What is a JUUL?

The term “electronic cigarettes” covers a wide variety of products now on the market, from those that look like cigarettes or pens to somewhat larger products like “personal vaporizers” and “tank systems.” Instead of burning tobacco, e-cigarettes most often use a battery-powered coil to turn a liquid solution into an aerosol that is inhaled by the user. One e-cigarette device, called a JUUL, has become increasingly popular since its launch in 2015.

JUUL Labs produces the JUUL device and JUUL pods, which are inserted into the JUUL device. In appearance, the JUUL device looks quite similar to a USB flash drive, and can in fact be charged in the USB port of a computer. According to JUUL Labs, all JUUL pods contain flavorings and 0.7mL e-liquid with 5% nicotine by weight*, which they claim to be the equivalent amount of nicotine as a pack of cigarettes, or 200 puffs. JUUL pods come in eight flavors: Mango, Fruit, Cucumber, Creme, Mint, Menthol, Virginia Tobacco and Classic Tobacco. Other companies manufacture “JUUL-compatible” pods in additional flavors; for example, the website Eonsmoke sells JUUL-compatible pods in Blueberry, Silky Strawberry, Mango, Cool Mint, Watermelon, Tobacco, and Caffé Latte flavors. There are also companies that produce JUUL “wraps” or “skins,” decals that wrap around the JUUL device and allow JUUL users to customize their device with unique colors and patterns (and may be an appealing way for younger users to disguise their device).

According to data from Wells Fargo, JUUL’s popularity has grown dramatically in the last year, with unit sales increasing more than 600 percent in 2017. In mid-2016, dollar sales share for JUUL products was less than 5 percent, the lowest compared to products sold by the main companies in Nielsen-tracked channels. But by the end of 2017, JUUL sales had surpassed all other companies’ products (see adjacent graph). As a result, JUUL is now more popular than the e-cigarette brands manufactured by the major tobacco companies (blu, Vuse). According to the most recent data from Wells Fargo, JUUL sales currently represent three-quarters of the market share. In December 2018, Altria announced that it was purchasing a 35%

* Virginia Tobacco and Mint flavors are also sold in 3% nicotine strength varieties.
† Tracked data includes mass channel and convenience stores; does not include online sales or sales from tobacco and vape shops.
percent share in JUUL Labs for $12.8 billion and valued the company at $38 billion.\(^5\) As JUUL has surged in popularity, other companies have sought to mimic JUUL’s sleek design and pod-based system, with new devices such as MLV’s PHIX, Mylé Vapor’s Mylé, Altria’s Markten Elite, Reynolds’ Vuse Solo, and ITG Brands’ myblu.\(^6\)

**JUUL Use among Youth and Young Adults**

In December 2018, the Surgeon General issued an advisory on e-cigarette use among youth, declaring the growing problem an epidemic.\(^7\) According to the National Youth Tobacco Survey, 20.8 percent of high school students and 4.9 percent of middle school students—over 3.6 million youth—were current e-cigarette users in 2018. From 2017 to 2018, e-cigarette use increased by an alarming 78 percent for high schoolers and 48 percent for middle schoolers. According to the CDC, “The rise in e-cigarette use during 2017-2018 is likely because of the recent popularity of e-cigarettes shaped like a USB flash drive, such as JUUL; these products can be used discreetly, have a high nicotine content, and come in flavors that appeal to youths.”\(^8\) A study from Truth Initiative found that a quarter of youth and young adult JUUL users don’t refer to JUUL use as “e-cigarette use” or “vaping,” but rather as “JUULing.”\(^9\) Therefore, it is possible that existing surveys still may not be capturing the full spectrum of youth e-cigarette use.

News articles, letters from school officials, and anecdotal evidence indicate that JUUL has gained popularity among youth and young adults across the country, from middle schools to college campuses. A 2018 study found that nearly one-fifth of youth (ages 12-17) surveyed reported having seen JUUL used in their school.\(^10\) News stories attribute JUUL’s sleek and discreet design to its appeal among this population. For example:

“High school and college students are rushing to retailers to buy the product because its discreet design makes it easy to hide from parents and teachers while also giving the user a big hit of nicotine. Some students have bragged on social media of using the JUUL in class, even though e-cigarettes are banned indoors at most schools.” — Pittsburgh Post-Gazette\(^11\)

