Independence confidence:

* knows which step to do without prompt
  + C starts step before prompt + step completed (this would be attempted step after prompt)
* Waits for prompt
  + Stopped before prompt && not starting next prompt
* Knows the motion of step
  + (C starts step before prompt && attempted step successfully executed) ||   
    (!C starts step before prompt && C complies &&   
    (!C looks at P/R && attempted step successfully executed))
* Doesn’t know the motion of step
  + (C starts step before prompt && !attempted step successfully executed) ||  
    (!C starts step before prompt && C complies &&   
    (!attempted step successfully executed ||  
    C looks at P/R && attempted step successfully executed))
  + (!step completed || (step completed && C looks at P/R)) given C did something (i.e. (C starts step before prompt || C complies))
    - i.e. C knows step = (!C looks at P/R && step completed) given C did something
  + Does C seek help when doesn’t know the motion?
    - What % of (C looks at P/R) given C did something
      * Note this includes both (step completed || !step completed)&& C looks at P/R. makes sense since there is a possibility that C looks at P/R but doesn’t complete the step
  + Is R motion prompt helpful?
    - What % of (step completed) given (C did something) && (C looks at P/R)
  + Step not completed could be due to
* Confident in when to stop
  + C stops step before next prompt
  + Any correlation with “not waiting for prompt”?
  + Duration of soap, rinse, dry given C stops step before next prompt

Task execution performance:

* Duration of soap, rinse, dry
  + Look at only durations when C stops step before next prompt (don’t care about the ones ended it using a prompt)
    - Look at the max length and min length of the duration of the step && number of repeats before C starts stopping step?
* Task completion rate

Prompt and response:

* P prompts (verbal and gestures, AG, reward)
  + Both quantity and quality of prompts
* Prompt compliance
* C looks at P/R
* AG compliance rate

P-R-C:

* # of times P prompts C

Distracted / engagement

* Verbal murmur
* C looks at object of prompted step or C looks at object of attempted step (if attempted step differs from prompted)
* Distraction noted
* Smiles

Touching NAO’s hands, tapping its head, laughing / smiling, high pitch murmur, low pitch murmur / repeat prompt

Time evolution:

* attempted step differs from prompted (i.e. R-C steps co-adjustment) given C starts step before prompt

Waiting for prompt while looking at P/R is a way to show C is seeking help from P/R.