GLOBAL LUNG CANCER COALITION

France briefing:
Symptom awareness, attitudes to lung cancer and views on screening
Findings from a global survey

Overview

The Global Lung Cancer Coalition (GLCC) is a partnership of 44 patient organisations across 32 nations / territories, working to improve lung cancer awareness, reduce stigma and improve outcomes.

The GLCC Patient Charter asserts that all people with lung cancer have the right to dignity, respect, quality care, informed decision making, privacy and freedom from blame and stigma.

Public perceptions can significantly affect these rights. Stigma and low symptom awareness may delay help-seeking and diagnosis, making it important to understand attitudes towards lung cancer.

In 2026, the GLCC conducted a global study to explore public attitudes to lung cancer, awareness of symptoms and views on screening. The research builds on studies undertaken in 2010, 2013, 2017 and 2023.

The GLCC is calling on governments and health systems across the world to:

- Increase recognition of lung cancer symptoms through targeted public awareness campaigns
- Challenge stigma and misconceptions through evidence-based awareness initiatives
- Implement national lung cancer screening programmes to support earlier detection and treatment
- Ensure equitable access to screening, diagnosis and care for all people affected by lung cancer

This briefing sets out the key findings from France in 2026 and how they compare with other countries included in the survey. The results highlight three key themes:

- **Awareness of lung cancer symptoms** is relatively low, with more than a third of respondents unable to identify any symptoms.
- **Levels of stigma** towards people with lung cancer are among the lowest recorded in the survey, with around a quarter of respondents reporting less sympathy for people with lung cancer than for those with other types of cancer.
- **Public support for lung cancer screening** remains very strong, with more than eight in ten respondents supporting a national screening programme, reflecting broad backing for efforts to improve earlier diagnosis and build on France's experience of piloting lung cancer screening among high-risk populations.

Key findings: France (2026)

Symptom recognition

- More than a **third** of people responding to the survey (**37%**) could not name any symptoms of lung cancer. This places France among the countries with lower levels of symptom recognition, highlighting that a substantial proportion of the public still lacks awareness of potential warning signs.
- Men were more likely than women to report not knowing any symptoms (**42.9% vs. 32.8%**).
- Lack of symptom awareness was highest among **18-24 year-olds** (**40.4%**), compared with **33%** among those **aged 35-44.**
- People who had never smoked were more likely than people who currently smoke or have smoked in the past to report not knowing any symptoms (**40.5% vs. 34.4%**).

Attitudes towards lung cancer

- Around a **quarter** of people (**25.9%**) agreed they had less sympathy for people with lung cancer than other cancers, down substantially from **36%** in **2023**. This is well below the **global average** (**39.2%**), placing France among the countries with the lowest reported levels of lung cancer stigma.
- Men were more likely than women to hold this view (**31.1% vs. 22.2%**).
- People **aged 55 and over** were least likely to agree with the statement (**22.2%**), compared with **34.2%** of those **aged 25-34**.
- People who currently smoke or have smoked in the past were slightly less sympathetic than people who have never smoked (**26.5% vs. 24.9%** agreeing they had less sympathy).

Views on lung cancer screening

- More than **eight in ten** people (**81.2%**) supported a national lung cancer screening programme. This is higher than in **2023** (**77.4%**), with public support remaining overwhelmingly strong.
- Women were more supportive than men (**83.2% vs. 78.3%**).
- Support increased with age, from **72.3%** among **18–24 year-olds** to **85.9%** among those **aged 55 and over.**
- People who currently smoke or have smoked in the past were more supportive than people who have never smoked (**83.7% vs. 78%**).

Methodology

The GLCC commissioned the market research agency Censuswide to undertake an online survey of adults across 32 countries between 17 March 2026 – 24 March 2026. The survey samples included 1,000 adults from France and data was weighted using age, gender and region to produce a representative sample in each country. Respondents were asked the following questions:

- Q1. There are many warning signs and symptoms of lung cancer. Please list as many symptoms of lung cancer as you can think of [a tick box was provided for 'Don't know'].
- Q2. Lung cancer is mainly caused by smoking cigarettes and other tobacco products. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have less sympathy for people with lung cancer than for other types of cancer.
- Q3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: There should be a national lung cancer screening programme to help people with lung cancer get diagnosed early.