“An editor for New York University’s student newspaper documented JUUL’s rising on-campus popularity, even in dorm rooms. A student newspaper at the University of Illinois called JUUL a "new epidemic is sweeping across campus." And in suburban D.C., a high school's principal took doors off its bathroom stalls to keep students from using drugs inside —namely JUUL." — USA Today\(^12\)

“One reason JUUL and vape pens are so popular among teens currently might be that they can be used indoors without attracting unwanted attention or creating a stench…On Twitter, teens post about their usage in school. The most brazen of them fire up their e-cigarettes while their teachers’ backs are turned.” — NPR\(^13\)

The availability of flavors may also contribute to JUUL’s popularity among youth. A 2013-2014 national survey found that 81 percent of youth aged 12-17 who had ever used e-cigarettes had used a flavored e-cigarette the first time they tried the product, and that 85.3 percent of current youth e-cigarette users had used a flavored e-cigarette in the past month. Moreover, 81.5 percent of current youth e-cigarette users said they used e-cigarettes “because they come in flavors I like.”\(^14\) More recent data also found that the vast majority of youth e-cigarette users had used flavored products.\(^15\) In addition, current use of menthol or mint flavored e-cigarettes among high school e-cigarette users increased from 42.3 percent in 2017 to 51.2 percent in 2018.\(^16\)

**Health Concerns and JUUL**

The number of youth using e-cigarettes, including JUUL, is alarming and raises serious concerns that e-cigarettes could be an entryway to nicotine addiction and use of regular cigarettes for some kids. Though there is insufficient research on the long-term effects of using e-cigarettes in general, and certainly not specific to JUUL, the use of such products still raises concerns because they contain nicotine. The company claims that the nicotine in JUUL is from “nicotine salts found in leaf tobacco, rather than free-base nicotine,” which they claim “accommodate cigarette-like strength nicotine levels.”\(^17\) According to a
2018 Surgeon General advisory on e-cigarette use among youth, nicotine salts allow users to inhale high levels of nicotine more easily and with less irritation than e-cigarettes that use free-base nicotine. As a result, it could be easier for young people to initiate the use of nicotine with these products.\(^{18}\)

While it is still an open scientific question whether e-cigarettes might be able to help adult smokers give up cigarettes, kids should not be using any tobacco product, including e-cigarettes. Nicotine is a highly addictive drug that can have lasting damaging effects on adolescent brain development.\(^{19}\) Nicotine also impacts the cardiovascular system.\(^{20}\) The Surgeon General concluded that, "The use of products containing nicotine poses dangers to youth, pregnant women, and fetuses. The use of products containing nicotine in any form among youth, including in e-cigarettes, is unsafe."\(^{21}\) Educating youth about the dangers of JUUL and nicotine use is critical because a study from Truth Initiative found that 63 percent of 15-24 year old JUUL users did not know the product always contains nicotine (all pods sold from JUUL do contain nicotine).\(^{22}\)

The Surgeon General found that while more research is needed, evidence from several longitudinal studies suggests that e-cigarette use is “strongly associated” with the use of other tobacco products among youth and young adults, including conventional cigarettes.\(^{23}\) The National Academy of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine (formerly the Institute of Medicine) also concluded in its 2018 report that, “There is substantial evidence that e-cigarette use increases risk of ever using combustible tobacco cigarettes among youth and young adults.”\(^{24}\)

**Marketing and Accessibility of JUUL**

When JUUL was first launched in 2015, the company used colorful, eye-catching designs and youth-oriented imagery and themes, such as young people dancing and using JUUL. JUUL’s original marketing campaign included billboards, YouTube videos, advertising in Vice Magazine, launch parties and a sampling tour.

More recently, JUUL has updated its marketing code\(^ {25}\) with the purported goal of limiting youth exposure to its advertising. In reaction to criticism of its social media marketing, in June 2018 JUUL announced a new social media policy that would no longer use models on those platforms, but instead would feature former smokers who switched to JUUL.\(^ {26}\) Its previous marketing materials had focused primarily on its popular flavors and on messaging that encouraged smokers to “make the satisfying switch.”

