상징과모래놀이치료, 제14권 제3호 *Journal of Symbols & Sandplay Therapy* 2023, 12, Vol. 14, No. 3, 1-42. doi https://doi.org/10.12964/jsst.23009

초등학생의 학교적응에 관한 모래놀이치료에 대한 탐색적 연구 - 2010년 이후 국내 연구를 중심으로 -

An Exploratory Study on Sandplay Therapy for Enhancing School Adaptation of Elementary School Students: A Focus on Domestic Research Since 2010

김 진 성나경 Jin Kim Nagyeong Seong

The English full text is right after the Korean one.

상징과모래놀이치료, 제14권 제3호 Journal of Symbols & Sandplay Therapy 2023, 12, Vol. 14, No. 3, 1-20. doi https://doi.org/10.12964/jsst.23009

초등학생의 학교적응에 관한 모래놀이치료에 대한 탐색적 연구 - 2010년 이후 국내 연구를 중심으로 -

An Exploratory Study on Sandplay Therapy for Enhancing School Adaptation of Elementary School Students: A Focus on Domestic Research Since 2010

김 진^{*} 성 나 경^{**} Jin Kim Nagyeong Seong

<Abstract>

This study examines the implementation of Sandplay Therapy in schools and conducts a comprehensive analysis of 25 domestic studies to explore its effects on the school adaptation for elementary school students. Our findings reveal that Sandplay Therapy, when applied to this demographic, primarily comprises semi-structured or unstructured case studies with a strong emphasis on individual counseling. Various assessment methods were employed, including qualitative data such as sandbox pictures, observation logs, and supervision records, as well as objective tools like K-CBCL and projective tools such as HTP and KFD. The results demonstrate that Sandplay Therapy has a positive influence on elementary school students' self-development, self-esteem enhancement, and the mitigation of maladaptive issues. Moreover, it contributes to the improvement of their social skills, ultimately facilitating a successful adaptation to the school environment. This research provides valuable insights into the potential benefits of Sandplay Therapy for enhancing the well-being and adaptation on elementary school students.

Key words: elementary school students, school adaptation, Sandplay Therapy, effectiveness assessment, self-development

^{*} 주저자, 배곧초등학교

^{**} 교신저자, 경기대학교(indra1712@hanmail.net)

Copyright ©2023, Korean Society for Sandplay Therapy.
This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/) which permits unrestricted non- commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

I . 서론

1. 연구의 필요성 및 목적

아이가 초등학생이 된다는 것은 유아에서 아동이 되는 역사적 순간이다. 초등학교 입학전, 아이는 가정에서 양육을 받고, 어린이집과 유치원에서 보육과 돌봄을 받으며, 교육을 경험한다. 그리고 초등학교에 입학하면서 사회적 규칙을 익히며 본격적인 학업을 수행한다 (이혜진, 이소연, 2021). 어린이집과 유치원이 보육과 돌봄을 중심으로 한 교육이 이루어진 다면, 초등학교는 사회적 규칙을 지켜나가며 성장과 자립을 위한 학업이 이루어진다. 그렇기 때문에 초등학교의 적응은 이후 중학교, 고등학교의 적응에 중요한 영향을 미친다.

실제로 초등학교 6학년까지 수업 일수의 20% 이상을 결석하고, 수학 및 영어 과목에서 낙제점수를 보이고, 정학 조치를 당하는 학생은 고등학교 때 학업중단할 가능성이 높다(유호경, 2023). 학교를 다니지 않고, 성장하는 것은 개인의 선택이기에 선입견 없이 바라보아야 한다는 견해가 있으나, 우리나라 학업중단 청소년의 10%는 학업중단 1년 이내에 자살을 시도하며(박연주, 2021), 학업중단 청소년의 경우, 학업부진, 학대나 범죄 피해자, 니트(not in education, employment or training, Neet)족이 될 가능성이 높고, 은둔형 외톨이가 될 가능성이 매우 높다(유호경, 2023). 학교부적응과 학업중단, 그리고 삶의 부적응이 이어진다는 국내외선행연구를 고려할 때, 초등학생의 학교적응을 매우 중요하게 볼 필요가 있다.

학교적응은 학생이 학교생활에서 경험하는 여러 상황을 긍정적 방향으로 조절하는 역동적 과정이다(김득준, 2016: 김영숙, 조한익, 2017; 양희용, 2019). 학생은 학교에서 학교의 규칙을 지키며 공부하고, 친구를 사귀며, 선생님들과 관계맺고 적응해나간다. 학생은 학교에 적응하면서, 인지·정서·사회성 발달을 이루어낸다(양희용, 2019; 이옥형, 2002).

학생의 학교적응은 우울, 불안, 자아존중감, 자기효능감 등 개인의 특성과 가족과 친구, 선생님, 학업수행 등 다양한 요인의 영향을 받는다(양은별, 김태우, 박은혜, 이소연, 정익중, 2015). 그 중 놀이는 학생의 학교적응에 중요한 영향을 미친다(조영화, 김세경, 천성문, 2016). 학생은 학교 안에서 친구들과의 놀이를 통해 즐거움을 경험하고, 어떤 놀이를 할지 정하면서 협상을 배우며, 놀이 속에서 갈등과 해결을 배운다(Bundy et al., 2009).

학교적응을 어려워하는 초등학생은 자신의 감정을 알아차리고 표현하는데 어려움을 호소하며, 타인의 시선에 큰 부담감을 느끼고, 교우관계에서 배제나 따돌림 경험이 있다(윤철경, 박선영, 임말희, 김재희, 문금화, 김연정, 2021). 또한 좌절감이 크고, 자아개념이 손상된 경우가 많고, 정서적으로 불안정하고, 산만하며, 흥분되어 있고 과도하게 예민한 반응을 보이는 경우가 많다. 친구들과 어울리고 싶은 욕구는 있으나, 어떻게 다가가야 할지 방법에 서투르며, 갈등을 견디고, 대처하는 것에 큰 어려움을 느껴 갈등이나 위기를 회피하려는 성향

이 강하다(윤철경, 2023). 이러한 학생들에게 필요한 것은 미래사회에 필요한 살아가는 힘을 기르는 것이다.

살아가는 힘은 정체성과 가치를 스스로 찾아가는 창조의 과정에서 키워진다. 그간 우리의 교육은 지나친 좌뇌 중심의 수월성 경쟁교육으로 더 많은 지식을 쌓고, 인지 능력을 타인 보다 높이는 것에 초점을 두어 왔다. 선애순(2013)은 일방성 교육은 갈등적 요소를 유발하고 사회적부적응 및 정신적 위기를 불러일으킬 수 있다고 하였다. OECD 회원 국가를 대상으로 매년 실시하는 조사 결과가 나타내듯, 수년째 최하위 어린이 행복지수와 매우 높은 청소년 자살율은 심리 정서적인 발달의 결핍으로 인한 청소년 문제가 매우 심각하다는 것의 방증이며, 교육의 새로운 패러다임으로의 전환이 시급하는 것을 의미한다. 앞으로의 미래 교육은 자기 이해와 타인에 대한 공감을 바탕으로 문제를 해결하고 상상력을 발휘하여다양한 대안을 탐색하는 과정 경험을 통해 청소년 내면의 인격적 성장을 이루도록 도와야한다. 정서와 관련된 증상들은 우뇌와 좌뇌간의 소통의 단절로 인하여 발생하기에 정서적 무의식적 메세지를 언어화 의식화하는 작업이 반드시 필요하며(장미경, 2017), 그러한 치료적 기법의 하나로 모래놀이치료가 대안이 될 수 있다.

모래놀이치료는 정신 건강 및 정서적 문제를 치료하고 지원하기 위한 치료 접근법 중 하나로, Jung의 분석심리학, 영국 소아과 의사이자 정신시분석가인 Magaret Lowenfeld의 세계기법(World technique), 동양의 불교 사상의 이론적 근원을 가지며, 앞선 3개의 이론은 Dora Kalff에 의해 연결되어 모래놀이치료라는 기법으로 정립되었다(Kalff, 2003). 모래놀이치료는 실생활의 다양한 재료와 상징적 표현이 가능한 축소된 모형 피규어, 모래 상자, 물을 이용하여 개인의 감각, 특히 손의 촉각을 통해 모래와 접촉하고, 피겨를 자유롭게 선택하여 상징의 표상인 이미지를 창조한다. 이를 통해 내담자가 알아차리지 못했던 무의식 언어를 상징으로 표현할 수 있다.(장미경, 2017; Steinhatdt, 2013). 모래놀이치료는 언어 표현력이 부족한 아동과 청소년에게 매우 효과적이다. 또한, 치료실과 모래상자라는 자유롭고 보호된 공간에서 모래놀이를 하며 아동은 치료자와 모자일체성을 느끼고 지지 받으며 아동 스스로치료하는 힘으로 자기 스스로를 치유해 나가 손상된 자아개념을 회복하는데 도움이 된다(Kalff, 2003). 송영혜(2022)는 내담자가 표현한 상징물의 자세, 표정, 질감과 색깔은 아동 무의식에 숨어 있던 다양한 감정과 기억을 의식으로 끌어올려, 아동이 자신의 내면에 주의집중하게 한다고 하였으며, 장미경(2017)은 모래놀이치료를 눈으로 보이는 작업이지만 내면세계에 관한 작업이라고 하였다.

모래놀이치료자는 모래놀이치료실에서 내담자가 가진 문제에 따라 충분한 연상이 이루어 지도록 허락하고, 내담자가 이끄는 방향과 주제를 존중하면서, 모래장면과 내담자의 이야기 를 연결하여 그것의 의미를 이해하도록 노력하는 과정을 가진다. 공간적인 용기(container)인 모래상자와 함께 모래놀이치료자는 그 공간에서 일어나는 모든 것을 담아주는 심리적 용기 (container)로서, 내담자의 발달 가능성을 담아주고 공감할 때 상징으로 발현된 무의식의 내용을 정서적으로 느끼게 되고 건강한 자아 발달의 필수 조건을 경험하게 된다고 하였다 (Bradway & McCoard, 1997; Michell & Friedman, 1994). Kalff(2003)는 모래놀이치료는 내담자와 치료자 간의 관계지향적인 치료이며, 치료자는 '안전하고 보호 받는 공간'을 제공하고 치료 공간에 신성성을 부여하는 것을 중요시해야 한다고 하였다. 또한 모래놀이치료자는 놀이 과정 중에 아동 청소년 내담자로 하여금 사회적으로 용납되는 행동에 대해서 알게 하고, 치료자가 아동의 안전을 우선시 한다는 것을 알게 하여, 내담자가 대인관계 시에 필요한 책임감을 기르도록 할 수 있다(O'conner, 1991). 모래놀이치료의 이러한 특성으로 인해 모래 놀이에 참여하는 아동들은 정서적 안정성, 감정 다루기, 갈등 견디기, 교우관계 방법 등을 배워나갈 수 있다.

코로나 19 엔데믹 이후, 학교 부적응 학생이 급증하여 학교를 떠나는 학생들이 늘어나고 있다. 특히 학교부적응과 학교폭력의 시작이 초등학교 때부터 시작되며, 학업중단 전조가 초등학교 고학년 때 나타나는 것을 고려할 때, 초등학생의 학교적응에 도움이 되는 감정인식, 긍정적 자아개념 확립, 정서안정, 갈등 견디기, 관계기술 향상에 도움이 될 수 있는 개입을 강구할 필요가 있다. 다양한 심리적 개입 중, 모래놀이치료는 자아의 성장과 발달, 정서안정, 긍정적 자아개념 확립, 관계성 향상 등에 긍정적 효과가 있는 것으로 알려져 있다. 그러나 학교 장면에서의 모래놀이치료를 적용한 실증연구는 많지 않은 실정이다. 기존 선행연구를 살펴 볼 때, 분석 대상이 가진 독특성이 존재하며, 프로그램 운영 형식 및 효과의평가 방법이 연구 별로 상이하였다. 이런 것을 고려할 때, 기존의 다양한 자료를 수집하여해석하고 다른 연구와 비교함으로써 연구의 결과를 깊이 이해하고 의미를 확장하는 탐색적연구가 필요하며, 초등학생의 학교적응과 모래놀이치료에 대한 탐색적 연구의 의미가 있다.

본 연구에서는 2010년 이후 출판된, 국내 학술지와 학위논문을 통하여, 모래놀이가 초등학생의 학교적응에 미치는 영향을 탐색함으로써, 학교 상담 장면에서의 적용 방향성과 가능성 그리고 한계를 살펴보고자 한다. 2010년 이후 출판된 국내연구를 탐색하는 이유는 다음과 같다. 첫째, 사회변화에 따른 아동의 특성을 반영하고, 모래놀이치료의 최신 연구동향을 반영하기 위함이다. 둘째, 이미나, 안소영(2010)이 1986년부터 2010년까지 출판된 모래상자 관련 연구물 126편을 대상으로 탐색적 연구를 진행하였다. 본 연구에서는 중복된 연구를 하지 않으면서, 최신 연구 동향을 반영하고자 2010년 이후, 출판된 연구물을 중심으로초등학생의 학교적응 관련 모래놀이치료의 연구동향을 탐색하고, 치료적 대안으로서의 가능성을 논하였다.

김 진·성나경 / 초등학생의 학교적응에 관한 모래놀이치료에 대한 탐색적 연구 - 2010년 이후 국내 연구를 중심으로 -

Ⅱ. 연구방법

1. 분석대상 및 범위

본 연구는 2010년 1월부터 2023년 8월 31일까지 국내 학술지와 학위논문을 대상으로 총 2단계를 통하여 수집하였다.

첫째, 한국교육학술정보원, 누리미디어, Google Scholar 등을 활용하여 2010년부터 2023년 발표된 학위논문과 학술지 논문을 검색하였다. 키워드는 "초등", "모래", "학교적응"으로 설 정하여 검색하였다.

둘째, 학위논문은 석사학위 이상의 논문을 자료로 선택하였고, 학술지는 한국학술진흥재 단에 등재된 학술지와 등재후보 학술지로 한정하여 자료를 수집하였다.

이러한 과정을 통하여 수집된 학술지는 학위논문 11편, 학술지 15편이었다. 이 중, 원문비공개이거나, 주요 검색어와 관련이 없는 논문, 모래놀이치료와 관련없는 논문 등을 제외하고, 학위논문 11편과 학술지 14편을 분석대상으로 선정하였다. 총 25편을 분석 대상으로 선정하였다. 해당 분석대상 논문 목록은 <표 1>과 같다.

