**Background**

Despite improvements in mortality rate in other cancer types, the incidence and deaths caused by pancreatic cancer has increased over recent years. Pancreatic cancer is a predominantly asymptomatic cancer and very difficult to detect with diagnosis usually being late in the disease. It is among the most lethal cancers.

**Objective**

The purpose of this study was to describe demographics, evaluate incidence and overall survival of the patients diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. Additionally, to find out percent survival after 1, 2 and 5-years for patients diagnosed with pancreatic cancer.

**Method**

Data from National Cancer Database from 2010 through 2016 was used for this study. We identified 384,753 patients diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. In this study population, patients with missing mortality (dead, alive) were excluded from the study sample. Descriptive statistics and Cox regression were used to analyze the data.

**Results**

Overall, there were 49% female, 79% non-Hispanic white (NHB), 12% non-Hispanic black (NHB), 5% Hispanic and the remaining 3% were from ‘Other’ race category which mainly included Asians and Pacific Islanders.

**Conclusion**

Female, Hispanic and Asian and pacific islanders and younger patients had better survival. The patients with insurance (government and private) and patients who had treatments had higher survival probability. Five-year survival has improved from 6% in 2004 to 13% in 2014.