However, social media had already launched and fueled JUUL’s popularity, with lasting effects. A study analyzing JUUL marketing noted that JUUL was one of the first major e-cigarette brands to rely heavily on social media to market and promote its products. The study found that JUUL’s initial marketing expenditures in traditional channels were modest compared to competing brands, and that these expenditures decreased as the brand increased content and received more promotion on social media channels like Instagram and Twitter.\(^ {27}\) While JUUL instituted age restrictions on its Instagram account, its Twitter account was not yet age restricted but contained similar content. A recent study has shown that adolescents do follow JUUL’s Twitter account and have re-tweeted content.\(^ {28}\) Additionally, user-generated posts that tag (e.g., #JUULvapor, #doit4JUUL) and feature JUUL have not had any
restrictions. These kinds of social media posts can increase exposure to pro-e-cigarette imagery and messaging, by making JUUL use look cool and rebellious.

In April 2018, the FDA sent an official request for information to JUUL Labs to obtain more information about the youth appeal of the product, including the company’s marketing practices. FDA later called on JUUL and other major e-cigarette makers to develop “robust plans on how they’ll convincingly address the widespread use of their products by minors.” As part of its response to FDA, in November 2018 JUUL announced the suspension of its official social media accounts on Instagram and Facebook, and limits on its Twitter posts to “non-promotional communications only,” as well as age-restricting its Twitter account. In this same announcement, JUUL noted its coordination with the major social media platforms to attempt to “police” content and “remove youth-oriented social media content from third-parties or users.”

JUUL devices and JUULpods are available for sale on JUUL’s website and other online retailers as well as in convenience stores, vape shops, and tobacco retailers. To access JUUL’s website, users must indicate that they are 21 or older by simply clicking on a button, but JUUL asserts that it uses stricter age verification processes (21+) for online purchases. FDA law prohibits sales of e-cigarettes to those under age 18 and some state and local laws have higher minimum age-of-sale laws. Youth have been obtaining JUUL products from social sources who may be over age 18, online or in-person from retailers that are not in compliance with state or federal law, or from online resellers like ebay and Craigslist that have no age verification. A 2018 study found that among surveyed youth JUUL users (ages 12-17), three-quarters had purchased a JUUL device from a retail store and half had gotten JUUL from a social source. In April 2018, the FDA sent warning letters to 40 retailers across the country for illegally selling JUUL products to minors. JUUL touted that the December 2018 investment by Altria will improve the products’ distribution to and presence in retail stores, as well as “expand its reach.”

Though the up-front cost of the device is high (a JUUL starter kit, which includes the device, charger and 4 JUULpods of various flavors, is $49.99 on the JUUL website), advocates have shared stories of kids pooling together money to share a device and sell “hits” from the device to recoup the cost. In addition, JUUL products are sometimes offered for a much lower price with promotions at retail locations.

As part of its November 2018 response to FDA, JUUL announced that it planned to take several voluntary actions, including limiting sales of its flavored refill pods (except for mint, menthol, and tobacco) exclusively to its website instead of retail stores; limiting purchases from its website to prevent bulk purchases; enhancing its online age-verification system for purchases; and enforcement against unauthorized online sales, including third-party sales. FDA has since proposed to restrict sales of all flavored e-cigarettes (except for tobacco, mint, and menthol flavors) to age-restricted retail stores and require more effective age-verification processes for online sales.

† ebay policy prohibits sale of tobacco products; however, JUUL products have been found for sale on the website under other categories such as electronics, with product listings that neglect to use the terms “tobacco” and/or “nicotine.” In April 2018, FDA contacted ebay regarding these violations and ebay has worked to remove JUUL listings and implement measures to prevent new JUUL listings (although some JUUL products are still available on ebay).
Saying that more needs to be done to reverse the epidemic of youth e-cigarette use, public health groups have called on FDA to go further, including implementing marketing restrictions and stopping the sales of all flavored e-cigarette products that have not been subject to public health review by the FDA as the law requires.37

Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, December 20, 2018 / Laura Bach

JUUL and Youth


29 FDA Center for Tobacco Products, “Statement from FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb, M.D., on new enforcement actions and a Youth Tobacco Prevention Plan to stop youth use of, and access to, JUUL and other e-cigarettes,” April 24, 2018, [https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm605432.htm](https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm605432.htm).

30 FDA Center for Tobacco Products, “Statement from FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb, M.D., on new steps to address epidemic of youth e-cigarette use,” September 12, 2018, [https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm620185.htm](https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm620185.htm).


36 FDA Center for Tobacco Products, “Statement from FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb, M.D., on proposed new steps to protect youth by preventing access to flavored tobacco products and banning menthol in cigarettes,” November 15, 2018, [https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm625884.htm](https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm625884.htm).