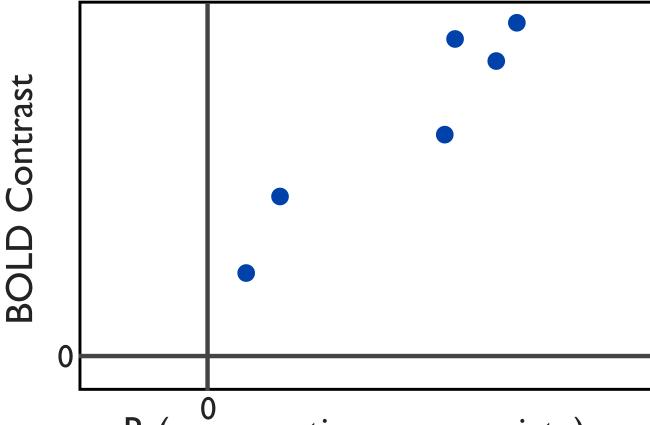


Demeaning EVs



```
1 r<sub>1</sub>
1 r<sub>2</sub>
1 r<sub>3</sub>
1 r<sub>4</sub>
1 r<sub>5</sub>
1 r<sub>6</sub>
```

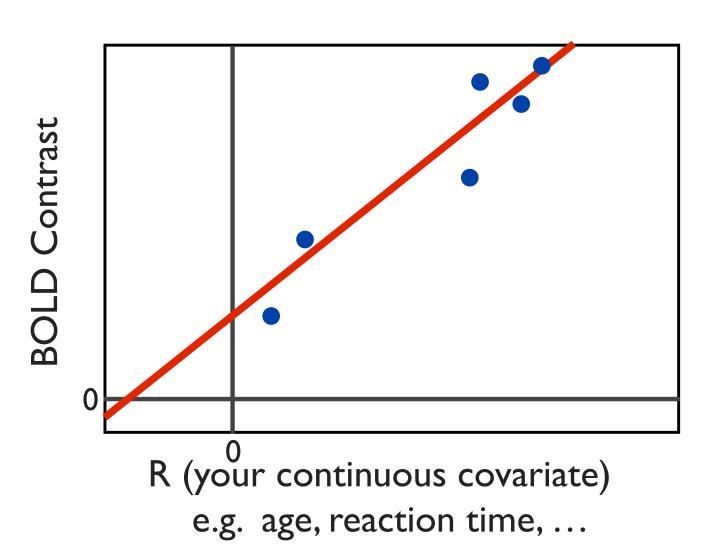
Demeaning at the group level



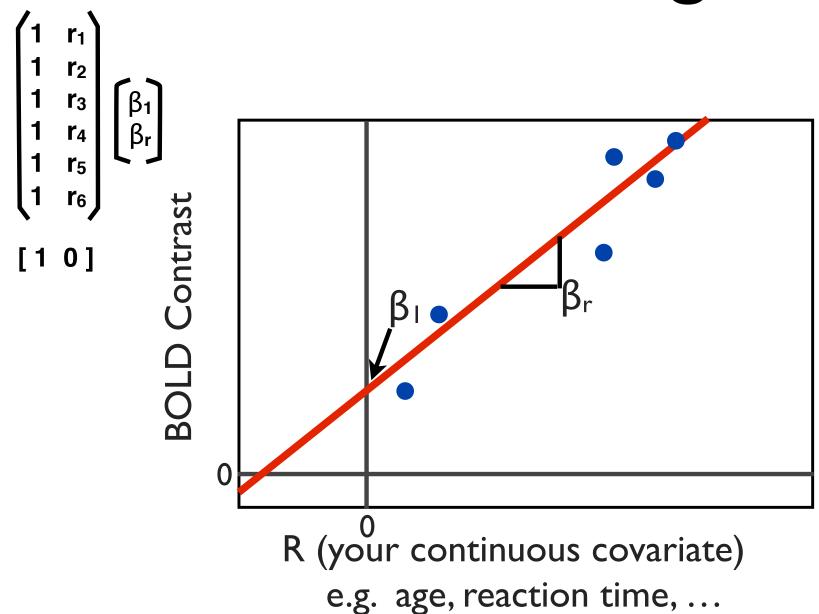
R (your continuous covariate) e.g. age, reaction time, ...



```
1 r<sub>1</sub>
1 r<sub>2</sub>
1 r<sub>3</sub>
1 r<sub>4</sub>
1 r<sub>5</sub>
1 r<sub>6</sub>
```

