Adolescents commonly contend with and navigate sociocultural pressures and structural inequities such as ethnic-racial discrimination that detract youth from reaching their academic potential. Research studies suggest that ethnic-racial socialization, primarily from parents, and promotion of cultural competence, such as ethnic studies curriculum in schools, provide a positive avenue for youths’ academic competence and well-being. However, youth have simultaneous and proximal interactions with multiple socializing agents, including their peers and school. To expand on current research on ethnic-racial socialization, the purpose of this study was to investigate the existence of ethnic-racial socialization patterns across parent, peer, and school sources and to test whether these patterns relate to academic competence in a sample of ethnically diverse youth.