Melanoma is a cancer that starts in a certain type of skin cell called melanocytes (pigment cells).

Melanoma can occur on any skin surface. In men, it's often found on the skin on the head, on the neck, or between the shoulders and the hips. In women, it's often found on the skin on the lower legs or between the shoulders and the hips.

**Melanoma Incidence and Mortality Rates, California, 2006-2010**

Between 2006 and 2010, the melanoma incidence rate among males in California was 27.4 new cases per 100,000 males per year and the mortality rate was 3.9 deaths per 100,000 males per year. For females, these rates were lower, with an incidence rate of 15.7 new cases per 100,000 females and a mortality rate of 1.6 deaths per 100,000 females per year.

Non-Hispanic white males and females had the highest incidence rates (41.2 and 25.3 new cases per 100,000 persons, respectively) and the highest mortality rates (5.8 and 2.4 deaths per 100,000 persons, respectively) of melanoma in the state.

**Melanoma Incidence Rates in California, 2006-2010**

Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.
Prepared by the California Department of Public Health, California Cancer Registry.
Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Population.
Melanoma Cancer in California
Five-Year Relative Survival Rates
CALIFORNIA, 2001-2010

If Diagnosed When the Tumor is:

- Localized
  (The tumor has broken through the basement membrane, but is still confined to the organ in which it is growing.)
  Five-Year Survival Rate is: 99%

- Regional
  (The tumor has spread to the lymph nodes or adjacent tissues.)
  Five-Year Survival Rate is: 63%

- Distant
  (The tumor has spread to other parts of the body [metastasized].)
  Five-Year Survival Rate is: 16%

- All Stages
  Overall Five-Year Relative Survival Rate for Melanoma in California
  Five-Year Survival Rate is: 92%

Note: Follow-up is through December 2010.
Cancers that were unstaged at time of diagnosis are excluded.

Risk Factors
Certain factors have been shown to be associated with an increased risk of certain types of cancer. But, the majority of known cancer risk factors are related to individual characteristics (such as age, race/ethnicity or family history/genetic susceptibility) and behaviors (such as smoking, diet, physical inactivity, unsafe sex, and sun exposure). For more information about melanoma-specific risk factors, please see the resources listed below.

For more information on risk factors, screening, symptoms, treatment:

- National Cancer Institute (NCI)
  "What You Need to know About . . ." series:
  http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/wyntk

Cancer Information Service phone number: 1-800-4-CANCER

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
  www.cdc.gov

- American Cancer Society (ACS):
  www.cancer.org, or 1-800-227-2345

California Incidence and Mortality Trends, 1988-2009
Melanoma incidence rates among males in California remained relatively stable between 1988 and 1993, increased between 1993 and 1996 and then began increasing at a statistically significant rate between 1996 and 2009. The incidence rate trend among females in California has followed a similar pattern. Melanoma mortality rates among males and females in California have been decreasing at a statistically significant rate since 1988.