An approximate sparse recovery system consists of a matrix, $\Phi$, and a recovery algorithm, $R$. Given a vector, $x$, the system approximates $x$ from linear measurements $\Phi x$ as $R(\Phi x)$, which must satisfy

$$\|R(\Phi x) - x\| \leq (1 + \varepsilon)\|x_{opt} - x\|,$$

where $x_{opt}$ is the best possible $k$-term approximation to $x$. Among the figures of merit are the number of rows in $\Phi$, the runtime of $R$, the choice of norms, and whether $x$ can depend on (random) $\Phi$. We survey results in this area up to recent work. (Received January 20, 2015)