The Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) was developed to enhance the capacity of states to design, implement, and evaluate their own tobacco prevention and control programs. The YTS comprises a state-approved core questionnaire designed to gather data about the use of tobacco products and related risk behaviors among Mississippi public school students. The 2016 Mississippi YTS was completed by 1,606 middle school students in 42 schools and by 2,003 high school students in 45 schools. The overall response rate was 75% in middle school and 78% in high school. The results represent the entire population of public middle and high school students in Mississippi.

**Current E-Cigarette Use**

In Mississippi, 5.9% of middle school students and 10.3% of high school students reported current e-cigarette use (Figure 1).

**Current E-Cigarette Use by Gender**

- In middle school, there was no significant difference by gender in the percentage of current e-cigarette smokers (Figure 2).

- In high school, there was no significant difference by gender in the percentage of current e-cigarette smokers (Figure 2).

**Current E-Cigarette Use by Race**

- In middle school, there was no significant racial difference in the percentage of current e-cigarette smokers (Figure 3).

- In high school, the percentage of current e-cigarette smokers was significantly higher among whites (15.1%) compared to blacks (6.7%) (Figure 3).
Current E-Cigarette Use by Grade Level

- In middle school, there were no significant differences in the percentage of current e-cigarette smokers among different grade levels (Figure 4).
- In high school, there were no significant differences in the percentage of current e-cigarette smokers among different grade levels (Figure 4).

Current E-Cigarette Use by Gender and Race

- In middle school, there were no significant differences by gender and race in the percentage of current e-cigarette smokers (Figure 4).
- In high school, the percentage of current e-cigarette smokers was significantly higher among white males (15.5%) and white females (14.7%) compared to the black females (4.9%) (Figure 4).

Tobacco use comparison

In middle school and high school, there was no significant difference by tobacco product use (Figure 6).

Notes

(1) Students were considered current e-cigarette users if they had smoked e-cigarettes on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey.

(2) The difference between two estimates is considered statistically significant (also stated as “significantly higher/lower” or “significant” in this fact sheet) if their 95% confidence intervals do not overlap.