Further analysis

Symptom recognition

Raising awareness of lung cancer symptoms is vital as earlier diagnosis improves treatment outcomes.

In 2026, 37% of people in France said they did not know any symptoms of lung cancer, underlining the continued need for public awareness campaigns. Among those who could identify symptoms, responses were concentrated around the most common warning signs, particularly persistent coughs, difficulty breathing and shortness of breath. Coughing up blood and persistent tiredness were also identified, but less frequently. Awareness of other recognised symptoms, including unexplained weight loss, loss of appetite and recurrent chest infections, appeared to be substantially lower, suggesting public understanding remains focused on the most prominent respiratory symptoms of lung cancer.

France compares less favourably with many other countries in the survey, with a relatively high proportion of people unable to identify symptoms. Awareness therefore remains far from universal, highlighting opportunities to further improve public understanding of lung cancer symptoms.

Chart 1. Percentage of respondents who indicated they did not know any symptoms, by country

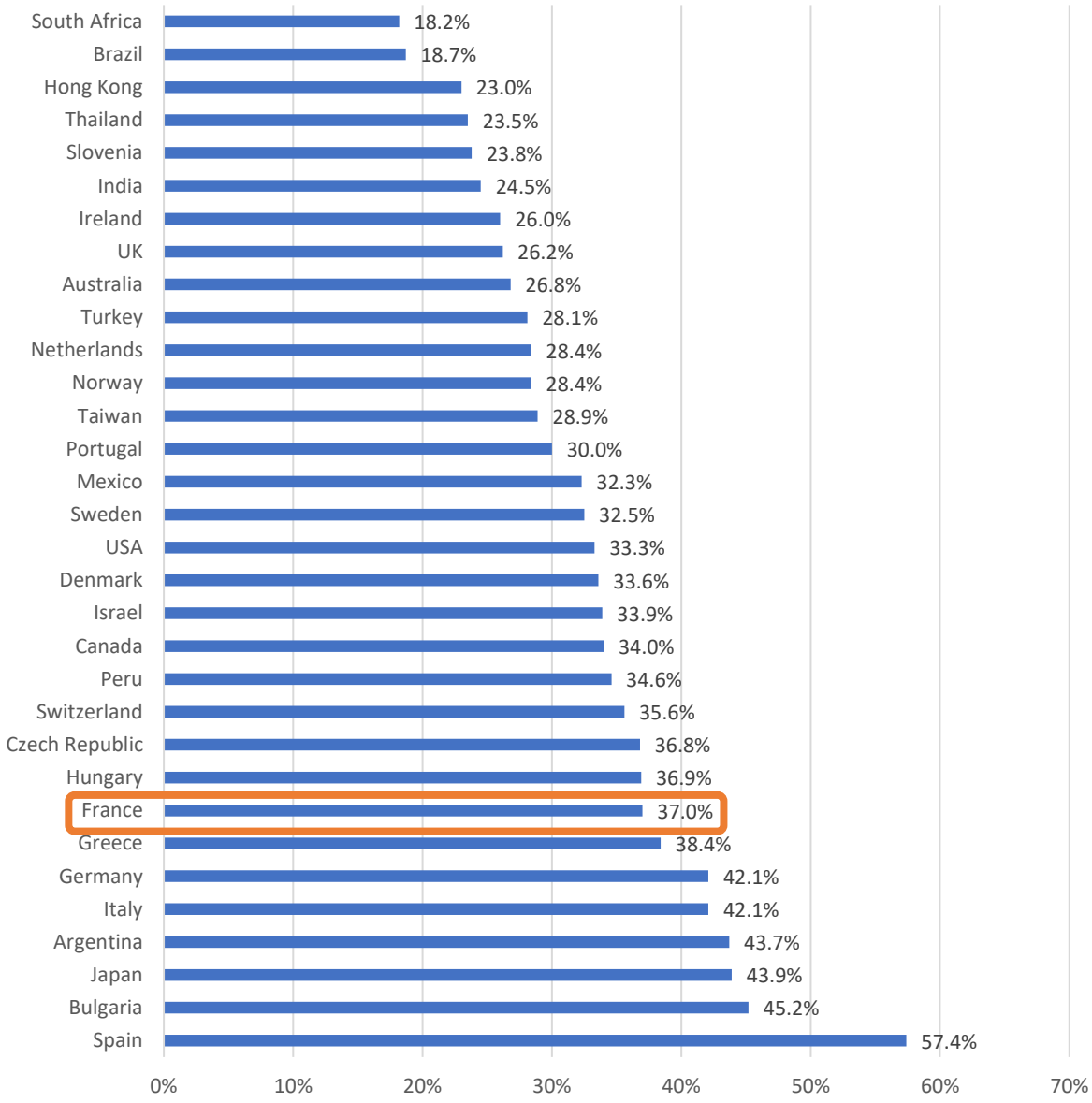


Chart 2. Percentage of respondents in France who indicated they did not know any symptoms, by age

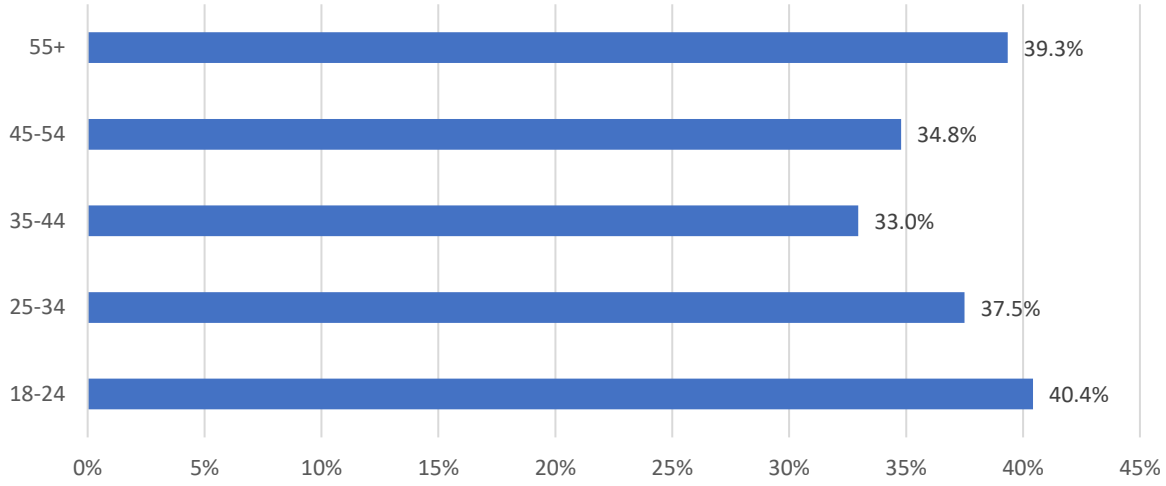
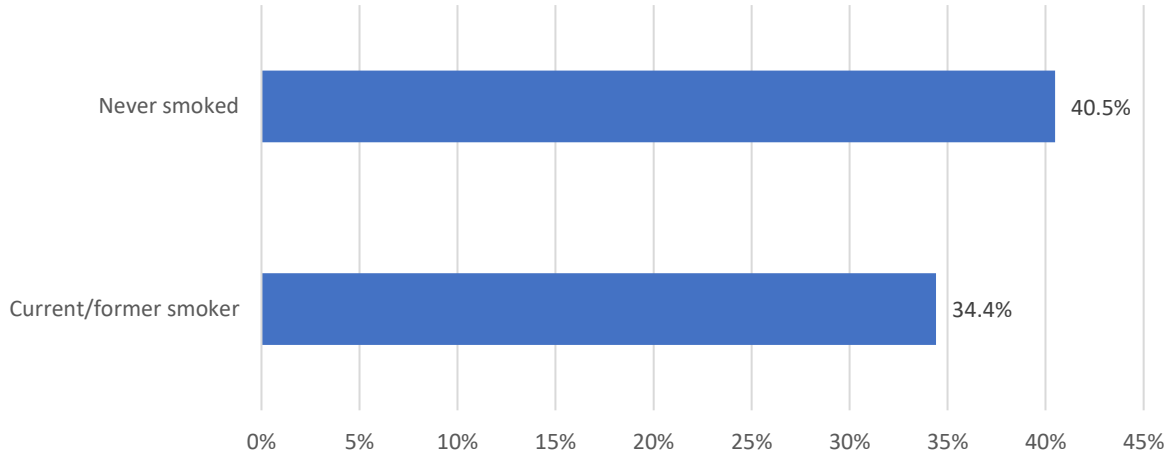


