Based on the de-identified individual-participants data from 11 prospective cohort studies, the Lung Cancer Calcium Intake Pooling Project Investigators used a Cox proportional hazard model to estimate multivariable-adjusted hazard ratios. Physical activity even engaged before cancer diagnosis may improve lung cancer survival, especially for localized and regional lung cancer cases. Adherence to the physical activity guidelines, including moderate and vigorous physical activity, can confer beneficial effects on lung cancer survival, especially for localized and regional lung cancer cases. Total metabolic equivalent hours per week (MET-h/week) measured by using accelerometers were used to evaluate the potential effect of pre-diagnostic LTPA on lung cancer survival. The results showed that higher levels of physical activity were associated with lower risk of lung cancer death, especially for localized and regional lung cancer cases. The results were adjusted for age, sex, smoking status, smoking pack-years, race, education, alcohol consumption, history of diabetes, hormone therapy in women, and histological type, tumor stage, and grade of lung cancer; and stratified by cohort, year of lung cancer diagnosis, and time interval from LTPA assessment to lung cancer diagnosis.