**H1 Results without Covariates**

H1 proposes that participants in the intergroup communication condition will have a lower racial prejudice than those in the intragroup communication condition. This hypothesis was split into three parts because there were three races of peer counselors (Asian, African American, and White) all of whom could appear in intra versus intergroup communication conditions and the scale of racial prejudice was measured for Asian, African American, and White independently.

Model 1 from the PROCESS macro (Hayes, 2018) was used to test H1. The intra/intergroup communication was entered as the independent variable, whether the peer counselor is Asian or not was entered as a moderator using a dummy code (0 = non-Asian, 1= Asian), intergroup prejudice toward Asian people the dependent variable. The results show that intra/intergroup communication did not significantly predict intergroup prejudice toward Asian people (*b* = -.08, *se* = 2.48, *p* = .97). However, this effect was significantly moderated by whether the peer counselor is Asian (*b* = 12.58, *se* = 6.60, *p* = .05), but approached significance in the opposite direction from predictions. The findings demonstrated that participants in the intergroup communication who had an Asian counselor reported significantly higher racial prejudice toward Asians than in either the intragroup communication, or in the intergroup communication when they were assigned a non-Asian counselor.

Second, the intra/intergroup communication was entered as the independent variable, whether the peer counselor is African American or not was entered as a moderator using a dummy code (0 = non-African American, 1= African American), racial prejudice toward African Americans as the dependent variable. The covariates were not significant. The results show that intra/intergroup contact did not significantly predict racial prejudice toward African American people (*b* = 4.23, *se* = 2.72, *p* = .12). However, this effect was significantly moderated by whether the peer counselor is African American or not (*b* = -10.79, *se* = 5.44, *p* = .04).

Third, the intra/intergroup contact condition was entered as the independent variable, whether the peer counselor is White or not was entered as a moderator using a dummy code (0 = non-White, 1= White), racial prejudice toward White people as the dependent variable. The results show that intra/intergroup contact significantly predicted racial prejudice toward White people (*b* = 17.82, *se* = 4.18, *p* < .001). Moreover, this effect was significantly moderated by whether the peer counselor is White or not (*b* = -27.05, *se* = 5.53, *p* < .001).

**H2 Results without Covariates**

H2 predicted that participants in the intragroup communication will have a higher intergroup anxiety than those in the intergroup communication. A one-way ANOVA was used to test H2, in which intra/intergroup communication was entered as the independent variable, and intergroup anxiety as the dependent variable. Intra/intergroup communication did not significantly affect intergroup anxiety, *F*(1, 289) = 2.70, *p* = .10.