Chart 3. Percentage of respondents in France who indicated they did not know any symptoms, by smoking status



Attitudes towards lung cancer

Around 60-70% of lung cancer cases are linked to smoking, which can contribute to stigma and blame associated with the disease.[1] This is concerning because lung cancer can affect people regardless of smoking history, while stigma and misconceptions may discourage some individuals from seeking medical advice when symptoms first appear. The GLCC believes that everyone living with lung cancer deserves access to high-quality treatment and care, regardless of the cause of their cancer.

In France, 25.9% of respondents agreed with the statement that they have less sympathy for people with lung cancer than for other types of cancer, down substantially from 36% in 2023. This is well below the global average (39.2%), and places France among the countries with the lowest levels of reported stigma in the survey. However, around one in four respondents still expressed this view, highlighting the continued importance of challenging stigma surrounding lung cancer.

[1] World Health Organization (2026) *Lung cancer*. Available at: https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/lung-cancer (Accessed: 11 August 2026)

Chart 4. Percentage of respondents who agree with the statement they have less sympathy for people with lung cancer than for other types of cancer, by country

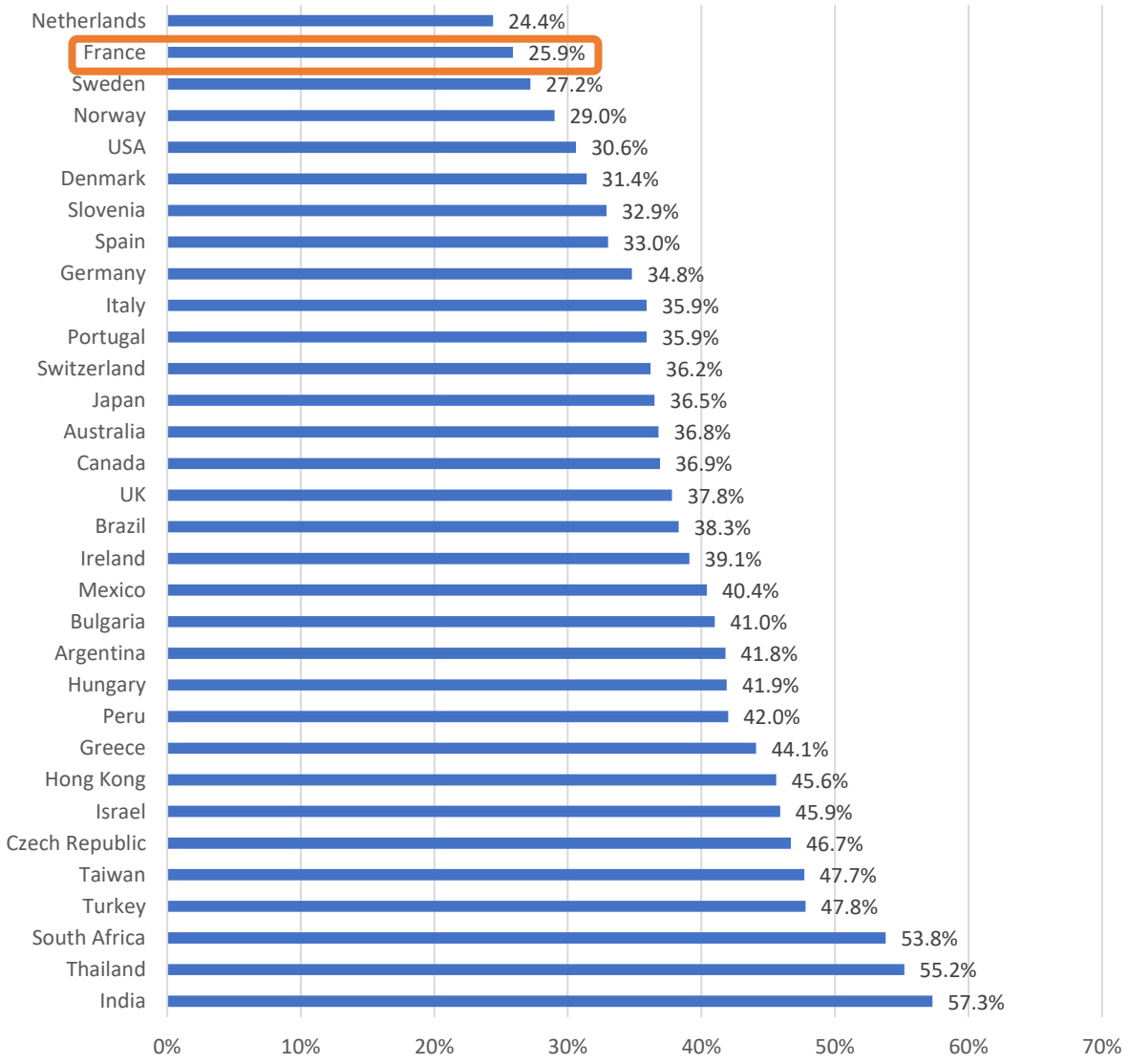


Chart 5. Percentage of respondents in France who agree with the statement they have less sympathy for people with lung cancer than for other types of cancer, by age

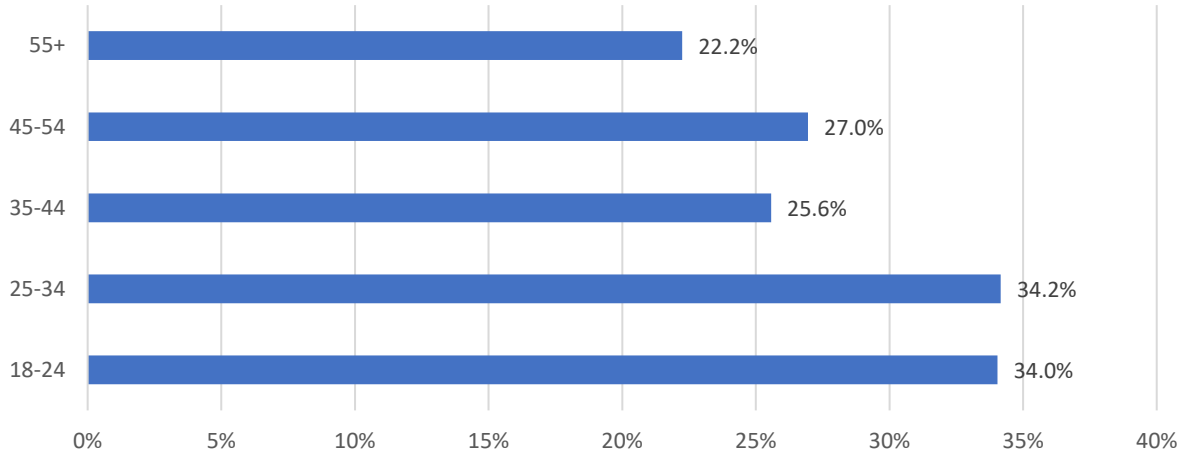
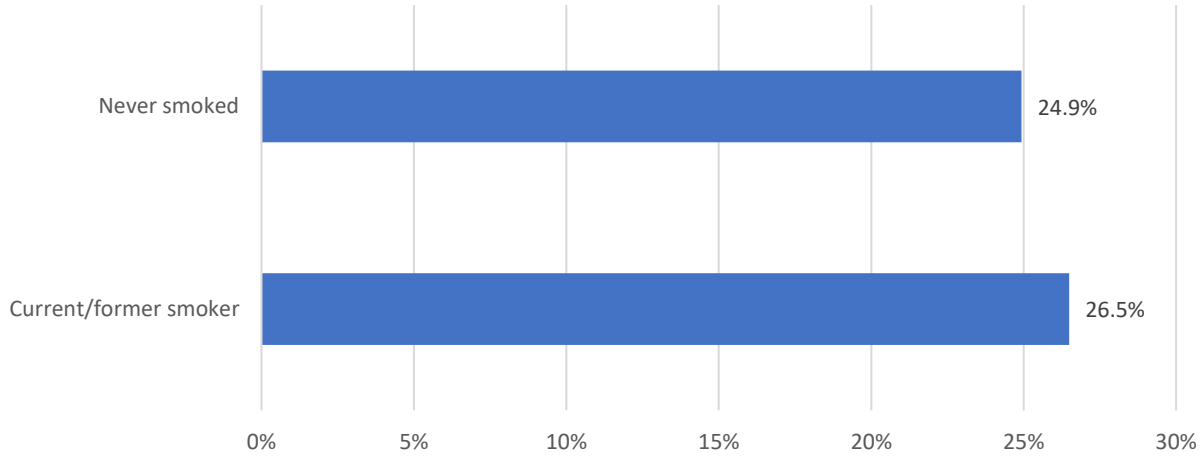


