



Introduction

- Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) pose uncertain risks of health harm and addiction and are associated with subsequent initiation of harmful, combustible tobacco use.
- JUUL is a pod-type e-cigarette that has quickly dominated over 75% of the U.S. ecigarette market, is the most widely marketed e-cigarette product, and uses nicotine salts that are more addictive than free-base nicotine formulations found in other ecigarettes.
- There is limited research on demographic correlates and young adults' reasons for JUUL interest and use, risk perceptions and beliefs, and use intentions and motivation to quit.

Goals & Objectives

- To examine young adults' underlying reasons for interest and use of JUUL and their risk perceptions and beliefs that can be targeted in public education messaging about JUUL.
- As an initial step, we examined associations between demographics and cigarette smoking status with JUUL awareness and use among U.S. young adults aged 18 to 30 years.

Methods

Study Procedures

• 332 U.S. young adults age 18 to 30 years were recruited online using Amazon Mechanical Turk in June 2018.

Self-report Measures

- **Demographics:** age, gender, race, household income, and education.
- **Cigarette smoking status:** two valid questions assessing those who have smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now currently smoke "every day" and "some days".
- JUUL awareness and use: single item, "Before today, have you ever heard of or used JUUL vapor products?" Response options included I have never heard of this product; I have heard of this product, but never used it; I have used this product, but not within the past 30 days; I have used this product in the past 30 days. Response options recoded as I have never heard of this product; I have heard of this product but never used it; I have used this product.

Statistical Analyses

• We used bivariate tests to examine associations between demographics and cigarette smoking status with JUUL awareness and use.

Examining JUUL Awareness, Interest, and Use among U.S. Young Adults: **Evidence to inform Risk Communication Messaging**

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Results								
Table 1. Participant Char		Table 2. JUU	Table 2. JUUL Awareness and Use by Demographics					
Demographics	N (%)	M (SD)	JUUL					
Age Gender Male	208 (60.1)	26.2 (2.9)			Never heard	Aware	Used	Total
Female Race	124 (35.8)			White	130 (55.6)	75 (32.1)	29 (12.4)	234 (71.1)
White Non-white	235 (67.9) 96 (27.7)		Race	Non-white	34 (35.8)	33 (34.7)	28 (29.5)	95 (28.9)
Household Income <\$50,000 \$50,000 - \$75,000	182 (52.6) 102 (29.5) 48 (13.9)			Total	164 (49.8)	108 (32.8)	57 (17.3)	329 (100.0)**
 > \$75,000 Education ≤ High school College students 	41 (11.8) 96 (27.7)			≤ High school	23 (56.1)	16 (39.0)	2 (4.9)	41 (12.5)
Some college College graduates	66 (19.1) 128 (37.0)		Education	College students	36 (37.9)	34 (35.8)	25 (26.3)	95 (28.9)
Cigarette Smoking Status Smokers Non-smokers	199 (57.5) 147 (47.2)			Some college	41 (62.1)	14 (21.2)	11 (16.7)	66 (20.0)
JUUL Awareness and Use Never heard	166 (48.0)			College graduates	64 (50.4)	44 (34.6)	19 (15.0)	127 (38.6)
Aware, but never used Used	108 (31.2) 58 (16.8)			Total	164 (49.8)	108 (32.8)	57 (17.3)	329 (100.0)*
 Despite similar proportion (white 32%; non-white 35) 	-							
non-white young adults (Comparison to white your	30%) had used JUUL in ng adults (12%).		Cigarette Smoking Status	Non- smokers	90 (63.8)	41 (29.1)	10 (7.1)	141 (42.5)
• JUUL use varied with 26%				Smokers	76 (39.8)	67 (35.1)	48 (25.1)	191 (57.5)
college students, 15% of those with some college of	000			Total	166 (50.0)	108 (32.5)	58 (17.5)	332 (100.00)**
with ≤ high school educat			Note: Some Total Ns do not sum to total sample N due to sporadic missing data (< 5% for any given variable).					
 About 7% of non-smokers comparison to 25% of sm 		JUL in	* Indicates statistically significant associations, $p < .01$					

- comparison to 25% of smokers.

- and addiction risks.
- cigarette products.

Reculte

** Indicates statistically significant associations, p < .001

Conclusions & Future Directions

These initial findings will inform an observational study to examine reasons for JUUL interest and use, risk perceptions and beliefs, use intentions and motivation to quit among U.S. young adults age 18 to 30 years.

• Findings from the observational study will then inform the development and testing of public education messages communicating JUUL's harm

• This overall study will provide optimal messaging targets for public education interventions targeting JUUL use and use of other similar electronic

