The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between acculturation level and diabetes knowledge. Mexican Americans’ acculturation level may impact their diabetes knowledge and their ability to manage their type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). This study analyzed quantitative data from an existing data set collected for an intervention study. Of the total sample of 72 Mexican Americans with T2DM in Travis County, TX, 68 participated in a baseline survey. Acculturation was measured by the Acculturation Scale for Mexican Americans (Marín & Marín, 1991). Diabetes knowledge was measured by the Spoken Knowledge in Low-Literate Diabetes (SKILLD) questionnaire (Rothman et al., 2005). Analysis revealed that there is a significant difference in total scores of diabetes knowledge between people of high and low acculturation levels. Participants with higher acculturation scores achieved higher scores on the SKILLD questionnaire regarding diabetes knowledge, and those with lower acculturation scores also had lower scores. Acculturation is significantly related to diabetes knowledge and may impact how patients with diabetes manage their condition. Future studies should explore how to overcome language and acculturation discrepancies and increase knowledge level among patients with T2DM.