

Abstract

This study investigated the effect of education on visuospatial performances including visual-construction, memory and organization and to evaluate the relationship between organization quality and memory performances of the elderly. Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure as well as a more comprehensive and well-developed scoring system is used to evaluate the visuospatial performances of the elderly. The result indicates that in general, elderly with tertiary education and secondary education performed better in all of the three visuospatial constructs (visual-construction, memory and organization) than those with primary education. Correlation analysis revealed that level of education was moderately correlated ($.30 < r < .50$) with visual-construction, memory and organization. Regression analysis revealed that visual organization was a significant predictor for the visual memory (free recall) but not for visual recognition memory.