Cumulative risk of pancreatic cancer (ICD-10: C25) incidence to age 69 was calculated with data from Cancer Incidence in Five Continents Vol. VIII (1). Cumulative risk of incidence is defined as the probability that an individual will develop the disease in question during a certain age span, in the absence of other competing causes of death. The comparisons of the cumulative risk of pancreatic cancer incidence among 22 registries (and ethnic groups) are shown in Fig. 1. Males showed higher cumulative incidence risk compared with females in all 22 registries. USA-black in SEER (Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results) showed the highest cancer risk and Chinese in LA (Los Angeles) showed the lowest in both males and females. In Europe, cancer risk is almost similar among different areas except that there is a small high in Venice (Italy) and Bas-Rhin (France) among males and a small low in Bas-Rhin (France) among females. Japan showed higher risk in males and similar risk in females when compared with other areas. The difference between males and females in cancer risk is the largest among Chinese in Hawaii.

Note: Data were downloaded from IARC CANCER Mondial Statistical Information System (http://www-dep.iarc.fr/). Data of number of incidence and population for Vol. VIII were extracted from CI5I-VIII_September_2005.ZIP and tabulated by the authors of this article. The data from Seoul (Korea), Venice (Italy) and The Netherlands were from the ‘original’ version and the data from the other registries were from the ‘updated’ version. Responsibility for this presentation and interpretation lies with the authors of this article.

**Figure 1.** Comparisons of cumulative incidence risk of stomach cancer among 22 selected cancer registries.
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