Table 1 Summary of the long-term studies in the health care and therapy domains

References	Agent/Robot	Capabilities	Exp. design	Nr. sessions	Main results
Wada & Shibata (2006, 2007)	Paro	Animal-like behaviour; responds to touch, sound and lights; limited-keyword recognition	Subjects: 12 Measures: degree of social interaction, stress levels Methods: video, interviews, urine tests	30 (9 hours a day)	Increased social interaction between participants, stress levels reduced
Kidd & Breazeal (2008)	Autom	Eye contact and small talk depending on time of day, state of the relationship with the user, etc.	Subjects: 45; 17–72 years old (3 conditions) Measures: weight loss, WAI, usage of the system Methods: questionnaire	50 (average)	Participants interacting with the robot reported their weight for more days and expressed more willing to continue interacting with the system
Francois et al. (2009)	AIBO	Dog-like behaviour (e.g., wag the tail); responds to touch	Subjects: 6 (autistic children) Measures: children's progress during interaction Methods: video observation	10 (40 minutes each)	Children tended to express more interest towards the robot over time, with occasional displays of affect
Sabelli et al. (2011)	Robovie	Remotely operated dialogues and child-like behaviours (e.g. "what is this?")	Subjects: 55 Measures: interaction patterns during interaction Methods: interviews, direct observations	15 to 35 (10 to 20 minutes each)	Robot was well accepted due to role as "child" and behaviours such as greetings and calling users by their names