	2014				2024			
Kitty Vu, Anna Sheaffer, Claire Becker, Phi Bui	child-robot interaction	robots at home and in the family	robots at work and in public spaces	robots with groups and teams of people	child-robot interaction	robots at home and in the family	robots at work and in public spaces	robots with groups and teams of people
Number of papers		5	2		4	2	3	
Themes & Findings	Detailing the developmental process of a robotic system to teach children literacy in Latin using the Montessori method	Wanting robots to assist with broad tasks in the home (i.e. cleaning) while also being interactive. Focus on social patterns and emotional reactions people	viewing the dynamic between humans and robots and how they interact (duh) but with a more focused lens of real life application. focused on either	Humans generally find robots useful when working on a task together, regardless of the type of task	Children watching robots exhibitng ostracism affects their levels of belonging, control, and prosocial behavior	Robots assisting people with disabilities, robots assisting in house chores. Focus on likeability and how the robots make people feel.	more passive interaction with humans, subtle gestures/movements/behaviors to regulate or achieve certain human behaviors	Teams did better with an unreliable robot, less team trust with a poorly performing robot,
Evaluation Methods	comparing the proposed Movable Alipbi robotic system with a baseline Montessori human teacher	Qualitative discussion data, feedback from participants	Empirical evaluation	Gathering and analyzing human sentiment towards the interaction in terms of team work as well as how useful the robot was.	video and audio recordings, questionnaire, measurements of objects. children in one condition watched the robot exhibiting inclusion, and in the other condition exhibiting	Qualitative, discussion data	Empirical evaluation	Qualitative interaction as well as quantitative measure for team progress which statistical analysis can be performed on
Study Design	mixed-subject design	Workshops, discussion groups, Wizard of Oz technique	physical robot,	Most studies involve teams of humans with 1 robot performing a task together	between-subjects experimental design		physical robot, observational	Comparing a fully human teams trust in a role vs a human team with a robot in that same role. Within
Participants	60 Kazakh chilren aged 8-10 years old from a local public school	Generally belonging to a specific group (i.e. children, elderly, disabled).	normal people in public (biased towards robot enthusiast as they are more likely to interact),	Young adults more male heavy around 23 yo	52 children ages 5-10 years old from 2 schools (private and public) in Portugal		normal people in public (biased towards robot enthusiast as they are more likely to interact),	Young adults often from university

Data & Measures	The children in the Montessori robot condition showed effective learning gains, but not as effective as in the human teacher condition	Generally smaller sample sizes, qualitative data, BEHAVE measurement set	video, reaction time, interviews	qualitative behavior analysis: judging from video, interviews and surveys, interaction times and idle times as quantitative data	questionnaire asked children how upset they precieved the child in the video was and if the robot included the child. also used the Primary Needs Questionnaire that assessed participants' levels of belonging, self-esteem, control and meaningful existence on a 5-point LIkert scale. in the Exclusion condition, children reported lower levels of belonging and control, and displayed more prosocial behaviours towards another child compared to the Inclusion condition.		video, reaction time, interviews	Questionares, quantified on how successful the team was, situation awareness
Analysis Types	Mixed ANOVA test	Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology, Technology Acceptance, statistical methods	statistical analysis	TOST procedure, user experience with USE scales	non-parametric Mann–Whitney U tests, Chi-Square Test		statistical analysis	t test, cohens d