〈표 1〉 분석 대상 논문 목록

No	저자(연도)	제목
		문헌 종류: 학술지
1	박혜영, 이찬희(2020)	모래놀이치료가 학교부적응 초등학생의 정서 및 행동문제에 미치는 영향: 한국판 아동청소년 행동평가척도 자기보고용(K-YSR)을 중심으로
2	조정진(2019)	학교부적응 아동의 모래상자치료사례연구
3	김성화, 이서경(2016)	모래상자놀이를 통한 정서지원이 학교부적응학생의 주의력과 자아존중감 및 사 회적 기술에 미치는 효과
4	심희옥(2016)	학업이 힘든 조손가정 남아의 모래놀이치료 사례연구: 연금술적 관점을 중심으로
5	박소현(2015)	초등학교 고학년 여학생의 자아정체감에 관한 모래상자치료 연구
6	심희옥(2014)	학교와 가정에서 부적응문제를 보이는 저소득 모자가정 초등학생 남아의 모래놀이치료 사례연구
7	김선영, 김장회(2013)	적대적 반항장애 아동의 장기 모래놀이치료 단일사례연구
8	김미숙(2013)	학교적응력 향상을 위한 불안증 아동의 모래상자치료 사례연구

\langle 표 1 \rangle 분석 대상 논문 목록

(계속)

No	저자(연도)	제목
		문헌 종류: 학위 논문
9	김경희, 선애순(2012)	다문화가정 아동의 모래상자치료 사례분석 연구
10	김도연(2011)	애착 문제로 내원한 아동이 모래놀이치료 사례연구
11	김수경(2011)	선택적 함묵증 경향을 보이는 아동의 문제행동개선을 위한 모래상자치료 사례 연구
12	이복순, 이미나(2011)	위탁아동의 자아존중감 향상을 위한 모래상자치료 사례연구
13	김재옥, 김경희(2011)	정서장애가 있는 아동의 모래상자 치료연구: 틱증후군 사례
14	김재옥, 윤치연(2010)	모래상자치료가 초등학교 아동의 학교적응력 향상과 문제행동 감소에 미치는 효과
15	이명복(2023)	사이버폭력 피해 아동의 학교 모래놀이 집단치료 효과연구: 우울, 자살사고, 자 아존중감 중심으로
16	최용은(2021)	모래상자치료가 아동의 우울 감소와 집중력향상에 미치는 효과 - 한부모가정중심 으로 -
17	황양선(2019)	집단모래놀이치료가 다문화가정 아동의 학교적응과 자아존중감에 미치는 효과
18	이영애(2018)	모래상자치료 사례에 나타난 영웅의 여정
19	김신화(2018)	모래놀이치료를 통한 사회성과 정서에 어려움이 있는 초등학생 남아의 내면세계 연구
20	배흥숙(2014)	한부모 가정 아동의 자아존중감과 대인관계 향상을 위한 모래놀이치료 사례연구
21	선애순(2013)	아동의 모래상자치료에서 상징물, 관계성, 심리적 표현 및 개성화 과정에 관한 연구
22	김금란(2012)	구조화된 집단모래놀이치료 프로그램이 아동의 자기지각 및 자아탄력성에 미치 는 효과
23	서옥화(2011)	집단모래상자놀이 프로그램이 학교부적응 아동의 자아존중감에 미치는 효과
24	김도희(2010)	저소득층 방임 아동의 모래놀이치료 질적 연구
25	김재옥(2010)	모래상자치료가 초등학교아동의 학교적응력과 문제행동에 미치는 효과에 관한 연구

2. 자료처리 및 분석

선정된 연구 논문을 출판유형·발행연도·연구방법·모래놀이치료 구조화 정도·모래놀이치료 운영의 형태로 범주를 나누어 분석하였다. 연구자 2인이 논문을 분석하여 검토한후, 검토결과에 대해 논의하였고, 의견이 불일치하는 경우, 재논의를 통하여 합의를 이끌어냈다.

Ⅲ. 연구결과

초등학생의 학교적응에 관한 모래놀이치료와 관련하여 국내 연구를 탐색한 결과, 모래놀이, 가족학, 아동학, 사회복지학, 심리학 등의 분야에서 연구된 것으로 확인하였다. 또한, 특정한 어려움을 가진 내담자에 대한 사례연구가 다수였고, 집단모래놀이치료에 대한 연구도소수 이루어졌다.

1. 분석 대상의 특성

총 25편 중, 구조화 연구는 2편, 반구조화 4편, 비구조화 19편으로 대부분 반구조화와 비구조화 연구로 이루어졌고, 참여자의 형태를 살펴보면, 22편은 개별상담으로, 2건 집단상담으로 이루어졌다. 그리고, 대부분은 질적연구 혹은 질적·양적 혼합연구로 이루어졌다. 이러한 결과는 모래놀이치료의 고유한 특성 때문으로 보인다. 모래놀이치료는 아동이 모래상자에서 피규어를 가지고 자신의 이야기를 창조해나가는 과정이다. 그렇기 때문에 연구에서도 구조화보다는 반구조화나 비구조화가, 연구참여 형태도 집단상담보다는 개별상담이, 연구방법에서도 양적 연구보다는 질적연구나 양적·질적 혼합연구가 대다수를 차지하는 것으로 보인다. 본 연구에 최종적으로 선정된 25편의 특성은 <표 2>와 같다.

2. 출판연도의 특성

분석대상의 출판연도를 분석한 결과 2010~2014년에는 15편, 2015년~2019년 7편, 2020년~2023년 3편이었다. 특히 2020년~2023년 4년간 출판된 연구물은 3편인데, 이는 코로나 19 방역문제로 인해 사회적 거리두기가 진행된 결과로 보여진다. 모래놀이치료의 경우, 모래를 손으로 만지고, 피규어로 모래상자를 창조하는 과정이 이루어지는데, 손씻기와 사회적 거리두기를 강조하는 상황에서 접촉강도가 높은 모래놀이치료의 활동에 제약이 생겨 나타

Journal of Symbols & Sandplay Therapy, Vol.14 No.3.

〈표 2〉 분석 대상 논문의 특성

특성	범주	논문 수
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	학술지	14
출판 유형 — —	학위논문	11
	2010~2014	15
출판연도	2015~2019	7
_	2020~2023	3
	구조화	2
구조화 정도	반구조화	4
_	비구조화	19
	양적연구	2
연구방법	질적연구	12
_	양적·질적 혼합연구	11
이 여 처리	개별연구	22
운영형태	집단연구	3

난 결과로 조심스럽게 생각해볼 수 있겠다.

3. 구조화 정도별 특성

구조화의 정도는 프로그램의 목표 여부, 회기 설정, 회기별 활동주제 설정을 기준으로 분류하였다. 프로그램의 목표가 명확히 설정되어 있으며, 회기와 회기별 활동주제가 설정되어 있는 프로그램을 구조화 프로그램으로 분류하였다. 프로그램 목표와 회기의 수는 설정되어 있으나, 회기별 활동주제는 자유로운 경우, 반구조화 프로그램으로 분류하였다. 프로그램 목표, 회기 수, 회기별 활동주제가 없이 자유롭게 운영한 경우 비구조화 프로그램으로 분류하였다. 이러한 기준으로 분류한 결과, 구조화 프로그램은 2편, 반구조화 프로그램 4편, 비구조화 프로그램 19편으로 분류되었다.

4. 연구방법별 특성

연구방법은 사전-사후 검사 실시 여부, 프로그램 참여자에 대한 질적 반응 분석 여부 등을 고려하여 양적연구, 질적연구, 양적·질적 혼합연구로 분류하였다. 양적연구는 프로그램

실시 전-후로 설문지를 실시하고, 통제집단과 사전집단의 비교를 통하여 모래놀이치료 프로그램 효과를 검증한 연구물로 분류하였고, 총 2건이 있었다. 질적연구는 연구참여자의 질적 반응과 모래상자의 사진 등을 통하여 분석한 연구들로 분류하였고, 총 12건이 있었다. 양적・질적 혼합연구는 프로그램 실시 전, 투사검사나 설문지를 실시하여 사전-사후 효과를 살펴보면서 연구참여자의 질적 반응도 연구에 반영한 연구물을 분류하였다. 총 11건이 양적・질적 혼합연구로 분류되었다.

5. 프로그램 운영형태

선정된 25편의 분석자료를 살펴보면, 연구참여자가 1명인 개별연구가 22건이고, 연구대상자가 3명 이상인 집단연구가 3건이었다. 개별연구가 대부분이었기 때문에, 분석자료의 모래놀이치료 총 회기 수, 주당 회기수, 회기 시간이 매우 다양하였다. 회기당 소요 시간을 우선 살펴보면, 40분~60분 사이였으며, 대부분은 주 1회 상담이 이루어졌다. 총 회기수는 최소 10회기~최대 64회기였다. 선정된 분석자료의 연구 대상자들은 '학업적응에 어려움이 있는 초등학생'이라는 공통점이 있으나, 틱장애, 조손가정, 저소득 모자 가정, 적대적 반항장애, 불안증, 애착문제, 선택적 함묵증, 사이버폭력 피해 학생 등 매우 '특정한' 아동을 대상으로 연구가 이루어졌다. 그렇기 때문에 연구 대상자의 특수성처럼, 프로그램 운영형식 또한 다양할 수 밖에 없었을 것으로 추정된다.

6. 프로그램 효과 평가방법

프로그램 효과성을 살펴보기 위해서 객관적 도구와 투사도구를 활용하여 효과를 측정하였다. 효과성 측정방법은 <표 3>과 같다. 다양한 측정방법 중, HTP, KFD, SCT 등 투사도 구로 효과성을 측정한 논문이 다수였고, 한국판 아동청소년 행동평가척도(K-CBCL), 학교적 응검사(K-SAED), 한국 주의력결핍과잉행동장애진단척도(K-ADHDDS), 한국판 청소년행동평가 척도(K-YSR) 등 다양한 척도가 사용되었다. 프로그램 중재 시, 아동의 언행, 모래상자의 사진, 수퍼비전 자료들도 프로그램 효과 측정방법에 포함되었다. 특히 모래상자의 사진과 프로그램 중재 시, 아동이 보였던 언행을 기록한 관찰일지는 매우 중요한 효과 측정방법으로 활용되었다.

7. 초등학생을 대상으로 한 모래놀이치료의 효과

선행연구에서 보고한 모래놀이치료의 효과를 <표 4>에 정리하였다. 초등학생을 대상으

〈표 3〉프로그램 효과 측정방법(※ 중복 포함)

측정방법	도구명	건수
	인지적 도구(레이븐, 웩슬러 등)	5
	정서적 도구(우울, 불안 척도 등)	6
객관적 도구	행동적 도구(K-CBCL 등)	10
	부모양육태도검사(PAT)	1
	적응관련 측정도구(학교적응검사 등)	4
	НТР	9
	KFD	8
	SCT	8
투사 도구	KSD	4
	LMT	1
	BGT	1
	Rorshach test	1
	면담내용 관찰기록지	11
	모래상자 작품사진	9
아동행동 및 작품관련 자료	비디오촬영	2
기 I U U U I U I I I I I I I I I I I I I	녹취록	2
	모래놀이치료 수퍼비전자료	2

로 한 모래놀이치료는 우선 아동의 내면을 성장시키는 효과가 있었다. 세부적으로 살펴보면, 자아 발달, 자아존중감 향상 등 아동의 내면이 성장하고 발달하는 효과가 있었다. 둘째, 부적응 문제가 완화되거나 감소하였다. 우울, 불안, 위축, 사회적 미성숙, 신체화 등이 감소하였다. 또한 충동성이 줄어들고, 틱증상이 완화되는 효과를 보였다. 셋째, 사회적 기술이 향상되고 관계개선과 회복에 긍정적 효과를 보였다. 마지막으로 자기감정의 인식력 향상, 자연스러운 자기표현 증대의 효과가 있었다. 종합적으로 모래놀이치료는 초등학생의 정서, 행동적 부적응 문제를 감소시키고, 자아의 발전, 자아존중감을 향상하는데 효과가 있었으며, 사회성 향상, 자기인식, 자기표현에 효과적이어서 초등학생의 학교적응에 도움이 되는 것으로 나타났다.

(표 4) 모래놀이치료 프로그램의 효과

ŝ	저자(연도)	솔목	在室 器厂五五
	박혜영, 이찬희(2020)	모래놀이치료가 학교부적응 초등학생의 정서 및 행동문 제에 미치는 영향: 한국판아동청소년 행동평가척도 자기 보고용(K-YSR)을 중심으로	· 문제행동 감소내재화/의현화 감소) · 우울/불안 감소 · 사회적 미성숙 감소 · 사고문제 감소
2	조정 진(2019)	학교부적응 아동의 모래상자치료사례연구	· 사희적 기술 향상(협동, 공감, 자기조절, 자기주장 향상) · 소통, 사회성, 자율성 회복
	김성화, 이서경(2016)	모래상자놀이를 통한 정서지원이 학교부적응학생의 주의력과 자아존중간 및 사회적 기술에 미치는 효과	· 주의집중력 향상 · 자이존중감 향상(사회적, 가정적, 학업적 자아존중감 향상) · 사회적 기술(자발적으로 인사나누기, 규칙지키기, 경청하기 등의 향상
4	심회옥(2016)	학업이 힘든 조손가정 남아의 모래놀이치료 사례연구: 연금술적 관점을 중심으로	· 주의력결됩/과잉행동 감소 · 자아개념의 항상(단, 부모와의 관계 개선이 되지 않아 부모관계영역, 언어영역의 점수는 계속 낮음) · 친구와의 긍정적 관계에 대한 관심 증가 · 학업에 대한 긍정적 인식 증가 · 아버지와 친구에 대한 긍정적 원심 증가
~	박소현(2015)	초등학교 고학년 여학생의 자아정체감에 관한 모래상자 치료 연구	· 자아정체감 항상주체성, 주도성, 친밀성 향상) · 긍정적 요소에 대한 관심 증가 · 아동의 내면이 혼동 상태에서 점점 통합과 질서를 잡아가는 방향으로 성장 · 생활태도가 적극적으로 변화, 또래관계의 적응향상에 도움.
9	삼회옥(2014)	학교와 가정에서 부적응문제를 보이는 저소득 모자가정 초등학생 남아의 모래놀이치료 사례연구	 문제행동 완화(의현화문제 감소) 내면의 대극의 갈등에서 내면의 변화를 거쳐 내면의 보물을 찾는 작업을 하며 자아와 자기를 통합함. 영유아기 결여된 부분을 모래놀이치료과정을 통해 채워나가며 통합에 이르는 여정 수행 학교와 가정의 실생활에서 보다 적응적으로 변함.
7	김선영, 김광희(2013)	적대적 반항장에 아동의 장기 모래놀이치료 단일사례연구	· 주요 성인파의 관계 호전 · 지능의 향상(상태불안 감소로 인한 수행능력 향상 추정) · 신체증상 감소 · 사회기술 향상
∞	김미숙(2013)	학교적응력 향상을 위한 불안증 이동의 모래상자치료 사례연구	· 자아 성장 · 학교적응력 향상 · 불안 감소

⟨₩ 4⟩	> 모래놀이치료 프로그램	그램의 효과	(계속 1)
%	저자(연도)	계목	在宴 器厂岩玉
6	김경희, 선에순(2012)	다문화가정 아동의 모래상자치료 사례분석 연구	· 자아강화 및 자아발달 · 자기를 사랑하고 주변을 통제하는 힘 형성 · 불안 감소, 사회적 위축에서 벗어남 · 관계의 계선 · 학교부적응과 불안정 문제 해소
10	김도연(2011)	예착 문제로 내원한 아동이 모래놀이치료 사례연구	· 위축, 열등감 증상 감소 · 궁정적 자아상 회복 · 자아발달과 사회성 향상
11	김수경(2011)	선택적 함묵증 경향을 보이는 아동의 문제행동개선을 위한 모래상자치료 사례연구	· 자신감과 적극성 향상 · 자기주장과 주위환경에 대한 관심의 향상 · 사회성 기능 발달 · 자기표현력 향상
12	이복순, 이미나(2011)	위탁아동의 자아존중감 향상을 위한 모배상자치료 사례 연구	· 자아 및 자아존증감의 향상 · 자기감정표출이 자연스러워짐.
13	김제옥, 김정희(2011)	정서장에가 있는 아동의 모래상자 치료연구: 틱증후군 사례	· 자아 성장 · 또매관계적응력 향상 · 우울감/불안감 감소 · 틱증상 완화 · 자기표현력 향상
14	김제옥, 윤치연(2010)	모매상자치료가 초등학교 아동의 학교적응력 향상과 문 제행동 감소에 미치는 효과	· 학교적음력 향상(수업적응력 향상, 친구적응력 향상, 생활적음력 향상) · 문제행동의 유의미한 감소(과잉행동의 감소)
15	이명복(2023)	사이버폭력 피해 아동의 학교 모래놀이 집단치료 효과 연구: 우울, 자살사고, 자아존중감 중심으로	· 우울감소, 자살사고 감소 · 자아존중감 증가
16	최용은(2021)	모배상자치료가 아동의 우울 감소와 집중력향상에 미치 는 효과 ·한부모가정중심으로-	· 우울 감소 · 주의집중력 향상
17	황양선(2019)	집단모레놀이치료가 다문화가정 아동의 학교적응과 자 아존중감에 미치는 효과	· 학교환경적응. 교사적응. 수업적응. 친구적응. 생활적응을 증진시키는데 효과 있음 · 사회적·가정적 자이존증감 등 자이존증감 향상에 긍정적 영향 · 자아의 발달과 자신의 수용 · 상처의 주제는 감소하고 치유의 주제는 향상됨.