Chart 6. Percentage of respondents in France who agree with the statement they have less sympathy for people with lung cancer than for other types of cancer, by smoking status



Views on lung cancer screening

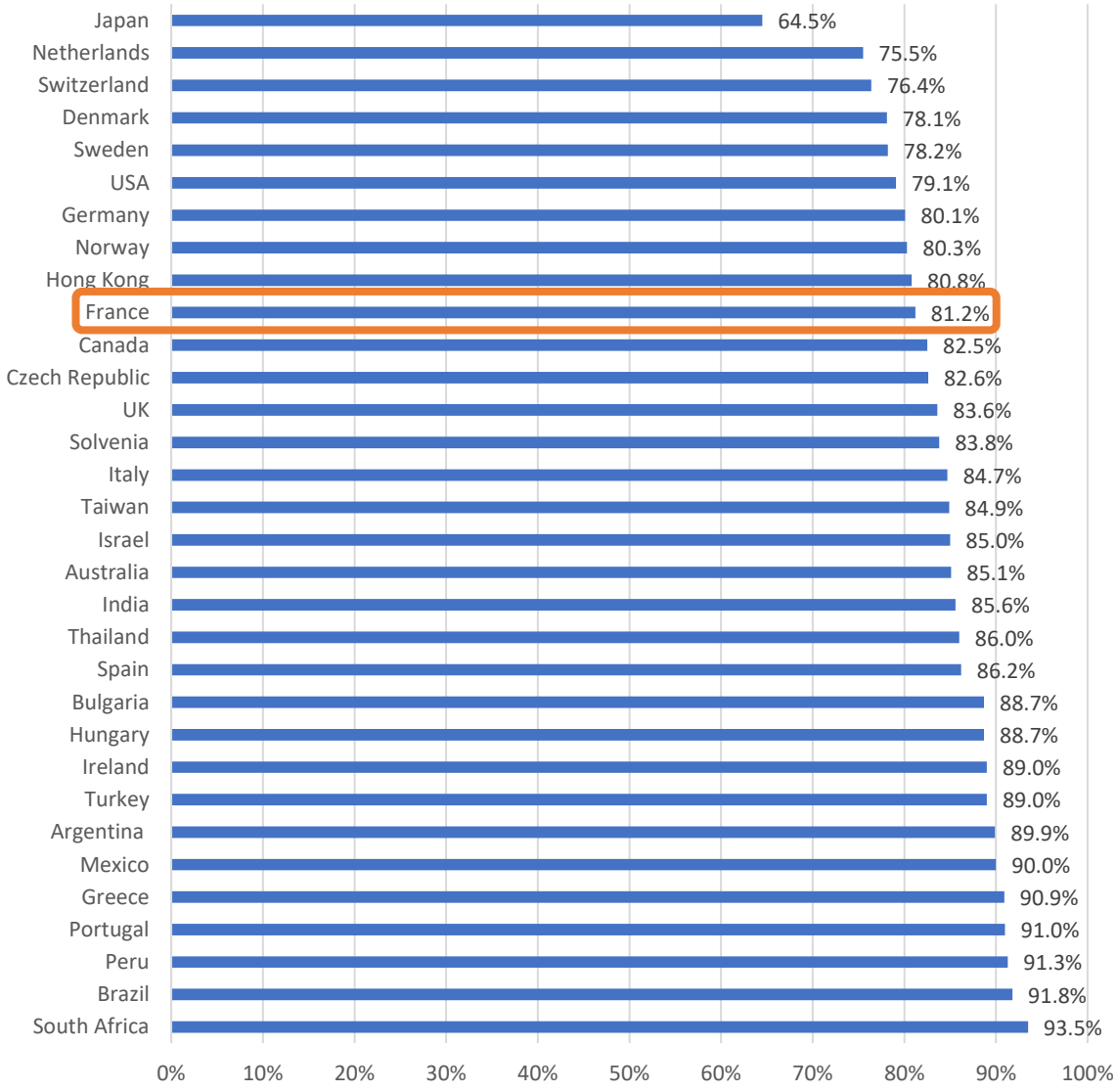
A national lung cancer screening programme is a key measure to reduce the substantial burden that lung cancer places on individuals, families and healthcare systems. Lung cancer screening using low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) can save lives by detecting the disease at an earlier, more treatable stage. A large clinical trial found that LDCT screening reduced lung cancer mortality by 24% in men and 33% in women after 10 years of follow-up compared with no screening.[2]

