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locations on the keypad and executing the keypresses. The third is conclusion time, which measures the time to enter the concluding "Enter" keystroke. During the conclusion time, participants had to only find and press the key, which is largely a motoric process. We will show later, since

experiments by Healy, Kole, Buck-Gengler, and Bourne (2004) was to encourage fatigue in a data entry task and to examine its effects on accuracy and on response time over a long practice period. As shown in Figure 2, Healy et al. (2004) found that prolonged work produced both learning

Figure 3 shows the reaction times for different conditions of Buck-Gengler's experiment. The model fits the data well (R^2=.92, RMSE=0.89).

An explanation for the results from the second data set that was not answered by Buck-Gengler and Healy (2001) is that

rapidly. However, the benefit of initial training stays even after 16 days.

Finally, we wanted to predict the effect of repetition: when individuals are trained and retrained after a particular time period. We varied the training from zero to two times. We found (Figure 7) that re-training may be more efficient than extensive initial training for retention of skills.