No.	저자(연도)	꼐목	在호 器工艺元
18	이영애(2018)	모래상자치료 사례에 나타난 영웅의 여정	· 자아의 성장과 발달 · 정서적 안정, 사회성 발달, 교우관계, 가족관계 개선
19	김신화2018)	모레놀이치료를 통한 사회성과 정서에 어려움이 있는 초등학생 남아의 내면세계 연구	· 기본생활습관 개선(자기물건 챙기기, 혼자 잠자기 등) · 여동생, 친구들파의 관계 개선 · 불안 감소 등 정서적 어려움 완화 · 학교적응 향상
20	배홍숙(2014)	한부모 가정 아동의 자아존중감과 대인관계 향상을 위한 모래놀이치료 사례연구	· 자아가 혼돈에서 투쟁을 거쳐 적응의 단계로 발달함 · 역압된 부정적 자아에서 표현화된 현실적 자아로 변화하고 통합된 긍정적 자아로 성장함. · 상호작용의 부제에서 단절된 상호작용, 갈등적 상호작용을 거쳐 우호적 상호작용으로 발 전함.
21	선애순(2013)	아동의 모래상자치료에서 상징물, 관계성, 심리적 표현 및 개성화 과정에 관한 연구	· 자신감 결여, 불안하고 부적응적인 자기를 이해하고 자신과 주변생활에서 부정적인 인식 이 이루어짐. · 투쟁단계에서 자아를 강화시키고, 집단 적응 단계에서 자아를 재구축하여 일상생활 적응 에 도움 됨.
22	김금란(2012)	구조화된 집단모래놀이치료 프로그램이 아동의 자기지 각 및 자아탄력성에 미치는 효과	· 자기지각 향상 · 자아탄력성 증진 효과
23	서옥화(2011)	집단모래상자놀이 프로그램이 학교부적응 아동의 자아 존중감에 미치는 효과	· 사회적 자아존증감 향상 · 긍정적 자기표현과 타인표현이 증가함.
24	김도희(2010)	저소득층 방임 아동의 모래놀이치료 질적 연구	. 아동의 자아 성장 및 발달
25	김제옥(2010)	모래상자치료가 초등학교 아동의 학교적응력과 문제행 동에 미치는 효과에 관한 연구	· 학교적음력 향상에 긍정적 영향 · 수업적응, 친구관계, 학교생활적응에 긍정적 영향 · 문제행동 개선에 긍정적 영향 미침. 충동성, 부주의, 과잉행동 크게 감소 · 발표력 향상. 친구과계 개선. 긍정적 사고 증가

Ⅳ. 논의 및 결론

본 연구는 2010년 1월부터 2023년 9월까지 국내 초등학생의 학교적응 향상과 관련된 모래놀이치료를 탐색하였다. 출판연도, 구조화 정도, 연구방법, 운영형태, 효과평가방법, 프로그램 효과를 중심으로 탐색하였고, 논의는 다음과 같다.

첫째, 초등학생의 학교적응을 위한 모래놀이치료는 2020년 코로나 발생 이후, 연구가 급 감하였다. 연구 감소의 이유를 조심스럽게 추정한다면 2019년 말부터 전세계로 퍼진 코로나19로 인해 학생들의 비대면 수업이 증가하였고, 사회적 거리두기를 한 것 때문으로 보여진다. 특히 모래놀이치료의 경우, 모래와 피규어를 만지고 이를 모래상자에 표현하는 활동이 필연적이다. 언어상담의 경우, 줌(ZOOM) 등의 비대면매체를 활용하고, 미술치료의 경우에도 비대면플랫폼을 개발하여 이루어지는 경우도 있었다. 그러나, 모래놀이치료의 경우,모래와 피규어와의 접촉이 필수적이다 보니, 대면접촉을 피하던 2020년~2023년 사이에 연구가 제한될 수 밖에 없었던 것으로 보인다.

둘째, 초등학생 학교적응과 관련된 모래놀이치료 연구는 대부분 개별사례중심의 비구조화 연구로 이루어졌으며, 분석방법은 질적분석 혹은 양적·질적 혼합분석으로 이루어졌다. 이러한 특성은 모래놀이치료의 특성이 반영된 결과로 보인다. 모래놀이치료는 아동의 내면의 성장과 무의식, 상징, 내면을 심층적으로 다루는 치료방법이다(송영혜, 2022). 모래놀이는 모래의 촉감을 통해 편안함을 제공하고, 아이다움을 불러일으키며, 무의식 속에 있던 다양한 기억과 감정을 불러일으켜서 내담자의 내면에 집중하게 한다(송영혜, 2022). 이러한 모래놀이치료의 특성 상, 프로그램의 목표, 활동내용, 회기를 정하고 운영하는 집단, 구조화 프로그램으로 진행되기 어렵다. 그렇기 때문에 양적연구를 진행하는 것 또한 어렵다. 그럼에도 불구하고, 2건이 집단모래놀이치료프로그램으로 이루어졌는데, 회기와 목적, 각 회기별, 활동내용가 정해진 연구로, 프로그램 실시 전과 후 측정도구를 활용하여 프로그램의 효과를 검증하고자 하였다. 그럼에도 해당 연구에서는 활동내용을 구체적으로 정하지 않았다. 연구참여자의 자발성과 창조성을 최대한 보장하고자 회기별로 활동주제를 주고 자유롭게모래상자를 창조하도록 도왔다(김근란, 2012; 황양선, 2019).

셋째, 모래놀이치료는 초등학생의 자기지각, 자기표현력, 자기주장을 향상시켜, 학교적응에 긍정적 영향을 미칠 가능성이 매우 높다(김금란, 한유진 2012; 김수경, 2011; 김재옥, 김경희, 2011; 이복순, 이미나, 2011). 대부분 학교적응의 어려움을 겪는 학생들은 욕구좌절과 감정인식의 어려움과 감정표현의 어려움을 호소한다(김수진 외, 2016; 윤철경 외, 2021). 모래놀이치료는 안전한 모래상자에서 모래와 피규어를 통해 자신의 세상을 만든다. 이러한 과정을 통해 아동은 자신을 지각하며, 모래와 피규어로 모래상자를 창조함으로써, 자기를 표현한다. 그리고 그 과정에서 모래를 만지고 피규어를 숨기는 등 다양한 활동을 하는데,

이러한 과정에서 긴장과 불안이 완화된다. 즉, 자기지각과 자기표현을 돕고 긴장을 완화하는 모래놀이치료는 학교적응에 긍정적 영향을 미칠 가능성이 매우 크다(박혜영, 이찬희, 2020).

넷째, 모래놀이치료는 초등학생의 자아발달을 촉진시키며, 자아존중감 향상, 자율성 회복 시키며, 나아가 손상된 자아상을 치유하는데 효과가 있다(곽현정, 2017; 김경희, 선애순, 2012; 김도연, 2011; 김도희, 2010; 김미숙, 2013; 김재옥, 김경희, 2011; 박소현, 2015; 배홍 숙, 2014; 선애순, 2013; 심희옥, 2016; 이복순, 이미나, 2011; 이영애, 2018; 황양선, 2019). 학 교에 적응을 힘들어하는 학생들의 경우, 자아개념이 손상되어 있고, 자아존중감이 낮고, 타 인의 시선에 큰 부담감을 느끼는 특성을 보인다(윤철경 외, 2021). 자아개념이 손상되어 있 고, 자아존중감이 낮은 아동에게 부적응 문제를 초점을 맞춘 심리적 개입이나 교육을 하여 도 내적 손상과 손상으로 유발된 분노와 불안감으로 배운 것을 실천하는데 양가 감정을 느 끼고, 부적응이 유지되는 문제가 나타나는 경우도 존재한다(김선영, 김장회, 2013). 모래놀이 치료는 손상되고 상처받았던 시기로 돌아가게 하여 자아를 건강하게 발달하는 것을 도울 수 있다(Kalff, 2003). 즉, 낮은 자아존중감과 손상된 자기개념으로 기존의 심리치료의 효과 가 제한된 내담자들에게도 모래놀이치료가 효과적일 가능성이 높다. 안전하고 자유로운 환 경에서 이루어지는 모래놀이치료를 통해 내담자의 자아의 성장과 발달을 재경험하면서 자 아가 강해지고, 자존감과 자아존중감이 향상되고, 건강한 자아개념을 형성하면서(김혜림, 김 보애, 2006; 석혜선, 2005), 초등학생의 부적응 문제 개선 및 유지에 효과적일 것으로 보여 진다.

다섯째, 모래놀이치료는 초등학생의 심리적 어려움을 감소시키는데 도움이 된다. 세부적으로 살펴보면, 우울, 불안, 신체화 증상, 자살사고, 사회적 위축 등을 감소시킨다(김경희, 선애순, 2012; 김도연, 2011; 김미숙, 2013; 김선영, 김장회, 2013; 김신화, 2018; 김재옥, 2010; 김재옥, 김경희, 2011; 김재옥, 윤치연, 2010; 박혜영, 이찬희, 2020; 심희옥, 2014; 심희옥, 2016; 이명복, 2023; 최용은, 2021). 학교 적응을 어려워하는 학생들의 경우, 불안, 우울, 위축 등 다양한 심리적 어려움을 호소하며, 이것이 학업중단으로 이어지는 경우가 많다. 학교적응에 어려움을 겪는 초등학생에게 모래놀이치료를 제공한다면, 정서적 불안정성과 심리적 어려움이 감소하여 학교적응에 도움이 될 것으로 예상된다.

여섯째, 모래놀이치료는 초등학생의 적응적 행동 형성에 효과를 보였다. 선행연구에 따르면 모래놀이치료는 초등학생의 학업성취의 긍정적 변화(김신옥, 2006), 학업에 대한 긍정적인식 증대(심미옥, 2016), 생활태도의 개선(김신화, 2018; 김재옥, 2010; 박소현, 2015; 심희옥, 2014; 황양선, 2019)에 긍정적 효과가 있었다. 특히, 모래놀이치료는 초등학생의 긍정적인식을 증가시키고, 사회기술을 향상시키며, 주변에 긍정적 관심을 갖게 하고, 이를 통해 가족, 친구와 긍정적 상호작용을 촉진시켰다(김수경, 2011; 박소현, 2015; 심희옥, 2016; 조정

진, 2019). 세부적으로 살펴보면, 모래놀이치료에 참여한 초등학생들은 자발적 인사 나누기, 규칙 지키기, 경청하기 등의 사회적 기술을 배워서 이를 실천하는 행동을 보였다(김선영, 김장회, 2013; 김성화, 이서경, 2016; 김수경, 2011). 학교부적응을 호소하는 초등학생의 경우, 자살사고 등 부정적 생각을 일반 학생에 비하여 더 많이 하는 경향을 보였고(이명복, 2023), 친구들과 어울리고 싶은 욕구는 있으나 다가가는 방법에 서툴고, 갈등을 견디며 대처하는 방법을 모르는 경우가 많았다(윤철경, 2023). 모래놀이치료는 안전하고 자유로운 치료실에서 치료사와 아동이 경청, 돌봄, 관심, 즐거움을 나누는 과정을 거친다. 이러한 과정을 통하여 아동은 상호적, 돌봄과 배려의 관계를 배워간다. 치료실에서 배운 사회적 기술을 일상생활에서도 적용함으로써 학교, 가정 내에서의 적응에 긍정적 영향을 미친다.

연구결과를 통하여 초등학생의 자아성장과 발달, 사회성 향상, 부적응 문제 완화에 모래 놀이치료가 매우 효과적임을 알 수 있었다. 초등학생의 학교적응을 위한 모래놀이치료 프 로그램 개발을 위한 제언을 하면 다음과 같다.

첫째, 초등학생의 부적응 감소와 학교적응을 돕기 위해서 아동을 둘러싼 부모, 친구, 교사 등 환경의 변화가 반드시 함께 되어야 한다. 그러므로 초등학생의 학교적응을 위하여부모, 친구, 교사 등 포함시킨 프로그램 개발이 필요하겠다. 김선영, 김장회(2013)에 따르면, 적대적 반항장애를 보이는 내담자의 긍정적 변화 뒤에는 부모의 변화가 있었다. 자세히 살펴보면, 김선영, 김장회(2013) 사례에서는 가족모래놀이치료와 아동의 매회기 모래놀이치료 세션 후에 주양육자를 대상으로 양육상담을 제공하였다. 해당 내담자와 보호자는 60회기이상 모래놀이치료에 참여하였고, 양육자의 행동과 태도를 수정하였다. 그 결과 적대적 반항장애를 보이는 내담자가 성인과의 관계 호전을 보고하는 등 주호소 문제인 외현화 문제전반에 걸친 긍정적인 변화가 나타났다(김선영, 김장회, 2013). 이는 부모의 양육에 관련된변수와 문제 행동이 매우 관련성이 깊다는 것을 지지한다(이정옥, 이상희, 2023). 모래놀이치료자가 내담자와 부모와 협력적 관계를 맺고, 적절한 양육에 대한 피드백과 연결을 통해양육태도 변화에 영향을 주는 것을 확인할 수 있다. 이런 것을 고려할 때, 양육자의 변화를 촉진시킬 수 있는 모래놀이치료 프로그램의 개발이 필요하다.

둘째, 다수의 학생들이 참여할 수 있는 집단 모래놀이치료 프로그램의 개발이 필요하겠다. 선행연구에 따르면, 학교적응 문제가 시작되는 것은 초등학교 때부터이지만 가시화되는 것은 중학교 때이다(교육부, 2022; 이규미, 2004; 한난신, 2002). 학교적응에 어려움을 느끼나아직 문제가 가시화되지 않은 초등학생이 부모님의 협조를 얻어 외부 상담실에서 장기로상담에 참여하는 것은 현실적으로 어렵다. 선정된 연구 자료를 살펴보면, 대부분 개별 프로그램 기반의 20회기 이상의 장기 프로그램이 다수였다. 이러한 프로그램 설정은 실제적으로 학교 상담실에서 운영하기 쉽지 않다. 초등학생의 학교적응을 위한 예방적 개입이 이루어지기 위해서는 학교의 학기 단위인 15주 내외의 학사일정에 맞춘 프로그램이 필요하겠

다. 또한, 적응이 어려운 학생으로만 선별하여 참여하도록 하는 경우, 해당 학생들의 낙인의 우려가 있기에, 프로그램 구성원의 선발에 있어서 긍정적인 상호작용과 서로의 유익을 고려할 필요가 있을 것이다. 그러므로 학급단위의 학교적응을 위한 모래놀이치료 프로그램과 참여자의 특성을 고려한 소수를 대상으로 한 프로그램 등 다양한 프로그램이 개발될 필요가 있겠다. 아동의 자발성과 창조성을 강조하면서, 많은 아이들이 참여할 수 있는 모래놀이치료 프로그램 개발이 이루어진다면, 초등학생의 학교적응에 큰 도움이 될 것이다.