Support for lung cancer screening remains very strong in France with 81.2% of respondents agreeing that there should be a national screening programme to help people with lung cancer get diagnosed early. This represents an increase from 77.4% in 2023, with more than four in five people now backing screening. However, despite strong support, France ranks below the average across surveyed countries.

[2] de Koning, H.J., van der Aalst, C.M., de Jong, P.A. *et al.* (2020) 'Reduced Lung-Cancer Mortality with Volume CT Screening in a Randomized Trial', *New England Journal of Medicine*, 382(6), pp. 503-513. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1911793

France has undertaken a pilot programme to assess the feasibility of implementing national lung cancer screening among people at high risk of the disease.[3] Building on the experience of the pilot programme, there is an opportunity to consider how access to lung cancer screening could be expanded to support earlier detection and improve outcomes for people at high risk of the disease.

Chart 7. Percentage of respondents who agree there should be a national lung cancer screening programme to help people with lung cancer get diagnosed early, by country



[3] RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE (2026) 'Early detection program for lung cancer rolled out in selected regions '. Available at: https://www.service-public.gouv.fr/particuliers/actualites/A18960?lang=en

Chart 8. Percentage of respondents in France who agree there should be a national lung cancer screening programme to help people with lung cancer get diagnosed early, by age

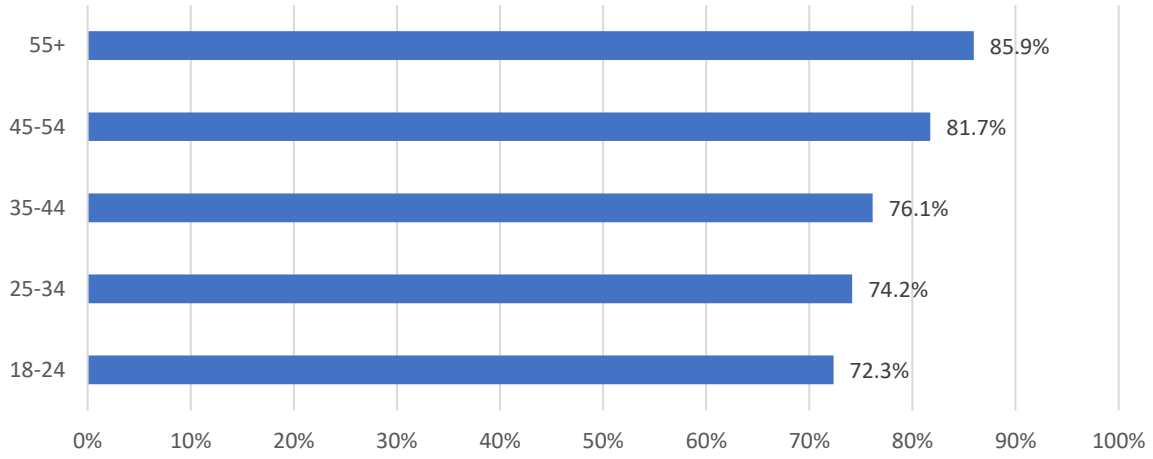
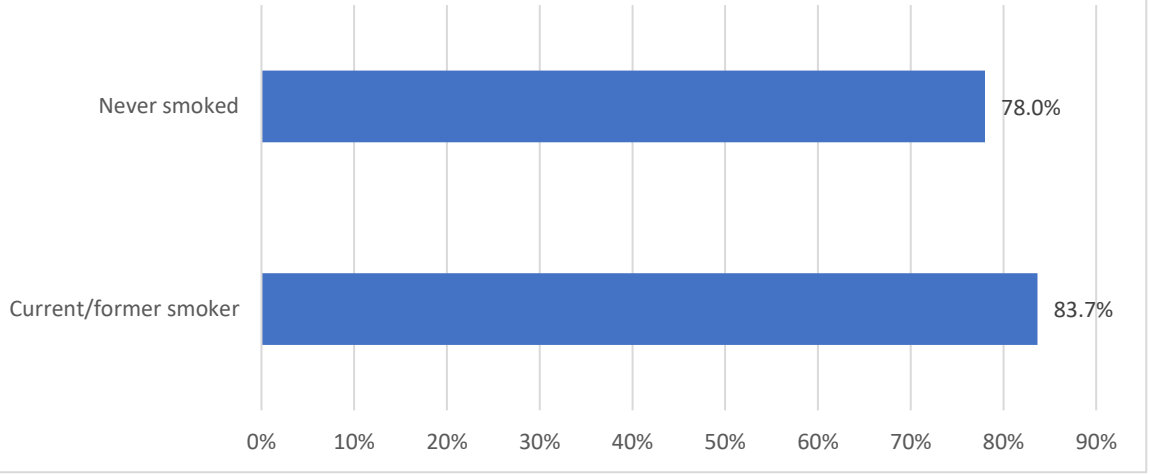


Chart 9. Percentage of respondents in France who agree there should be a national lung cancer screening programme to help people with lung cancer get diagnosed early, by smoking status



