Cannabis is the second most commonly used drug in the United States. Currently, an estimated 22.2 million people have reported cannabis use in the past month. Prior research suggests that cannabis use may differ between the general population and those who have been diagnosed with cancer. Changes in marijuana laws across states legalizing marijuana for medical use are yielding greater acceptance in the society. A growing number of states have legalized dispensing of marijuana or THC extracts to people with a range of medical conditions. However, given the lack of evidence on the long-term impact of marijuana use among people with cancer, medical cannabis use presents a clinical conundrum for cancer survivors, physicians, and the oncology community. There is a dearth of research on the perceived benefits and risks of cannabis use among cancer survivors and care providers, and very little is known about how and to what extent cancer survivors are using cannabis. The overall objective of the proposed study is to determine patterns of use and risk perceptions of cannabis use among both cancer survivors and care providers, assess a wide range of covariates, and facilitate data acquisition for various subgroup and discrepancy analyses between care providers and cancer survivors by racial/ethnic minorities and geographic regions (e.g., marijuana legality by state). We will leverage technology-based platforms and population science methods to address following.