참고문헌

- 교육부 (2022. 9. 6). 2022년 1차 학교폭력 실태조사 결과 발표 [보도 자료]. https://www.moe.g o.kr/boardCnts/viewRenew.do?boardID=294&boardSeq=92500&lev=0
- 교육부 (2023. 8. 30). 2023년 교육기본통계 조사 결과 발표 [보도 자료]. https://blog.naver.com/moeblog/223197506115
- 곽현정 (2017). 학교모래놀이 집단상담이 아동의 정서, 행동에 미치는 임상효과. 단국대학교 정책경영대학원 석사학위논문.
- 김경희, 선애순 (2012). 다문화가정 아동의 모래상자치료 사례분석 연구. 아동과 권리, **16**(4), 731-760.
- 김금란, 한유진 (2012). 구조화된 집단모래놀이치료 프로그램이 아동의 자기지각 및 자아탄 력성에 미치는 효과. 한국아동심리치료학회지 7(1), 27-48.
- 김도연 (2011). 애착 문제로 내원한 아동의 모래놀이치료 사례연구. **놀이치료연구**, **15**(2), 57-74.
- 김도희 (2010). 저소득층 방임 아동의 모래놀이치료 질적 연구. 명지대학교 사회교육대학원 석사학위논문.
- 김득준 (2016). 초등학생의 휴대폰 사용변화가 학교생활적응에 미치는 영향. 초등교육연구, 29(4), 25-53.
- 김미숙 (2013). 학교적응력 향상을 위한 불안증 아동의 모래상자치료 사례연구. 모래상자치료 료연구, 3(1), 1-18.
- 김선영, 김장회 (2013). 적대적 반항장애 아동의 장기 모래놀이치료 단일사례연구. 재활심리 연구, 20(3), 427-462.
- 김성화, 이서경 (2016). 모래상자놀이를 통한 정서지원이 학교부적응학생의 주의력과 자아존 중감 및 사회적 기술에 미치는 효과. 정서행동장애연구, 32(1), 41-62.
- 김수경 (2011). 선택적 함묵증 경향을 보이는 아동의 문제행동개선을 위한 모래상자치료 사

- 례연구. 모래상자치료연구, 2(1), 161-179.
- 김수진, 김명식, 여숙현 (2016). 결손가족 중학생과 일반가정의 긍정심리자본과 학교생활 적응의 비교. 디지털융복합연구, 14(9), 525-535.
- 김신옥 (2006) 모래상자 놀이를 통한 주의력결핍 과잉행동 유아의 치료 사례연구. 놀이치료 연구, 10(2), 37-56.
- 김신화 (2018). 모래놀이치료를 통한 사회성과 정서에 어려움이 있는 초등학생 남아의 내면세계 연구. 군산대학교 대학원 석사학위논문.
- 김영숙, 조한익 (2017). 청소년이 지각한 부모의 양육태도, 또래애착 및 학교생활적응의 종 단적 구조관계. 교육심리연구, 31(3), 529-561.
- 김재옥, 김경희 (2011). 정서장애가 있는 아동의 모래상자 치료사례연구: 틱 증후군 사례. 모 래상자치료연구, 2(2), 39-61.
- 김재옥, 윤치연 (2010). 모래상자치료가 초등학교 아동의 학교적응력 향상과 문제행동 감소 에 미치는 효과. 심리행동연구, 2(1), 35-56.
- 김재옥 (2010). 모래상자치료가 초등학교아동의 학교적응력과 문제행동에 미치는 효과에 관한 연구, 목포대학교 대학원 석사학위논문.
- 김혜림, 김보애 (2006). 또래간 성폭력 경험 여아의 모래놀이치료사례. 놀이치료연구, 10(1), 15-34.
- 박소현 (2015). 초등학교 고학년 여학생의 자아정체감에 관한 모래상자치료 연구. 모래상자 치료연구, 5(1), 45-64.
- 박연주 (2021). 청소년들의 학업중단 경험 이후 5년 동안 자살시도 예측요인: 종단연구. 한 국학교보건학회, 34(3), 151-160.
- 박혜영, 이찬희 (2020). 모래놀이치료가 학교부적응 초등학생의 정서 및 행동문제에 미치는 영향: 한국판 청소년 행동평가척도 자기보고용(K-YSR)을 중심으로. 학교상담 및 모래놀이, 2(2), 1-21.
- 배흥숙 (2014). 한부모 가정 아동의 자아존중감과 대인관계 향상을 위한 모래놀이치료 사례연구. 한국교원대학교 대학원 석사학위논문.
- 서옥화 (2011). 집단모래상자놀이 프로그램이 학교부적응 아동의 자아존중감에 미치는 효과. 대구대학교 재활과학대학원 석사학위논문.
- 석혜선 (2005). 모래놀이치료가 신체 학대받은 아동의 공격성과 자아존중감에 미치는 영향. 대 구대학교 대학원 석사학위논문.
- 선애순 (2013). 아동의 모래상자치료에서 상징물, 관계성, 심리적 표현 및 개성화 과정에 관한 연구, 목포대학교 대학원 석사학위논문.
- 송영혜 (2022). 모래상자 놀이치료: 초보 상담자를 위한 워크북. 에버그린북스.

- 심희옥 (2014). 학교와 가정에서 부적응문제를 보이는 저소득 모자가정 초등학생 남아의 모 래놀이치료 사례연구. 아동학회지, 35(1), 17-41.
- 심희옥 (2016). 학업이 힘든 조손가정 남아의 모래놀이치료 사례연구: 연금술적 관점을 중심으로. 한국놀이치료학회지(놀이치료연구), 19(4), 423-446.
- 양은별, 김태우, 박은혜, 이소연, 정익중 (2015). 청소년의 학교적응에 영향을 미치는요인: 일 반청소년 및 가정외보호청소년 비교를 중심으로. 학교사회복지, 31, 311-331.
- 양희용 (2019). 초등학생의 놀이성이 학교생활적응에 미치는 영향과 자존감의 매개효과. 학습자중심교과교육연구, 19(6), 621-647.
- 윤철경 (2023. 5. 1). [기획1] 학교 밖 청소년의 사각지대 은둔형 외톨이 청소년의 예방을 위하여. 참여연대. https://www.peoplepower21.org/welfarenow/1939594
- 윤철경, 박선영, 임말희, 김재희, 문금화, 김연정 (2021). 은둔형 외톨이 청소년 가족 지원을 위한 입법과제. 국회입법조사처.
- 이규미 (2004). 중·고등학교 교사가 지각한 학교부적응 행동지표. 한국심리학회지: 상담 및 심리치료, 16(2), 227-241.
- 이명복 (2023). 사이버폭력 피해 아동의 학교 모래놀이 집단치료 효과연구: 우울, 자살사고, 자 아존중감 중심으로. 단국대학교 대학원 박사학위논문.
- 이미나, 안소영 (2010) 모래상자치료 관련 논문의 연구동향 분석: 1986년 이후 국내 학위논 문 및 학술지 논문을 중심으로. 모래상자치료연구, 1(1), 31-41.
- 이복순, 이미나 (2011). 위탁아동의 자아존중감 향상을 위한 모래상자치료 사례연구. 모래상 자치료연구, 2(2), 63-82.
- 이옥형 (2002). 아동·청년 발달. 집문당.
- 이영애 (2018). 모래상자치료 사례에 나타난 영웅의 여정. 원광대학교 대학원 석사학위논문.
- 이정옥, 이상희 (2023). 문제행동을 보이는 아동에 대한 부모-자녀 상호작용치료(PCIT)의 효과성 메타분석. 상징과 모래놀이치료. 14(2), 47-89.
- 유호경 (2023. 2. 21). 학교 밖 청소년 사회성 높이려면? 韓美英 정책 비교. 이코리아. https://www.ekoreanews.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=65450
- 이혜진, 이소연 (2021). 부모의 공동양육과 초등학생의 학교적응의 관계에서 자아존중감의 매개효과. 초등교육연구. 34(1), 221-243.
- 장미경 (2017). 분석심리학적 모래놀이치료. 학지사.
- 조영화, 김세경, 천성문 (2016) 집단예술치료가 학교부적응 초중고생의 학교적응에 미치는 효과에 관한 메타분석. 청소년상담연구, 24(2), 149-170.
- 조정진 (2019). 학교부적응 아동의 모래상자치료사례연구. 예술인문화사회융합멀티미디어논문지, 9(2), 369-378.

- 최용은 (2021). 모래상자치료가 아동의 우울 감소와 집중력 향상에 미치는 효과 한부모가정 중심으로 . 송원대학교 휴먼산업대학원 석사학위논문.
- 한난신 (2001). 중학생의 학교생활 부적응 유형과 학교사회복지 실천에 관한 연구. 한남대학교 대학원 석사학위논문.
- 황양선 (2019). 집단모래놀이치료가 다문화가정 아동의 학교적응과 자아존중감에 미치는 효과. 남서울대학교 대학원 석사학위논문.
- Bundy, A. C., & Luckett, T., & Tranter, P. J., & Naughton, G. A., & Wyver, S. R., & Ragen, J., & Spies, G. (2009). The risk is that there is 'no risk': A simple, innovative intervention to increase children's activity levels. *International Journal of Early Years Education*, 17(1), 33-45.
- Brabway, K., & McCorad, B. (1997). Sand-play-silent workshop for the psyche. LondonL Routledge.
- Michell, R. R., & Friedman, H. S. (1994). Sandplay: Past, Present and future. London: Routledge.
- Kalff D. M. (1991). Introduction to Sandplay Therapy. Journal of Sandplay Therapy, 1(1), 1-4.
- Kalff, D. M. (2003). Sandplay: A psychotherapeutic approach to the psyche. Temenos press
- O'Conner, K. J. (1991). The play therapy primer: An integretion of theories and techniques. John /wiley & Sons Inc.
- Steinherdt, L. F. (2013). On becoming a Jungian sandplay therapist: The healing sprit of sandplay in nature and in therapy. Jessica Kingsley Publishers.

투고일: 2023. 09. 30

수정일: 2023. 11. 14

게재확정일: 2023. 11. 20

상징과모래놀이치료, 제14권 제3호 Journal of Symbols & Sandplay Therapy 2023, 12, Vol. 14, No. 3, 21-42. doi https://doi.org/10.12964/jsst.23009

An Exploratory Study on Sandplay Therapy for Enhancing School Adaptation of Elementary School Students: A Focus on Domestic Research Since 2010

Jin Kim*

Nagyeong Seong*

<Abstract>

This study examines the implementation of Sandplay Therapy in schools and conducts a comprehensive analysis of 25 domestic studies to explore its effects on the school adaptation for elementary school students. Our findings reveal that Sandplay Therapy, when applied to this demographic, primarily comprises semi-structured or unstructured case studies with a strong emphasis on individual counseling. Various assessment methods were employed, including qualitative data such as sandbox pictures, observation logs, and supervision records, as well as objective tools like K-CBCL and projective tools such as HTP and KFD. The results demonstrate that Sandplay Therapy has a positive influence on elementary school students' self-development, self-esteem enhancement, and the mitigation of maladaptive issues. Moreover, it contributes to the improvement of their social skills, ultimately facilitating a successful adaptation to the school environment. This research provides valuable insights into the potential benefits of Sandplay Therapy for enhancing the well-being and adaptation on elementary school students.

Keywords: elementary school students, school adaptation, Sandplay Therapy, effectiveness assessment, self-development

Copyright © 2023, Korean Society for Sandplay Therapy.
This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/) which permits unrestricted non- commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

^{*} Lead author, Baegok Elementary School

^{**} Corresponding author, Kyonggi University (indra1712@hanmail.net)

I. Introduction

1. Necessity and purpose of the study

The time when a child becomes an elementary school student is a historic moment when the child turns from a baby into a child. Before entering elementary school, children are raised at home, receive childcare and care at nurseries and kindergartens, and experience education. And as they enter elementary school, they begin studying social rules in earnest (Lee & Lee, 2021). While education centered on childcare and care is implemented in nurseries and kindergartens, social rules are observed and studies for growth and independence are carried out in elementary schools. Therefore, adaptation to elementary school has a significant effect on adaptation to middle school and high school later.

In fact, students who are absent for more than 20% of school days by the 6th grade of elementary school, show failing grades in math and English subjects, and are suspended from school are highly likely to drop out of school in high school (Yu, 2023). Although there is a view that such students should be viewed without prejudice since growing up without attending school is a personal choice, 10% of youths who drop out of school in South Korea attempt suicide within one year of dropping out of school (Park, 2021), and youths who drop out of school are highly likely to underachieve in school, be a victim of abuse or crime, be a NEET (not in education, employment or training), and be a hikikomori (Yu, 2023). Given previous studies at home and abroad indicating that that school maladjustment, dropping out of school, and maladjustment to life are successive, it is necessary to view elementary school students' school adaptation as very important.

School adaptation is a dynamic process in which students adjust the various situations they experience in school life in a positive direction (Yang, 2019). Students study, make friends, and build relationships with teachers at school while observing school rules. As students adapt to school, they achieve cognitive, emotional, and social development (Yang, 2019).

Students' school adaptation is influenced by various factors including personal characteristics such as depression, anxiety, self-esteem, and self-efficacy, as well as family, friends, teachers, and academic performances (Kim, 2016, Kim & Jo 2017, Yang et al., 2015). In particular, play has an important effect on students' school adaptation (Jo et al., 2016). Students experience joy through play with friends at school, learn negotiation while deciding what game they should play, and learn conflicts and resolution in play (Bundy et al., 2009).

Elementary school students who have difficulty adapting to school complain of difficulty recognizing and expressing their emotions, feel a great deal of pressure from the gaze of

others, and experience exclusion or ostracism from peer relations (Kim, 2016). In addition, they are also often very frustrated, have impaired self-concept, are emotionally unstable, distracted, excited, and overly sensitive. They have a desire to socialize with friends, but they are not good at how to approach them, and they have a strong tendency to avoid conflict or crisis because they have great difficulties in enduring and coping with conflicts (Yoon et al., 2021). What is necessary to such students is to develop a zest for living, which is necessary in future society.

A zest for living is developed in the process of creation to find one's identity and value by oneself. Thus far, our education has focused on accumulating more knowledge and improving cognitive abilities compared to others through excessively left-brain centered education for competition for excellence. Sun, Le Soon(2013) stated that one-sided education can cause conflict elements and bring about social maladaptation and mental crisis. As shown in the results of annual surveys with OECD member countries, the lowest children's happiness index for several years and the very high youth suicide rate are evidence that youth problems due to the lack of psycho-emotional development are very serious, and mean that a shift to a new paradigm of education is urgently necessary. Future education hereafter should help youths achieve personal growth in their inner side through the process of solving problems based on self-understanding and empathy for others and exercising their imagination to exploring various alternatives. Since symptoms related to emotions occur due to a breakdown in communication between the right and left brains, the work to verbalize and raise awareness of emotional and unconscious messages is definitely necessary (Jang, 2017), and Sandplay Therapy can be an alternative as one of such therapeutic techniques.

Sandplay Therapy is one of the therapeutic approaches to treat and support mental health and emotional problems, and has theoretical roots in Jung's analytical psychology, the World technique of Magaret Lowenfeld, a British pediatrician and psychopoetry analyst, and Eastern Buddhist thoughts. The foregoing three theories were connected by Dora Kalff to be established as a technique called Sandplay Therapy (Kalff, 2003). In Sandplay Therapy, a variety of real-life materials and miniature model figures, sand boxes, and water that can be used for symbolic expression are used to contact sand through the individual's senses, especially the tactile sense of the hand, and to freely select figures to create images that are representations of symbols. Through the foregoing, unconscious language that the client has not been aware of can be expressed through symbols (Jang, 2017; Steinhatdt, 2013). Sandplay Therapy is very effective for children and adolescents who lack verbal expression. In addition, while playing with sand in the free and protected space called the treatment room and sandbox, the child feels mother-child unity with the therapist, is supported, and this helps the child heal himself through his own healing power to recover his damaged self-concept (Kalff, 2003). Song, Young-hye (2022) said that the posture, facial expression, texture, and color of the symbols expressed by the client bring various emotions and memories hidden in

the child's unconsciousness to consciousness to make the child focus his/her attention on their inner side, and Jang, Mi Kyung (2017) said that although Sandplay Therapy is a work that can be seen with the eyes, it is a work about the inner world.