Conclusion

The 2026 findings show that, while France records relatively low levels of lung cancer stigma and public support for screening remains strong, important challenges remain. Awareness of lung cancer symptoms remains relatively limited, with more than a third of people unable to identify a single symptom. At the same time, although stigma surrounding lung cancer has fallen substantially since 2023 and is among the lowest recorded in the survey, around one in four people still report less sympathy for people with lung cancer than for those with other cancers.

Public support for lung cancer screening remains very strong, with 81.2% supporting a national screening programme, up from 77.4% in 2023. Alongside France's experience of piloting lung cancer screening among people at high risk of the disease, this demonstrates strong public backing for efforts to improve access to earlier detection and diagnosis.

Together, these findings highlight the importance of continued action to improve symptom awareness, challenge stigma and misconceptions, and build on existing screening initiatives to support earlier diagnosis and improve outcomes for people affected by lung cancer in France.

GLOBAL LUNG CANCER COALITION

More information

Established in 2001, the GLCC comprises 44 non-government patient organisations from 32 nations / territories: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, UK and USA.

The GLCC promotes global understanding of lung cancer and the right of patients to effective early detection, better treatment and supportive care. By serving as the international voice of lung cancer patients, the GLCC is committed to improving disease outcomes for all.

For more information about this study and the work of the GLCC please visit: www.lungcancercoalition.org or email our secretariat at: glcc@roycastle.org.