- lack of a	or	entation	
C. Levels of p	roblems to be conside	ered		
1emotio	ons are frequently pro	problems: w	hat prompted them to seek help;	
2 oriente	ed.	_ problems: acti	ons that produced the difficulties; facts	3

3	problems: thinking a behavior patterns repeated so
often that they have become	habitual.
4	problems: what the person worships and desires most
(Mk. 7:14-23, Rom. 1:25, Ja	ames 4:1-3) These are what drives a person to do what
he does.	

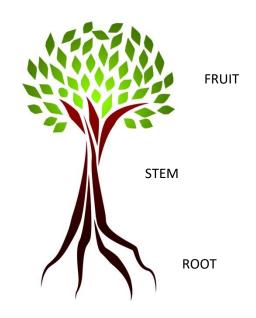
#### D. Other considerations

#### 1. Determine the person's relationship with God

- Is this person saved or unsaved?
  - Review their reported spiritual information.
  - Have them describe their relationship with God / Jesus Christ.
- If saved, then evaluate their spiritual maturity?
- The natural, the spiritual, and the fleshly (1 Cor. 2:14-3:3).
- The idle, the fainthearted, and the weak (1Thess. 5:14).

### 2. How do you distinguish fruit problems from root problems?

- Look for the common among the uncommon (1 Cor. 10:13).
- Look for connections between problems (presentation, performance, preconditioning, heart-level)



#### **Resources:**

Jay Adams, Competent to Counsel, (Baker, 1970)

Jay Adams, The Christian Counselors Manual, (Zondervan, 1973)

John MacArthur, Counseling: How to Counsel Biblically, (Nelson, 2005)

James McDonald (ed.), Christ-Centered Biblical Counseling, (Harvest House, 2013)

Paul Tripp, Instruments in the Redeemers Hands, (P & R Publishing, 2002)