Among the array of harms plaguing society are the negative consequences associated with drug use, both for drug users and for society. In order to alleviate the damage caused by drug use, “harm reduction” practices should be considered. Largely, in the United States, harm reduction practices have been rejected. Much of this rejection stems from a misunderstanding of what harm reduction is and the ways in which it can be, and has been, successfully implemented. The current study examined changes in attitudes regarding harm reduction after watching an educational video. Participants completed identical pre and posttests immediately before and after viewing an informational video which was approximately five minutes in length and gave information about harm reduction theory and practice. Both pre and posttests contained fifteen statements to be rated on a Likert scale. Statements used were taken from the Harm Reduction Acceptability Scale (HRAS: Goddard, 2003). Finally, participants answered a short demographic survey which covered prior knowledge of harm reduction, personal drug use, drug use among family members, age, race, and religious affiliation. The effect of information on attitudes toward harm reduction programs was assessed. Results showed no effect of information on attitudes, but significant differences across religious denominations.