In the Sandplay Therapy room, the Sandplay therapist undergoes a process through which he/she allows sufficient associations to be made according to the client's problems, respects the client's direction and theme, and tries to connect the sand scene and the client's story to understand its meaning. It was said that along with the sand box, which is a spatial container, the Sandplay therapist is a psychological container that contains everything that happens in that space and when it contains and empathize with the client's development potential, the client becomes to feel emotionally the contents of the unconscious expressed as symbols and experience the necessary conditions for healthy ego development (Bradway & McCoard, 1997; Michell & Friedman, 1994). Kalff (2003) stated that Sandplay Therapy is a relationship-oriented treatment between the client and the therapist, and that the therapist must attach importance to providing a 'safe and protected space' and giving sanctity to the treatment space. In addition, during the play process, Sandplay therapists can make children and adolescent clients learn about socially acceptable behavior and the fact that the therapist prioritizes the child's safety thereby making the clients develop a sense of responsibility necessary for interpersonal relationships (O'conner, 1991). Thanks to the characteristics as such of Sandplay Therapy, children who participate in Sandplay can learn emotional stability, emotion handling, conflict tolerance, and methods of peer relations.

After the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of school-maladjusted students has been increasing rapidly and thus the number of students leaving school has been increasing. In particular, given that school maladjustment and school violence begin in elementary school, and that the sign of dropping out of school appears in the upper grades of elementary school, interventions that can be helpful for emotion recognition, establishment of a positive self-concept, emotional stability, conflict tolerance, and relation skill improvement should be devised. Among various psychological interventions, Sandplay Therapy is known to have positive effects on ego growth and development, emotional stability, establishment of positive self-concept, and improvement of relationships. However, there are not many empirical studies that applied Sandplay Therapy in school settings. When looking at existing previous studies, it could be seen that there was a uniqueness of the subjects of analysis, and program operation formats and effect evaluation methods were different by study. When considering the foregoing, exploratory studies are necessary to deeply understand the results of the study and expand their meanings by collecting and interpreting various existing data and comparing them with other studies. Exploratory studies on elementary school students' school adaptation and Sandplay Therapy are meaningful.

In this study, the directivity, possibility, and limitations of the application of Sandplay in school counseling scenes will be examined by exploring the effect of Sandplay on elementary school students' school adaptation through domestic academic journals and theses published since 2010. The reasons for exploring domestic studies published since 2010 are as follows. First, it is to reflect children's characteristics according to social changes and the latest trend of studies on Sandplay Therapy. Second, Lee Mi Na & An So Young (2010) conducted an exploratory study with 126 sandbox-related study results published from 1986 to 2010. In this study, in order to reflect the latest study trend without conducting an overlapping study, the trend of studies on Sandplay Therapy related to school adaptation of elementary school students was explored, focusing on study results published since 2010, and the potential of Sandplay Therapy as a therapeutic alternative was discussed.

II. Study Method

1. Subjects and scope of analysis

This study collected data from domestic academic journals and theses through a total of two stages from January 2010 to August 31, 2023.

First, theses and academic journal papers published from 2010 to 2023 were searched using the Korea Education & Research Information Service, Nuri Media, and Google Scholar. The search was conducted by setting keywords such as "elementary school," "sand," and "school adaptation."

Second, theses for at least master's degrees were selected as data, and data were collected from academic journals limited to those registered with the Korea Research Foundation and those that are candidates for registration.

The data collected through this process were 11 theses and 15 academic journals. Among them, 11 theses and 14 academic journals were selected for analysis, excluding those whose original text was confidential, those not related to the main search terms, and those not related to Sandplay Therapy. A total of 25 papers were selected for analysis. A list of papers to be analyzed is as shown in Table 1.

2. Data processing and analysis

The selected research papers were divided into categories with publication types, year of publication, study method, degree of structuralization of Sandplay Therapy, and type of

