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Title: Smoking rate in 12-15 years old Parisian school is sensitive to political decisions

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Body: The first cancer plan was launched with force, funded and followed with a strong commitment by the head of state. The second cancer plan included only limited measures against smoking and was accompanied by the cessation of funding and lack of control. Methods: The cross-sectional survey conducted annually PST on 2% of students per class randomly and distributed and collected with the help of the Rector of the Academy of Paris gives an image of smoking among college students, we compare the rate of smoking daily among college students (12-15 years) the 2 years preceding each of the plans (2000-2001 and 2006-2007) in the second and third years of each of the two plans (2010-2011 and 2004 -2005). Results: Half the leading cancer plan has helped lower smoking rate of 12.0% to 5.8% (13.6% to 5.7% in girls and 10.3% to 5.9% in boys) to 52% of relative decline. For the entire foreground is the relative decline of 73% with a rate of smoking at the end of plan by 3.2%.

The first phase of second cancer plan has had the opposite effect with a rise in smoking rates by 3.7% to 4.5% for females and 2.6 to 3%, 8% for boys is a relative rise 29% and smoking rates by 4.1%. Conclusions: A few years apart national tobacco policies can make the best and the worst. Abandoning teenagers recently at their smoking policies hamper the future of a generation, and cutting back the significant benefits of the first cancer plan.