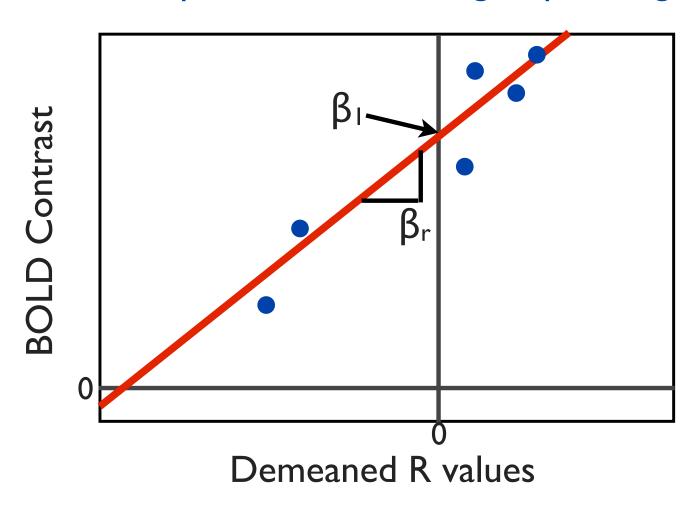




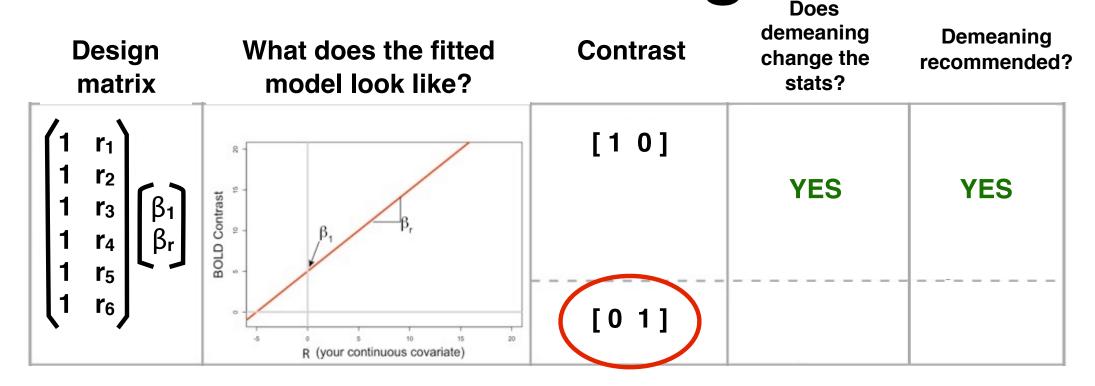




β₁ now represents BOLD at group average R



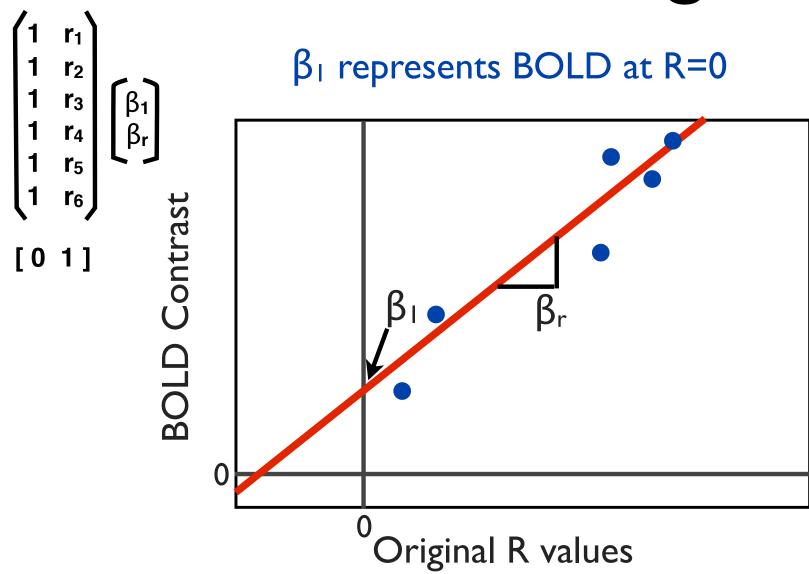




Mean centred value = r_1 - \bar{r} where \bar{r} is the mean of r_1 to r_6

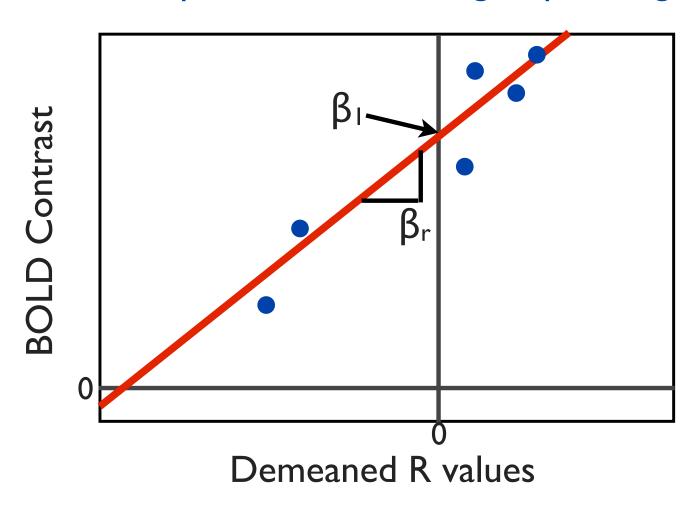
Adding or subtracting a mean from EV_2 (i.e. r_1 to r_6) **changes** β_1

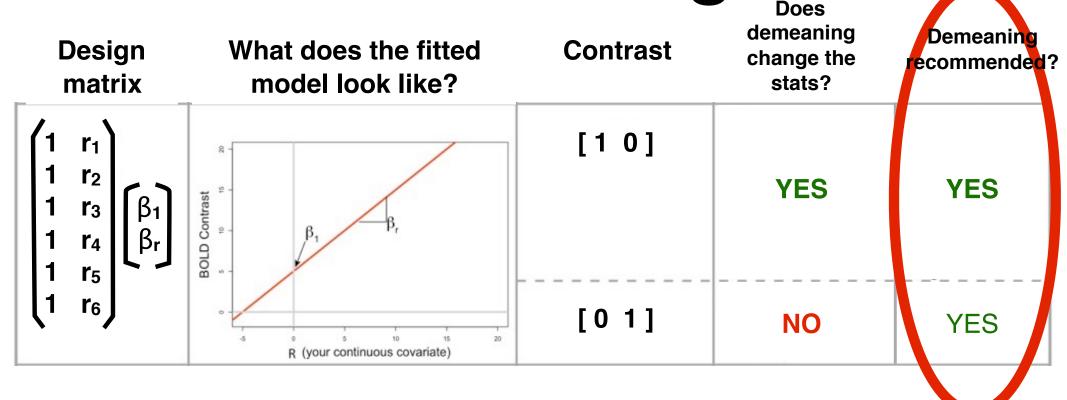






β₁ now represents BOLD at group average R





Mean centred value = r_1 - \bar{r} where \bar{r} is the mean of r_1 to r_6

Adding or subtracting a mean from EV_2 (i.e. r_1 to r_6) **changes** β_1



Demeaning EVs summary

- We can control for confound variables at the group level
- Demeaning EVs can change the interpretation of the statistics
- Demeaning EVs generally recommended