Table 1. List of papers to be analyzed

Lee, C. H.(2020) Focusing on the Korean Youth Self Report(K-YSR) Jo, J. J(2019) A Case Study of Sandray Therapy of School Maladjusted Children The Effects of Encotional Support Using Sand-Tray Play on Attention, Self-Esteem, and Social Skills of School Maladjustened A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy for a Boy from a Grandparents-grandchildren Family Experiencing School Work: A Focus on Alchemical Viceypoints Park, S. H.(2015) A study on sandbox therapy on the self-identity of fernale upper grade elementary school students A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy for a Benentary School Boy Living in a Small Income Fatherless Family Who Exhibits Maladjustments in Both School and Home Kim, S. Y., Kim, J. H.(2013) A Case Study on Long-term Sand Play Therapy for a Child with Oppositional Defiant Disorder Kim, S. K., H., Sun, A. S(2013) A case study on sandbox therapy for children with anxiety to improve school adaptability. Literature Type: Thesis Literature Type: Thesis A Case Study on Sandray Therapy for a Child from a Multicultural Family A case study of sandplay therapy of a child having attachment problem Kim, D. V.(2011) A case study of sandbox therapy to improve problem behavior in children who show a tendency toward sell. Lee, B. S., Lee, M. N(2011) Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H. (2011) Kim, J. O., Kim, K. A study on sandbox therapy for children with emotional disorders: A case of tic syndrome The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children Young, C. Y.(2010) A study on the effect of school sandplay group therapy for children victims of cyberbullying Focusing suicidal throughs, and self-esteem The Effects of Group Sandplay Therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Families The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand trachildren. The Study on the inner world of elementary school boys with social and emotional difficulties through sandplay Therapy for Pomote S	No	Author (year)	Title
Lee, C. H.(2020) Focusing on the Korean Youth Self Report(K-YSR) Jo. J. J.(2019) A Case Study of Sandray Therapy of School Maladjusted Children Kim, S. H., Lee, S. K.(2016) School Maladjustment A Case Study of Sandray Therapy for a Boy from a Grandparents-grandchildren Family Experiencing School Mork: A Focus on Alchemical Vicerpoints Park, S. H.(2015) A study on sandbox therapy on the self-identity of female upper grade elementary school students A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy for a Benentary School Boy Living in a Small Income Fatheries Family Who Exhibits Maladjustments in Both School and Home Kim, S. Y., Kim, J. H.(2013) A case Study on Long-term Sand Play Therapy for a Child with Oppositional Defiant Disorder Kim, S. S., Kim, K. H., Sun, A. S.(2012) A Case Study on Sandbox therapy for children with anxiety to improve school adaptability. Literature Type: Thesis Mim, S. K.(2011) A case study on Sandbox therapy for a Child from a Multicultural Family Kim, D. Y.(2011) A case study of sandbay therapy of a child having attachment problem Kim, S. K.(2011) A case study of sandbox therapy to improve problem behavior in children who show a tendency toward sell. Lee, B. S., Lee, M. N.(2011) A case study on sandbox therapy to improve problem behavior in children who show a tendency toward sell. Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H.(2011) A study on sandbox therapy for children with emotional disorders: A case of tic syndrome The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children Youn, C. Y.(2010) Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H. Wang, Y. S.(2019) Effects of Group Sandplay Therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Families The effect of sandbox therapy on reducing depression and improving concentration in children - Focusing of Sandbox therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Families The effect of sandbox therapy on Promote Self-Esteem and the Social Relationship of Children i Eamilies The study on sy			Literature Type: Academic Journal
3 Kim, S. H., Lee, S. K.(2016) The Effects of Emotional Support Using Sand-Tray Play on Attention, Self-Esteem, and Social Skills of School Maladjustment 4 Sim, H. O.(2016) A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy for a Boy from a Grandparents-grandchildren Family Experiencing School Work: A Focus on Alchemical Viewpoints 5 Park, S. H.(2015) A study on sandbox therapy on the self-identity of female upper grade elementary school students 6 Sim, H. O.(2014) A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy for an Elementary School Boy Living in a Small Income Fatherless Family Who Exhibits Maladjustments in Both School and Home 7 Kim, S. X., Kim, M. H.(2013) A Case Study on Long-term Sand Play Therapy for a Child with Oppositional Defiant Disorder 8 Kim, M. S.(2013) A case study on sandbox therapy for children with anxiety to improve school adaptability. 10 Kim, D. Y.(2011) A case study on Sandfray Therapy for a Child from a Multicultural Family 11 Kim, S. K.(2011) A case study of sandplay therapy of a child having attachment problem 12 Lee, B. S., Lee, M. N.(2011) A case study of sandbox therapy to improve problem behavior in children who show a tendency toward set lees the M. N. R. H.(2011) 14 Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H. (2011) A case study of sandbox therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children School Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adju	1		The Effect of Sandplay Therapy on Emotion and Behavior of Elementary School Students with Mal-adjustment Issues: Focusing on the Korean Youth Self Report(K-YSR)
Lee, S. K. (2016) School Maladjustment A Sim, H. O.(2016) A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy for a Boy from a Grandparents-grandchildren Family Experiencing School Work: A Focus on Alchemical Viewpoints Fark, S. H.(2015) A study on sandbox therapy on the self-identity of female upper grade elementary school students A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy for an Elementary School Boy Living in a Small Income Fatherless Family Who Exhibits Maladjustments in Both School and Home Kim, S. Y., Kim, J. H.(2013) A Case Study on Long-term Sand Play Therapy for a Child with Oppositional Defiant Disorder Kim, S. Y., A Case Study on Sandbox therapy for children with anxiety to improve school adaptability. Literature Type: Thesis Kim, K. H., Sun, A. S.(2012) A case study on Sandray Therapy for a Child from a Multicultural Family Kim, D. Y.(2011) A case study of sandplay therapy of a child having attachment problem Lee, B. S., Lee, M. N.(2011) A case study of sandbox therapy to improve problem behavior in children who show a tendency toward sed Lee, M. N.(2011) A case study on sandbox therapy to improve problem behavior in children who show a tendency toward sed Lee, M. N.(2011) A case study on sandbox therapy to improve foster children's self-esteem Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H.(2011) A study on sandbox therapy for children with emotional disorders: A case of tic syndrome Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H. (2011) The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children School. School Lee, M. B.(2022) A study on the effect of school sandplay group therapy for children victims of cyberbullying: Focusing sticidal thoughts, and self-esteem The effect of sandbox therapy on reducing depression and improving concentration in children - Focusing of families - Choi, Y. E.(2021) The effect of Sandplay Therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Families A Case Study on the heroe's journey in the sandtray therapy Bac, H. S.(2014) A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy on Promote	2	Jo, J. J.(2019)	A Case Study of Sandtray Therapy of School Maladjusted Children
Sim, H. O.(2016) Sehool Work: A Focus on Alchemical Viewpoints Park, S. H.(2015) A study on sandbox therapy on the self-identity of female upper grade elementary school students A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy for an Elementary School Boy Living in a Small Income Fatherless Family Who Exhibits Maladjustments in Both School and Home Kim, S. Y., Kim, J. H.(2013) A Case Study on Long-term Sand Play Therapy for a Child with Oppositional Defiant Disorder Kim, K. H., Sim, A. S.(2013) A case study on sandbox therapy for children with anxiety to improve school adaptability. Literature Type: Thesis Kim, K. H., Sim, A. S.(2012) A Case Study on Sandtray Therapy for a Child from a Multicultural Family Kim, D. Y.(2011) A case study of sandplay therapy of a child having attachment problem Lee, B. S., Lee, M. N.(2011) A case study of sandbox therapy to improve problem behavior in children who show a tendency toward sell. Lee, B. S., Lee, M. N.(2011) A study on sandbox therapy for children with emotional disorders: A case of tic syndrome Kim, J. O., Yoon, C. Y.(2010) The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children Kim, J. O., Kim, L. Yoon, C. Y.(2010) A study on the effect of school sandplay group therapy for children victims of cyberbullying: Focusing sticidal thoughts, and self-esteem The effect of sandbox therapy on reducing depression and improving concentration in children - Focusing of families Fifters of Group Sandplay Therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Fiftings. Lee, Y. E.(2018) A case study on the heroe's journey in the sandtray therapy Bae, H. S.(2014) A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy to Promote Self-Esteem and the Social Relationship of Children in Families The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand trachildren Lee, Y. E.(2013) Children in Families The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process	3		The Effects of Emotional Support Using Sand-Tray Play on Attention, Self-Esteem, and Social Skills of Students with School Maladjustment
A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy for an Elementary School Boy Living in a Small Income Fatherless Family Who Exhibits Maladjustments in Both School and Home Kim, S. Y., Kim, J. H.(2013) A Case Study on Long-term Sand Play Therapy for a Child with Oppositional Defiant Disorder Literature Type: Thesis Kim, M. S.(2013) A Case Study on Sandbox therapy for children with anxiety to improve school adaptability. Literature Type: Thesis Kim, K. H., Sun, A. S.(2012) A Case Study on Sandbray Therapy for a Child from a Multicultural Family Lee, B. S., Lee, M. N. (2011) A case study of sandplay therapy of a child having attachment problem Lee, B. S., Lee, M. N. (2011) Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H.(2011) A case study on sandbox therapy to improve problem behavior in children who show a tendency toward self- Lee, B. S., Lee, M. N. (2011) A study on sandbox therapy for children with emotional disorders: A case of tic syndrome The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children School Lee, M. B. (2023) A study on the effect of school sandplay group therapy for children victims of cyberbullying: Focusing suicidal thoughts, and self-esterm The effect of sandbox therapy on reducing depression and improving concentration in children - Focusing standing to the study on sandbox therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Families Lee, Y. E.(2018) A case study on the heroe's journey in the sandtray therapy Bae, H. S.(2014) A case study on the inner world of elementary school boys with social and emotional difficulties through sandpla The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand tre Children The effect of group sandbox play program on self-esteem of school maladjusted children A Case Study on Sandplay Therapy to Promote Self-Esteem and the Social Relationship of Children The effects of sundbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children The Eff	4	Sim, H. O.(2016)	A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy for a Boy from a Grandparents-grandchildren Family Experiencing Difficulties in School Work: A Focus on Alchemical Viewpoints
Living in a Small Income Fatheriess Family Who Exhibits Maladjustments in Both School and Home Kim, S, Y., Kim, J. H.(2013) A case Study on Long-term Sand Play Therapy for a Child with Oppositional Defiant Disorder Literature Type: Thesis Literature Type: Thesis Kim, K. H., Sun, A. S.(2012) A case Study on Sandbox therapy for children with anxiety to improve school adaptability. Literature Type: Thesis A Case Study on Sandbox therapy for a Child from a Multicultural Family A case Study of Sandbox therapy of a child having attachment problem A case study of sandbox therapy to improve problem behavior in children who show a tendency toward sell. Lee, B. S., Lee, M. N.(2011) A case study on sandbox therapy to improve foster children's self-esteem Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H.(2011) Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H.(2011) A study on sandbox therapy for children with emotional disorders: A case of tic syndrome The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children School Lee, M. B.(2023) A study on the effect of school sandplay group therapy for children victims of cyberbullying: Focusing suicidal thoughts, and self-esteem The effect of sandbox therapy on reducing depression and improving concentration in children - Focusing suicidal thoughts, and self-esteem The effect of sandbox therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Families Fine Study on the inner world of elementary school boys with social and emotional difficulties through sandpl Bae, H. S.(2014) A case Study on Sandplay Therapy to Promote Self-Esteem and the Social Relationship of Children in Families The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand trachildren A Case Study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand trachildren The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children Effect of group sandbox play program on	5	Park, S. H.(2015)	A study on sandbox therapy on the self-identity of female upper grade elementary school students
Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H., 2013) A case study on Sandtray Therapy for a Child rom a Multicultural Family Literature Type: Thesis Kim, K. H., Sun, A. S.(2012) Kim, D. Y.(2011) A case study on Sandtray Therapy for a Child from a Multicultural Family Lee, B. S., Lee, M. N.(2011) A case study of sandplay therapy of a child having attachment problem Lee, B. S., Lee, M. N.(2011) Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H. (2011) Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H. (2012) Chei, Y. E. (2012) The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children viacining of suicidal thoughts, and self-esteem The effect of sandbox therapy on reducing depression and improving concentration in children - Focusing of families - Effects of Group Sandplay Therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Family Kim, S. H.(2018) A case study on the heroe's journey in the sandtray therapy Bae, H. S.(2014) A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy to Promote Self-Esteem and the Social Relationship of Children in Families The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand trachment properties and play therapy program of children is self-perception and ego-resilience Kim, D. H.(2010) A Qualitative Research on Sand Play Therapy for Neglected Children in Low-Income Brackets The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adiust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children	6	Sim, H. O(2014)	
Literature Type: Thesis Kim, K. H., Sun, A. S.(2012) A Case Study on Sandtray Therapy for a Child from a Multicultural Family	7		A Case Study on Long-term Sand Play Therapy for a Child with Oppositional Defiant Disorder
Kim, K. H., Sun, A. S.(2012) A Case Study on Sandtray Therapy for a Child from a Multicultural Family A Case Study of sandplay therapy of a child having attachment problem Kim, S. K.(2011) A case study of sandplay therapy to improve problem behavior in children who show a tendency toward sell Lee, B. S., Lee, M. N.(2011) Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H.(2011) Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H.(2011) A study on sandbox therapy to improve foster children's self-esteem A study on sandbox therapy for children with emotional disorders: A case of tic syndrome Kim, J. O., Yoon, C. Y.(2010) The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children School A study on the effect of school sandplay group therapy for children victims of cyberbullying: Focusing suicidal thoughts, and self-esteem The effect of sandbox therapy on reducing depression and improving concentration in children - Focusing of families - The effect of sandbox therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Families Lee, Y. E.(2018) A case study on the heroe's journey in the sandtray therapy Bae, H. S.(2014) A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy to Promote Self-Esteem and the Social Relationship of Children in Families The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand trachildren The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand trachildren The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand trachildren The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand trachildren The effects of sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adiust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adiust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children	8	Kim, M. S.(2013)	A case study on sandbox therapy for children with anxiety to improve school adaptability.
Sun, A. S.(2012) A Case Study on Sandtray Inerapy for a Child from a Multicultural Family Kim, D. Y.(2011) A case study of sandplay therapy of a child having attachment problem Lee, B. S., Lee, M. N.(2011) A case study on sandbox therapy to improve problem behavior in children who show a tendency toward set of the problem of the problem set of the			Literature Type: Thesis
Lee, B. S., Lee, M. N.(2011) A case study of sandbox therapy to improve problem behavior in children who show a tendency toward self-lee, M. N.(2011) Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H.(2011) Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H.(2011) Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H.(2011) Lee, M. B.(2023) A study on sandbox therapy for children with emotional disorders: A case of tic syndrome The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children suicidal thoughts, and self-esteem Lee, M. B.(2023) A study on the effect of school sandplay group therapy for children victims of cyberbullying: Focusing suicidal thoughts, and self-esteem The effect of sandbox therapy on reducing depression and improving concentration in children - Focusing of families - The effect of Group Sandplay Therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Focusing Self-Esteem of the Children of Multicultural Focusing Self-Esteem of the Self-Esteem of the Children of Multicultural Focusing Self-Esteem of Self-Esteem of the Children of Multicultural Focusing Self-Esteem of Self-Esteem of the Children of Multicultural Focusing Self-Esteem of Self-Esteem of the Children of Multicultural Focusing Self-Esteem of Self-Esteem of the Social Relationship of Children in Families The effects of Sandbox Therapy on Self-Esteem of Self-Esteem and the Social Relationship of Children in Children Self-Esteem of	9		A Case Study on Sandtray Therapy for a Child from a Multicultural Family
Lee, B. S., Lee, M. N.(2011) Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H.(2011) Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H.(2011) The Effects of Sandbox therapy for children with emotional disorders: A case of tic syndrome Kim, J. O., Kim, J. O., Yoon, C. Y.(2010) The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children School Lee, M. B.(2023) A study on the effect of school sandplay group therapy for children victims of cyberbullying: Focusing suicidal thoughts, and self-esteem The effect of sandbox therapy on reducing depression and improving concentration in children - Focusing suicidal thoughts, and self-esteem The effect of Sandbox Therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Families - Kim, S. H.(2018) A case study on the heroe's journey in the sandtray therapy A case study on the inner world of elementary school boys with social and emotional difficulties through sandplay Bae, H. S.(2014) A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy to Promote Self-Esteem and the Social Relationship of Children in Families The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand trachildren The effects of structured group sandplay therapy program for children's self-perception and ego-resilience Seo, O. H.(2011) Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children	10	Kim, D. Y.(2011)	A case study of sandplay therapy of a child having attachment problem
Lee, M. N.(2011) Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H.(2011) Kim, J. O., Y. (2010) Lee, M. B.(2023) A study on sandbox therapy for children with emotional disorders: A case of tic syndrome Lee, M. B.(2023) A study on the effect of school sandplay group therapy for children victims of cyberbullying: Focusing suicidal thoughts, and self-esteem The effect of sandbox therapy on reducing depression and improving concentration in children - Focusing families - The effect of sandbox therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Fellows, Y. S.(2019) Effects of Group Sandplay Therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Fellows, S. H.(2018) A case study on the heroe's journey in the sandtray therapy Bae, H. S.(2014) A case Study of Sandplay Therapy to Promote Self-Esteem and the Social Relationship of Children in Families The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand trachildren The effects of structured group sandplay therapy program for children's self-perception and ego-resilience Seo, O. H.(2011) Effects of group sandbox play program on self-esteem of School and Problematic Behavior of Children The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children	11	Kim, S. K.(2011)	A case study of sandbox therapy to improve problem behavior in children who show a tendency toward selective mutism.
H.(2011) A study on sandbox therapy for children with emotional disorders: A case of the syndrome Kim, J. O., Yoon, C. Y.(2010) The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children School A study on the effect of school sandplay group therapy for children victims of cyberbullying: Focusing suicidal thoughts, and self-esteem The effect of sandbox therapy on reducing depression and improving concentration in children - Focusing of families - Hwang, Y. S.(2019) Effects of Group Sandplay Therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Function of Multicultur	12		A case study on sandbox therapy to improve foster children's self-esteem
15 Lee, M. B.(2023) A study on the effect of school sandplay group therapy for children victims of cyberbullying: Focusing suicidal thoughts, and self-esteem 16 Choi, Y. E.(2021) The effect of sandbox therapy on reducing depression and improving concentration in children - Focusing of families - 17 Hwang, Y. S.(2019) Effects of Group Sandplay Therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Focusing of Sandplay Therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Focusing of Sandplay Therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Focusing of Sandplay Therapy on School Boys with social and emotional difficulties through sandplay Bae, H. S.(2018) A study on the inner world of elementary school boys with social and emotional difficulties through sandplay Bae, H. S.(2014) A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy to Promote Self-Esteem and the Social Relationship of Children in Families 10 Sun, I. S.(2013) The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand trackindren 11 Seo, O. H.(2011) Effect of group sandbox play program on self-esteem of school maladjusted children 12 Kim, D. H.(2010) A Qualitative Research on Sand Play Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children 13 The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children	13 K		A study on sandbox therapy for children with emotional disorders: A case of tic syndrome
suicidal thoughts, and self-esteem 16 Choi, Y. E.(2021) The effect of sandbox therapy on reducing depression and improving concentration in children - Focusing of families - 17 Hwang, Y. S.(2019) Effects of Group Sandplay Therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Fellows, S. H. (2018) A case study on the heroe's journey in the sandtray therapy 19 Kim, S. H.(2018) A study on the inner world of elementary school boys with social and emotional difficulties through sandple 20 Bae, H. S.(2014) A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy to Promote Self-Esteem and the Social Relationship of Children in Families 21 Sun, I. S.(2013) The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand trachildren 22 Kim, G. R.(2012) The effects of structured group sandplay therapy program for children's self-perception and ego-resilience 23 Seo, O. H.(2011) Effect of group sandbox play program on self-esteem of school maladjusted children 24 Kim, D. H.(2010) A Qualitative Research on Sand Play Therapy for Neglected Children in Low-Income Brackets The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children	14		The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children in Elementary School
families - 17 Hwang, Y. S.(2019) Effects of Group Sandplay Therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural F 18 Lee, Y. E.(2018) A case study on the heroe's journey in the sandtray therapy 19 Kim, S. H.(2018) A study on the inner world of elementary school boys with social and emotional difficulties through sandpl 20 Bae, H. S.(2014) A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy to Promote Self-Esteem and the Social Relationship of Children is Families 21 Sun, I. S.(2013) The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand trachildren 22 Kim, G. R.(2012) The effects of structured group sandplay therapy program for children's self-perception and ego-resilience 23 Seo, O. H.(2011) Effect of group sandbox play program on self-esteem of school maladjusted children 24 Kim, D. H.(2010) A Qualitative Research on Sand Play Therapy for Neglected Children in Low-Income Brackets The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children	15	Lee, M. B.(2023)	A study on the effect of school sandplay group therapy for children victims of cyberbullying: Focusing on depression, suicidal thoughts, and self-esteem
18 Lee, Y. E.(2018) A case study on the heroe's journey in the sandtray therapy 19 Kim, S. H.(2018) A study on the inner world of elementary school boys with social and emotional difficulties through sandpl 20 Bae, H. S.(2014) A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy to Promote Self-Esteem and the Social Relationship of Children is Families 21 Sun, I. S.(2013) The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand trachildren 22 Kim, G. R.(2012) The effects of structured group sandplay therapy program for children's self-perception and ego-resilience 23 Seo, O. H.(2011) Effect of group sandbox play program on self-esteem of school maladjusted children 24 Kim, D. H.(2010) A Qualitative Research on Sand Play Therapy for Neglected Children in Low-Income Brackets The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children	16	Choi, Y. E.(2021)	The effect of sandbox therapy on reducing depression and improving concentration in children - Focusing on single-parent families -
Kim, S. H.(2018) A study on the inner world of elementary school boys with social and emotional difficulties through sandple and the Social Relationship of Children is Families A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy to Promote Self-Esteem and the Social Relationship of Children is Families The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand trachildren Kim, G. R.(2012) The effects of structured group sandplay therapy program for children's self-perception and ego-resilience Seo, O. H.(2011) Effect of group sandbox play program on self-esteem of school maladjusted children Kim, D. H.(2010) A Qualitative Research on Sand Play Therapy for Neglected Children in Low-Income Brackets The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children	17 H	Iwang, Y. S.(2019)	Effects of Group Sandplay Therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Families
Bae, H. S.(2014) A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy to Promote Self-Esteem and the Social Relationship of Children is Families The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand trachildren Kim, G. R.(2012) The effects of structured group sandplay therapy program for children's self-perception and ego-resilience Seo, O. H.(2011) Effect of group sandbox play program on self-esteem of school maladjusted children Kim, D. H.(2010) A Qualitative Research on Sand Play Therapy for Neglected Children in Low-Income Brackets The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children	18	Lee, Y. E.(2018)	A case study on the heroe's journey in the sandtray therapy
Families Sun, I. S.(2013) The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand trachildren Kim, G. R.(2012) The effects of structured group sandplay therapy program for children's self-perception and ego-resilience Seo, O. H.(2011) Effect of group sandbox play program on self-esteem of school maladjusted children Kim, D. H.(2010) A Qualitative Research on Sand Play Therapy for Neglected Children in Low-Income Brackets The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children	19	Kim, S. H.(2018)	A study on the inner world of elementary school boys with social and emotional difficulties through sandplay therapy
22 Kim, G. R.(2012) The effects of structured group sandplay therapy program for children's self-perception and ego-resilience 23 Seo, O. H.(2011) Effect of group sandbox play program on self-esteem of school maladjusted children 24 Kim, D. H.(2010) A Qualitative Research on Sand Play Therapy for Neglected Children in Low-Income Brackets The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children	20	Bae, H. S.(2014)	A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy to Promote Self-Esteem and the Social Relationship of Children in Single-Parent Families
23 Seo, O. H.(2011) Effect of group sandbox play program on self-esteem of school maladjusted children 24 Kim, D. H.(2010) A Qualitative Research on Sand Play Therapy for Neglected Children in Low-Income Brackets The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children	21	Sun, 1. S.(2013)	The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand tray therapy with children
24 Kim, D. H.(2010) A Qualitative Research on Sand Play Therapy for Neglected Children in Low-Income Brackets The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children	22	Kim, G. R.(2012)	The effects of structured group sandplay therapy program for children's self-perception and ego-resilience
The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children	23	Seo, O. H.(2011)	Effect of group sandbox play program on self-esteem of school maladjusted children
The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children	24	Kim, D. H.(2010)	A Qualitative Research on Sand Play Therapy for Neglected Children in Low-Income Brackets
School	25	Kim, J. O.(2010)	The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children in Elementary School

Sandplay Therapy operation to analyze them. After two researchers analyzed and reviewed the papers, the results of the review were discussed, and in case of disagreement, consensus was reached through re-discussion.

Ⅲ. Study Results

Domestic studies were explored in relation to Sandplay Therapy for elementary school students' school adaptation and as a result, it was confirmed that studies were conducted in fields such as Sandplay, family science, tenology, social welfare studies, and psychology. In addition, there were many case studies of clients with specific difficulties, and a few studies were conducted on group Sandplay Therapy.

1. Characteristics of the subjects of analysis

Of the 25 studies in total, 2 were structured, 4 were semi-structured, and 19 were unstructured studies. Therefore, most of the studies consisted of semi-structured and unstructured studies. With regard to the types of participants, 22 were individual counseling and 2 were group counseling. In addition, most of the studies consisted of qualitative studies or mixed qualitative and quantitative studies. The results as such seem to be due to the

Table 2. Characteristics of papers to be analyzed

Characteristics	Category	Number of Papers
Dublication true	Academic journal	14
Publication type –	Thesis	11
	2010~2014	15
Publication year	2015~2019	7
_	2020~2023	3
	Structured	2
Degree of structuralization	Semi-structured	4
_	Unstructured	19
	Quantitative study	2
Study method	Qualitative study	12
_	Mixed quantitative and qualitative study	11
O	Individual study	22
Operation type –	Group study	3

unique characteristics of Sandplay Therapy. Sandplay Therapy is a process in which children create their own stories with figures in a sandbox. Therefore, the majority of studies seem to be semi-structured or unstructured rather than structured, individual counseling rather than group counseling in terms of the form of study participation, and qualitative studies or mixed quantitative/qualitative studies rather than quantitative studies in terms of study methods. The characteristics of the 25 papers finally selected for this study are as shown in Table 2.

2. Characteristics of publication year

The publication years of the subjects of analysis were analyzed and according to the result, 15 papers were published during 2010~2014, 7 papers during 2015~2019, and 3 papers during 2020~2023. In particular, three study results were published for four years from 2020 to 2023, and this seems to be the result of social distancing due to COVID-19 quarantine issues. In the case of Sandplay Therapy, a process in which the client touches sand with hands and creates a sandbox with figures is carried out, and the foregoing can be carefully thought to be the result of restrictions imposed on Sandplay Therapy activities that involve high contact intensity in a situation where hand washing, and social distancing were emphasized.

