36% of biology teachers already use alternatives in place of animal dissection.

67% of biology educators are interested in using dissection alternatives.

Results from a nationwide survey of biology students revealed that 2 out of 5 students...
- would prefer using an alternative instead of dissecting animals. Yet less than 5% of students actually request an alternative from their teacher.
- do not know if dissection alternatives are available to them.

Results from a nationwide survey of biology educators revealed that 3 out of 5 teachers...
- have not been notified about whether their state does or does not have a student choice law or policy.
- feel that information about dissection alternatives is not widely disseminated among biology educators.

Although the majority of biology educators have used animal dissection as a teaching tool during past school years, dissection alternatives, ranging from web-based programs to three-dimensional models, offer a number of advantages over traditional dissection:
- Alternatives cost less than animal dissection.
- Students using alternatives perform as well as or better than students using traditional dissection.
- Alternatives save valuable time in preparation and cleanup.
- Students are more willing to complete exercises when using alternatives compared to traditional dissection.
- Teachers and students find that alternatives are user-friendly.
- Alternatives are reusable.
- Alternatives save animal lives.

Does your state have a STUDENT CHOICE LAW OR POLICY?
K-12 students in these states are guaranteed the right to choose not to dissect and to have access to an alternative.

What if your state HAS NO POLICY?
- Visit the Animals in Education section of www.navs.org to learn about how to enact a school student choice policy.
- Contact your state legislators and ask them to propose a student choice law in your state.

The NAVS BioLEAP® program provides information about advances in dissection alternatives, student choice policies, and more. Provide your students with the latest information by visiting www.bioleap.org.