

Sociodemographic **D-soc** correlates of **R-rel** intention to quit smoking for good among **U.S. L-loc** adult **D-age** menthol **C-flv** and non-menthol **C-flv** smokers: Evidence from the 2013–2014 **B-tme** National Adult Tobacco Survey **M-dat**. First Paragraph: Menthol **C-flv** and non-menthol **C-flv** cigarette smoking **B-use** is associated with **R-rel** smoking-related diseases (i.e. lung cancer **B-hlt**, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease **B-hlt**, heart disease **B-hlt**) and premature death¹. While the overall prevalence **B-prv** in cigarette smoking **B-use** has decreased since the mid-20th century, the proportion of menthol **C-flv** cigarette **T-com** smokers has increased in recent years^{2,3}. Notably, sociodemographic **D-soc** disparities in menthol **C-flv** cigarette smoking **B-use** persist in the **U.S.3 L-loc**. A higher prevalence **B-prv** of menthol **C-flv** cigarette smoking **B-use** has been documented among vulnerable groups, including Black/ African Americans **D-rac**, women **D-gen**, young adults **D-age**, and lesbian **D-sxo**, gay **D-sxo**, bisexual **D-sxo**, and transgender **D-gen** individuals^{4,5}. Such disparities are due, in part, to the targeted marketing of menthol **C-flv** cigarettes **T-com** by the tobacco industry^{6,7}. Moreover, menthol **C-flv** cigarettes **T-com** appeal **B-pcp** more **R-rel** to novice smokers, and evidence⁸⁻¹⁰ indicates that the flavor **C-flv** and cooling sensations of menthol **C-flv** mask the harshness of inhaling cigarette **T-com** smoke and help to facilitate smoking initiation **B-use** and nicotine **C-chm** dependence.nan