3. Characteristics by degree of structuralization

The degrees of structuralization were classified based on whether the program has a goal or not, session settings, and setting of activity themes by session. Programs with clearly set goals and set sessions and activity themes by session were classified into structured programs. Programs with set goals but with free activity themes by session were classified into semi-structured programs. Programs operated freely without any program goal, number of sessions, or activity themes by session were classified into unstructured programs. As a result of classification based on the criteria as such, two programs were classified into structured programs, 4 programs into semi-structured programs, and 19 programs into unstructured programs.

4. Characteristics by study method

As for study methods, the studies were classified into quantitative studies, qualitative studies, and mixed quantitative/qualitative studies, considering whether pre- and post-tests were conducted or not and whether qualitative responses of program participants were analyzed or not. Studies that conducted questionnaire surveys before and after implementing the program and verified the effect of the Sandplay Therapy program through comparison between the control group and the pre-group were classified into quantitative studies and there were a total of two studies. Studies that analyzed qualitative responses of research participants and

photos of sandboxes were classified into qualitative studies, and there were a total of 12 studies. Studies that conducted projective tests or questionnaire surveys before implementing the program to examine the pre- and post-effects while reflecting study participants' qualitative responses on the study were classified into mixed quantitative/qualitative mixed studies.

5. Program operation types

On reviewing the 25 selected analysis data, it could be seen that 22 were individual studies with one study participant and three were group studies with three or more study subjects. Because most of the studies were individual studies, the total number of Sandplay Therapy sessions, number of sessions per week, and session time in the analysis data were very diverse. To review the time required per session first, it was between 40 and 60 minutes, and counseling was conducted once a week in most cases. The total number of sessions ranged from a minimum of 10 to a maximum of 64 sessions. The study subjects in the selected analysis data had a common feature that they are 'elementary school students who have difficulty in academic adjustment', but they were very 'particular' children such as children raised by grandparents, children from low-income fatherless families, children with oppositional defiant disorder, anxiety, attachment problems, or selective mutism, and victims of cyberbullying. Therefore, it is assumed that, like the special characteristics of the study subjects, the program operation format could not but be diverse.

6. Program effect evaluation method

To examine program effect, objective tools and projection tools were used to measure effects. The effect measurement method is as shown in Table 3. Among various measurement methods, projection tools such as HTP, KFD, and SCT were used in many papers and diverse scales such as the Korean version of the Child Behavior Checklist (K-CBCL), Korean version of Scales for Assessing Emotional Disturbance (K-SAED), Korean Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder Diagnostic Scale (K-ADHDDS) and the Korean version of Youth Self Report (K-YSR) were used. During the program intervention, children's words and actions, photos of the sandbox, and supervision materials were also included in program effect measurement methods. In particular, photographs of the sandbox and observation logs that recorded the children's words and actions during the program intervention were used as very important effect measurement methods.

7. Effects of Sandplay Therapy for elementary school students

The effects of Sandplay Therapy reported in previous studies are summarized in Table 4. Sandplay Therapy for elementary school students first had the effect to make children's inner

Table 3. Program effect measurement methods (** includes overlapping ones)

Measurement method	Tool name	Number of cases
	Cognitive tools (Raven, Wechsler, etc.)	5
_	Emotional tools (depression, anxiety scales, etc.)	6
Objective tool	Behavioral tools (K-CBCL, etc.)	10
_	Parenting Attitude Test (PAT)	1
_	Adaptation-related measurement tools (school adaptation tests, etc.)	4
	HTP	9
_	KFD	8
_	SCT	8
Projection tool	KSD	4
-	LMT	1
_	BGT	1
-	Rorshach test	1
	Interview content observation record sheet	11
Materials related	Sandbox work photo	9
to children's behavior and	Video shooting	2
works	Transcript	2
-	Sandplay Therapy supervision materials	2

side grow. To review in detail, it had the effect to make children's inner side grow and develop such as ego development and enhancement of self-esteem. Second, maladaptation problems were alleviated or reduced. Depression, anxiety, withdrawal, social immaturity, and somatization decreased. In addition, it showed the effect to reduce impulsivity and alleviate tic symptoms. Third, it improved social skills and showed positive effects on relationship improvement and recovery. Lastly, it had the effect to improving self-emotion awareness and increase natural self-expression. Overall, it was shown that Sandplay Therapy had effects in reducing emotional and behavioral maladaptation problems in elementary school students, improving ego development and self-esteem, and was effective in improving social skills, self-awareness, and self-expression and thus was helpful for elementary school students' adaptation to school.

Table 4. Effect of sandplay therapy programs

No	Author (Year)	Title	Program Effect
-1	Park, H. Y., Lee, C. H.(2020)	The Effect of Sandplay Therapy on Emotion and Behavior of Elementary School Students with Mal-adjustment Issues: Focusing on the Korean Youth Self Report(K-YSR)	Reduction in problem behavior (reduction in internalization/externalization) Reduction in depression/anxiety Reduction in social immaturity Reduction in thought problems
2	Jo, J. J.(2019)	A Case Study of Sandtray Therapy of School Maladjusted Children	· Improvement in social skills (improvement in cooperation, empathy, self-regulation, assertiveness) · Recovery of communication, sociability, and autonomy
3	Kim, S. H., Lee, S. K.(2016)	The Effects of Emotional Support Using Sand-Tray Play on Attention, Self-Esteem, and Social Skills of Students with School Maladjustment	 Improvement of attention and concentration Improvement of self-esteem (improvement of social, family, and academic self-esteem) Improvement of social skills (spontaneous greetings, observing rules, listening, etc.)
4	Sim, H. O.(2016)	A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy for a Boy from a Grandparents-grandchildren Family Experiencing Difficulties in School Work: A Focus on Alchemical Viewpoints	Reduction in attention deficit/hyperactivity Improvement of self-concept (however, the relationship with parents did not improve, so the scores in the parental relationship and language sections continued to be low) Increase in interest in positive relationships with friends Increase in positive perception of academics Increase in positive regard for father and friends
S	Park, S. H.(2015)	A study on sandbox therapy on the self-identity of female upper grade elementary school students	 Improvement in self-identity (improvement in identity, initiative, and intimacy) Increase in interest in positive elements The child's inner side gradually grows from a state of confusion to integration and order. Living attitude is changed to be active, which is helpful for improvement in adaptation to peer relationships.

No	Author (Year)	Title	Program Effect
9	Sim, H. O(2014)	A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy for an Elementary School Boy Living in a Small Income Fatherless Family Who Exhibits Maladjustments in Both School and Home	Alleviation of problem behavior (reduction in externalizing problems) • From the conflict of opposites in the inner side, the child undergoes changes in the inner side to carry out work to find the treasure in the inner side, and integrate the ego and the self. • Carry out the journey to integration by filling in the missing parts of infancy and childhood through the sandplay therapy process. • Becoming more adaptive in real life at school and home.
	Kim, S, Y., Kim, J. H.(2013)	A Case Study on Long-term Sand Play Therapy for a Child with Oppositional Defiant Disorder	Improvement of relationships with major adults Improvement of intelligence (The performance is assumed to have been improved thanks to reduction in state anxiety) Reduction in physical symptoms Improvement of social skills
∞	Kim, M. S.(2013)	A case study on sandbox therapy for children with anxiety to improve school adaptability.	 Ego growth Improvement of school adaptive ability Reduction in anxiety
6	Kim, K. H., Sun, A. S.(2012)	A Case Study on Sandtray Therapy for a Child from a Multicultural Family	 Ego strengthening and ego development Formation of the power to love oneself and control one's surroundings Reduction in anxiety, escape from social withdrawal Improvement of relationships Resolution of school maladjustment and instability issues
10	Kim, D. Y.(2011)	A case study of sandplay therapy of a child having attachment problem	 Reduction in symptoms of withdrawal and a sense of inferiority Recovery of positive self-image Ego development and improvement of sociality
11	Kim, S. K.(2011)	A case study of sandbox therapy to improve problem behavior in children who show a tendency toward selective mutism.	 Improvement of confidence and positivity Improvement of self-assertion and interest in the surrounding environment Development of social skills Improvement of self-expression
12	Lee, B. S., Lee, M. N.(2011)	A case study on sandbox therapy to improve foster children's self-esteem	 Improvement of self and self-esteem Expression of one's emotions becomes natural.

Table	Table 4. Effect of sandplay	y therapy programs	(continued 2)
No	Author (Year)	Title	Program Effect
13	Kim, J. O., Kim, K. H.(2011)	A study on sandbox therapy for children with emotional disorders: A case of tic syndrome	 Ego growth Improvement of the ability to adapt to peer relationships Reduction in depression/anxiety Relief of tic symptoms Improvement of self-expression
14	Kim, J. O., Yoon, C. Y.(2010)	The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children in Elementary School	· Improvement of school adaptability (improvement of adaptability to classes, adaptability to friends, and adaptability to life) · Significant reduction in problem behavior (reduction in hyperactivity)
15	Lee, M. B.(2023)	A study on the effect of school sandplay group therapy for children victims of cyberbullying: Focusing on depression, suicidal thoughts, and self-esteem	· Reduction in depression, reduction in suicidal thoughts · Increase in self-esteem
16	Choi, Y. E.(2021)	The effect of sandbox therapy on reducing depression and improving concentration in children - Focusing on single-parent families -	· Reduction in depression · Improvement of concentration of attention
17	Hwang, Y. S.(2019)	Effects of Group Sandplay Therapy on School Adaptation and Self-Esteem of in Children of Multicultural Families	 Effective in enhancing school environment adaptation, teacher adaptation, class adaptation, friend adaptation, and life adaptation Positive effect on improving self-esteem, including social and family self-esteem Ego development and self-acceptance The theme of wounds decreases and the theme of healing improves.
18	Lee, Y. E.(2018)	A case study on the heroe's journey in the sandtray therapy	· Growth and development of self · Improvement of emotional stability, sociality development, peer relationships, and family relationships
19	Kim, S. H.(2018)	A study on the inner world of elementary school boys with social and emotional difficulties through sandplay therapy	 Improvement of basic living habits (taking care of one's stuff, sleeping alone, etc.) Improvement of relationships with younger sisters and friends Alleviation of emotional difficulties such as reduction in anxiety Improvement of school adaptation

Table	4. Effect of sandple	Table 4. Effect of sandplay therapy programs	(continued 3)
No	Author (Year)	Title	Program Effect
20	Bac, H. S.(2014)	A Case Study of Sandplay Therapy to Promote Self-Esteem and the Social Relationship of Children in Single-Parent Families	 The ego develops from confusion to the stage of adaptation through struggle. Change from a suppressed negative self to an expressed, realistic self, and grows into an integrated positive self. Develops from absence of interaction to disconnected interaction, conflictual interaction, and then to friendly interaction.
21	Sun, 1. S.(2013)	The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sand tray therapy with children	Understands oneself lacking self-confidence, anxious, and maladaptive, and negatively perceive oneself and the life around oneself. Helps in adapting to daily life by strengthening the ego in the struggle stage and rebuilding the ego in the group adaptation stage.
22	Kim, G. R.(2012)	The effects of structured group sandplay therapy program for children's self-perception and ego-resilience	· Improvement of self-perception · Effect to enhance ego resilience
23	Seo, O. H.(2011)	Effect of group sandbox play program on self-esteem of school maladjusted children	· Improvement of social self-esteem · Increase in positive self-expression and expression of others.
24	Kim, D. H.(2010)	A Qualitative Research on Sand Play Therapy for Neglected Children in Low-Income Brackets	· Child's ego growth and development
25	Kim, J. O.(2010)	The Effects of Sandbox Therapy on Ability of Adjust to School and Problematic Behavior of Children in Elementary School	 Positive effect on improvement of school adaptability Positive effect on class adaptation, friendships, and school life adaptation Has a positive effect on improvement of problem behavior. significantly reduces impulsivity, inattention, and hyperactivity. Improvement of presentation ability, improvement of friendships, increase in positive thinking

IV. Discussion and Conclusion

This study explored Sandplay Therapy related to the improvement of school adaptation of domestic elementary school students from January 2010 to September 2023. The exploration was conducted centering around the year of publication, degree of structuralization, study method, operation type, effect evaluation method, and program effect, and the discussion is as follows.

First, studies on Sandplay Therapy for elementary school students' school adaptation has plummeted since the outbreak of the coronavirus in 2020. To carefully estimate the reason for the decrease in studies, the decrease seems to be attributable to the increase in non-face-to-face classes of students and social distancing due to COVID-19, which has spread around the world since the end of 2019. In particular, in the case of Sandplay Therapy, activities such as touching sand and figures and expressing them in a sandbox are inevitable. In the case of language counseling, non-face-to-face media such as ZOOM were utilized, and in the case of art therapy, there were also cases where non-face-to-face platforms were developed. However, in the case of Sandplay Therapy, since contact with sand and figures is essential, it seems that studies could not but be limited between 2020 and 2023 when face-to-face contact was avoided.

Second, most studies on Sandplay Therapy related to school adaptation of elementary school students were conducted as unstructured studies centered on individual cases, and the analysis method was qualitative analysis or mixed quantitative and qualitative analysis. The characteristics as such seem to be a result of reflection of the characteristics of Sandplay Therapy. Sandplay Therapy is a treatment method that deals in depth with the growth children's inner side, unconsciousness, symbols, and inner side (Song, 2022). Sand play provides comfort through the feel of sand, arouses childlikeness, and evokes various memories and emotions in the unconscious thereby making the client focus on their inner side((Song, 2022). Due to the nature of Sandplay Therapy as such, it is difficult for Sandplay Therapy to be carried out as a group or structured program in which the goal, activity contents, and sessions are determined before operation. Therefore, it is also difficult to conduct quantitative studies on Sandplay Therapy. Nevertheless, two cases consisted of a group Sandplay Therapy program, and these cases were studies in which the session and purpose, and activity contents by session were determined. These studies were intended to verify the effect of the program utilizing measurement tools before and after implementing the program. However, the relevant studies did not concretely determine the contents of the activities. In order to maximize the spontaneity and creativity of study participants, activity themes were given by session, and the study participants were helped to freely create sandboxes (Kim, 2012; Hwang, 2019).

Third, Sandplay Therapy is very highly likely to have a positive effect on school adaptation by improving elementary school students' self-perception, self-expression, and self-assertion (Kim & Han, 2012; Kim, 2011; Kim & Kim, 2011; Lee & Lee, 2011). Most students who have difficulty adapting to school complain of desire frustration, difficulty recognizing emotions, and difficulty expressing emotions (Kim et al., 2016; Yoon et al., 2021). In Sandplay Therapy, the clients creates their own world using sand and figures in a safe sandbox. Through this process, the children perceive themselves and express themselves by creating sandboxes with sand and figures. And in the process, they engage in various activities such as touching the sand and hiding the figures, and their tension and anxiety are relieved in the process. That is, Sandplay Therapy, which helps self-perception and self-expression and relieves tension, is very highly likely to have a positive effect on school adaptation (Park & Lee, 2020).

Fourth, Sandplay Therapy promotes the ego development of elementary school students, improves self-esteem, restores autonomy, and is effective in healing damaged self-image (Kwak, 2017; Kim & Sun, 2012; Kim, 2011; Kim, 2010; Kim, 2013; Kim & Kim, 2011; Park, 2015; Bae, 2014; Sun, 2013; Sim, 2016; Lee & Lee, 2011; Lee, 2018; Hwang, 2019). Students who have difficulty school adaptation show a characteristic of having damaged self-concept and low self-esteem, and feeling a great deal of burden from the gaze of others (Yoon et al., 2021). There are cases where even if psychological intervention or education that focuses on maladaptation problems is provided to children with damaged self-concept and low self-esteem, problems appear in that they feel ambivalence in practicing what they have learned due to internal damage and the anger and anxiety caused the damage, and maladaptation persists (Kim & Kim, 2013). Sandplay Therapy can help the client develop his/her ego healthily by having them return to a time when they were damaged and hurt (Kalff, 2003). That is, Sandplay Therapy is highly likely to be effective even for clients for whom the effect of existing psychotherapy is limited due to low self-esteem and damaged self-concept.

Through Sandplay Therapy conducted in a safe and free environment, clients re-experience the growth and development of their ego, their ego becomes stronger, their self-esteem and self-esteem are improved, and they form a healthy self-concept (Kim & Kim 2006; Seok, 2005). Therefore, Sandplay Therapy seems to be effective in improving and maintaining maladaptive problems in elementary school students.

Fifth, Sandplay Therapy helps reduce psychological difficulties in elementary school students. To review the foregoing in detail, Sandplay Therapy reduces depression, anxiety, somatization symptoms, suicidal thoughts, social withdrawal, etc. (Kim & Sun, 2012; Kim, 2011; Kim, 2012; Kim, 2013; Kim, 2018; Kim, 2010; Kim & Kim, 2011; Kim & Yoon, 2010; Park & Lee, 2020; Sim, 2014; Sim, 2016; Lee, 2023; Choi, 2021). Students who have

difficulty adapting to school complain of various psychological difficulties such as anxiety, depression, and withdrawal, which often lead to dropping out of school. It is expected that if Sandplay Therapy is provided to elementary school students who have difficulty adapting to school, the Sandplay Therapy will help them adapt to school by reducing emotional instability and psychological difficulties.

Sixth, Sandplay Therapy showed effects on elementary school students' formation of adaptive behavior. According to previous studies, Sandplay Therapy had positive effects on positive changes in elementary school students' academic achievement (Kim, 2006), increase in positive perception of studies (Sim, 2016), and improvement of living attitudes(Kim, 2018; Kim, 2010; Park, 2015; Sim, 2014; Hwang, 2019).

In particular, Sandplay Therapy increased elementary school students' positive perception, improved social skills, and made them have positive interest in their surroundings, thereby promoting their positive interactions with family members and friends(Kim, 2011; Park, 2015; Sim, 2016; Jo, 2019). To review in detail, elementary school students who participated in Sandplay Therapy learned and practiced social skills such as voluntarily exchanging greetings, observing rules, and listening(Kim & Kim, 2013; Kim & Lee, 2016; Kim, 2011). Elementary school students who complain of maladjustment to school tend to have more negative thoughts, such as suicidal thoughts, than general students (Lee, 2023), had a desire to socialize with friends, but were poor at how to approach them, did not know how to endure and cope with conflicts in many cases (Yoon, 2023). In Sandplay Therapy, a process in which the therapist and child share listening, care, interest, and enjoyment in a safe and free treatment room is undergone. Through this process, children learn relationships of reciprocity, care, and consideration. By applying the social skills learned in the therapy room to daily life, Sandplay Therapy has a positive effect on adaptation at school and at home.

Through the results of the study, it could be seen that Sandplay Therapy is very effective in helping elementary school students' self-growth and development, improvement of social skills, and relief of maladaptation problems. Suggestions for developing a Sandplay Therapy program for elementary school students' school adaptation can be made as follows.

First, in order to reduce elementary school students' maladjustment and help them adapt to school, changes in the environment surrounding the child, including parents, friends, and teachers should occur simultaneously without fail. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a program that includes parents, friends, and teachers to help elementary school students adapt to school. According to Kim, Sun Young & Kim, Jang Hoi (2013), behind the positive changes in a client showing oppositional defiant disorder, there were changes in the parents. To review in detail, in the case of Kim, Sun Young & Kim, Jang Hoi (2013), parenting counseling was provided to primary caregivers after family Sandplay Therapy and each

session of child's Sandplay Therapy. The relevant client and guardian participated in Sandplay Therapy for more than 60 sessions and modified the caregiver's behavior and attitude. As a result, positive changes appeared across externalizing problems, the main complaint, such as reporting improvement in relationships with adults by the client showing oppositional defiant disorder(Kim & Kim, 2013). This supports the fact that variables related to parental rearing are very closely related to problem behaviors (Lee & Lee, 2023). It can be seen that Sandplay Therapists form cooperative relationships with clients and parents, and affects changes in parenting attitudes through feedback and connection about appropriate parenting. When considering the foregoing, it is necessary to develop a Sandplay Therapy program that can promote change in caregivers.

Second, it will be necessary to develop a group Sandplay Therapy program in which many students can participate. According to previous studies, school adaptation problems begin in elementary school, but become visible in middle school (Lee, 2004; Han, 2001; Ministry of Education 2022). It is practically difficult for elementary school students who have difficulty adapting to school but whose problems have not yet become apparent to participate in long-term counseling at an external counseling room by obtaining the cooperation of their parents. When the selected research data were reviewed, it could be seen that most of them were long-term programs of 20 sessions or more based on individual programs. It is not easy to operate such program setting in a school counseling room in practice. In order to provide preventive intervention for elementary school students' school adaptation, a program tailored to the school's academic schedule of approximately 15 weeks, which is the semester unit, will be needed. In addition, if only students who have difficulty adapting are selected to participate, there is a risk of stigmatization of those students, so it will be necessary to consider positive interactions and mutual benefits when selecting program members. Therefore, there is a need to develop various programs, such as Sandplay Therapy programs for school adaptation in class units and programs for small numbers of clients considering the characteristics of participants. If a Sandplay Therapy program in which many children can participate while emphasizing children's spontaneity and creativity is developed, it will be very helpful for elementary school students' school adaptation.

References

Bae, H-S. (2014). A case study of sandplay therapy to promote self-esteem and the social relationship of children in single-aarent families. Unpublished master's thesis, Graduate School of Korea National University of Education.

Brabway, K., & McCorad, B. (1997). Sand-play-silent workshop for the psyche. LondonL Routledge.

- Bundy, A. C., Luckett, T., Tranter, P. J., Naughton, G. A., Wyver, S. R., Ragen, J., & Spies, G. (2009). The risk is that there is 'no risk': A simple, innovative intervention to increase children's activity levels. *International Journal of Early Years Education*, 17(1), 33-45.
- Choi, Y-E. (2021). The study of effect about sandplay therapy for reducing depression and improving attention to the children from One-Parent Family. Unpublished master's thesis, Graduate School of Human Industry, Songwon University.
- Han, N-S. (2001). A study on the maladjustment type of middle school student and school social work practice. Unpublished master's thesis, Graduate School of Hannam University.
- Hwang, Y-S. (2019). Effects of group sandplay therapy on school adaptation and self-esteem of in children of multicultural families. Unpublished master's thesis, Graduate School of Namseoul University.
- Jang, M-K. (2017). Analytical psychological sand play therapy. Hakjisa.
- Jo, J-J. (2019). A case study of sandtray therapy of school maladjusted children. Asia-pacific Journal of Multimedia Services Convergent with Art, Humanities, and Sociology, 9(2), 369-378.
- Cho, Y-H., Kim, S-K., Cheon, S-M. (2016). Meta-Analysis of the Effects of Group Arts Therapies Based Intervention on School-Maladjusted Youth to School Adaptation. *The Korea Journal of Youth Counseling*, 24(2), 149-170.
- Kalff, D. M. (1991). Introduction to sandplay therapy. *Journal of Sandplay Therapy*, *1*(1), 1-4.
- Kalff, D. M. (2003). Sandplay: A psychotherapeutic approach to the psyche. Temenos press.
- Kim, D-H. (2010). A qualitative research on sandplay therapy for neglected children in low-income brackets. Unpublished master's thesis, Myongji University Graduate School of Social Education.
- Kim, D-J. (2016). The Impact of an Mobile Phone Usage Change of Elementary Student on School Life Adaptation. *The Journal of Elementary Education*, 29(4), 25-53.
- Kim, D-Y. (2011). A case study of sandplay therapy of a child having attachment problem. *The Journal of Play Therapy, 15*(2), 57-74.
- Kim, G-R., & Han, Y-J. (2012). The effects of structured group sandplay therapy program for children's self-perception and ego-resilience. *Korean Journal of Child Psychotherapy*, 7(1), 27-48.
- Kim, H-R., & Kim, B-A. (2006). The case study of play therapy of a girl who suffering sexual violence with peer. *The Journal of Play Therapy*, 10(1), 15-34.
- Kim, J-O., & Kim, K-H. (2011). A case study of applying the sandtray therapy of emotionally disturbed children-An example of tic syndrome-. *Journal of Sandtray Therapy*, 2(2), 39-61.
- Kim, J-O., & Yoon, C-Y. (2010). The effects of sandbox therapy on ability of adjust to school and problematic behavior of children in elementary school. *Journal of Psychology* and Behavior, 2(1), 35-56.

- Kim, J-O. (2010). Research concerning the results on how sandbox therapy effected the ability of elementary school children to adjust to school and effected problematic behavior. Unpublished master's thesis, Graduate School of Mokpo National University.
- Kim, K-H., & Sun, A-S. (2012). A case study on sandtray therapy for a child from a multicultural family. *Journal of Korean Council for Children & Rights*, 16(4), 731-760.
- Kim, M-S. (2012). The effect of the sandtray therapy on the emotional behavior and anxiety of the child with anxiety disorder. *Journal of Sandtray Therapy*, 3(1), 1-18.
- Kim, S-H., & Lee, S-K. (2016). The effects of emotional support using sand-tray play on attention, self-esteem, and social skills of students with school maladjustment. *Journal of Emotional & Behavioral Disorders*, 32(1), 41-62.
- Kim, S-H. (2018). A study of the internal world through sandplay therapy in an elementary school boy having social and emotional difficulties. Unpublished master's thesis, Graduate School of Kunsan National University.
- Kim, S-K. (2011). The effect of the santray therapy on a child with a disposition of selective mutism. *Journal of Sandtray Therapy*, 2(1), 161-179.
- Kim, S-J., Kim, M-S., & Yeo, S-H. (2016). The relation of resilience, positive psychological capital and school adaptation of middle school students of broken family. *Journal of Digital Convergence*, 14(9), 525-535.
- Kim, S-O. (2006) The case study of ADHD child with the sand play therapy. *The Journal of Play Therapy*. 10(2), 37-56.
- Kim, S-Y., & Kim, J-H. (2013). A case study on long-term sand play therapy for a child with oppositional defiant disorder. *Journal of Rehabilitation Psychology*, 20(3), 427-462.
- Kim, Y-S., & Cho, H-I. (2017). The Longitudinal Relationships among Parental Attitude toward Rearing, Peer Attachment, and School Adjustment Perceived by Adolescents. The Korean Journal of Educational Psychology, 31(3), 529-561.
- Kwak, H-J. (2017). The clinical effect of school sand play group counseling on child emotion and behavior. Unpublished master's thesis, Graduate School of Dankook University.
- Lee, B-S., & Lee, M-N. (2011). A case study of sandtray therapy to promote self-esteem of foster care child. *Journal of Sandtray Therapy*, 2(2), 63-82.
- Lee, H-J. & Lee, S-Y. (2021). The mediating effects of self-esteem in the relationship between co-parenting and school adjustment for elementary student. *The Journal of Elementary Education*, 34(1), 221-243.
- Lee, K-M. (2004). Middle and high school teacher's perception of school maladjustment behavioral index. *The Korean Journal of Counseling and Psychotherapy*, 16(2), 227-241.
- Lee, M-N., & An, S-Y. (2010). An analytical study on research trends in sandtray focusing on domestic theses for a degree and journals from 1982. *Journal of Sandtray Therapy*, *1*(1), 31-41.
- Lee, M-B. (2023). A study on the effects of school sandplay group therapy on children victims of cyberbullying: Focusing on depression, suicidal Ideation, and self-esteem.

- Unpublished doctoral thesis, Graduate School of Dankook University.
- Lee, O-H. (2002). Child and youth development. Jipmundang.
- Lee, Y-E. (2018). A case study on the heroe's journey in the sandtray therapy. Unpublished master's thesis, Graduate School of Wonkwang University.
- Lee, J-O., & Lee, S-H. (2023). Effectiveness of parent-child interaction therapy(PCIT) for children with problem behavior: meta-analysis. *Journal of Symbols & Sandplay Therapy*, 14(2), 47-89.
- Michell, R. R., & Friedman, H. S. (1994). Sandplay: Past, present and future. Routledge.
- Ministry of Education (2022, September 6). Announcement of the results of the first school v iolence survey in 2022 [Press felease]. https://www.moe.go.kr/boardCnts/viewRenew.do?boardID=294&boardSeq=92500&dev=0
- Ministry of Education (2023, August 30). Basic Statistics on Education for 2023 Key Contents [Press felease]. https://blog.naver.com/moeblog/223197506115
- O'Conner, K. J. (1991). The play therapy primer: An integretion of theories and techniques. John /wiley & Sons Inc.
- Park, H-Y., & Lee, C-H. (2020). The effect of sandplay therapy on emotion and behavior of elementary school students with mal-adjustment issues: Focusing on the Korean youth self report(K-YSR). School Counselling and Sandplay, 2(2), 1-21.
- Park, H-J. (2021). Predictors of suicidal attempts in adolescents over 5 years after dropout experience: A Longitudinal Study, 34(3), 151-160.
- Park, S-H. (2015). Sandtray-therapy study about elementary senior year girls' ego-identity. *Journal of Sandtray Therapy*, 5(1), 45-64.
- Seo, O-H. (2011). Effects of the group play therapy with sand tray program on self-esteem of maladjusted children at school. Unpublished master's thesis, Graduate School of Rehabilitation Science Daegu University.
- Seok, H-S. (2005). The effects of sandplay therapy on a physically abused childs' aggressiveness and self-esteem. Unpublished master's thesis, Graduate School of Rehabilitation Science Daegu University.
- Sim, H-O. (2014). A case study of sandplay therapy for an elementary school boy living in a small income fatherless family who exhibits maladjustments in both school and home. *Korean J. of Child Studies*, 35(1), 17-41.
- Sim, H-O. (2016). A case study of sandplay therapy for a boy from a grandparents-grandchildren family experiencing difficulties in school work: A focus on alchemical viewpoints. *Korean Journal of Play Therapy*, 19(4), 423-446.
- Song, Y-H. (2022). Sandplay therapy: a workbook for novice counselors. Evergreen Books.
- Steinherdt, L. F. (2013). On becoming a Jungian sandplay therapist: The healing sprit of sandplay in nature and in therapy. Jessica Kingsley Publishers.
- Sun, I-S. (2013). The study on symbolic objects, relationship, psychological expression, and individuation process of sandtray therapy with children. Unpublished master's thesis, Graduate School of Mokpo National University.

- Yang, E-B., Kim, T-W., Park, E-H., Lee, S-Y., & Chung, I-J. (2015). Predictors of school adjustment: A focus on the comparison between general adolescents and adolescents in out-of-home care. *Journal of School Social Work, 31,* 311-331.
- Yang, H-Y. (2019). The Effects of Playfulness on School Adjustment and Mediating Effects of Self-esteem in Elementary School Students. Korean Association For Learner-Centered Curriculum And Instruction, 19(6), 621-647.
- Yoon, C-K., Park, S-Y., Im, M-H., Kim, J-H., Moon, G-H., & Kim, Y-J. (2021). Legislative Proposals for Supporting Introverted and Socially Isolated Adolescents and Their Families. National Assembly Research Service.
- Yoon, C-K. (2023, May 1). [Plan 1] For the prevention of adolescents who live alone in the blind spot of out-of-school youth. People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy. https://www.peoplepower21.org/welfarenow/1939594
- Yu, H-K. (2023, February 21). How do you enhance the sociality of out-of-school youth? Ko rea, the U.S., and the U.K. E-Korea. https://www.ekoreanews.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=65450

Received: September 30, 2023 Revised: November 14, 2023 Accepted: November 20, 2023