Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related death among Latinas and African American women (American Cancer Society [ACS], 2012). In 2010, the U.S. population was comprised of 14.6% African American and 12.1% Hispanic/Latino people (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010). Although the age-adjusted incidence of breast cancer (per 100,000 U.S. women) was higher among Caucasian women aged 50 years and older (see Figure 1), late-stage diagnosis among African American women and Latinas was higher when compared with late-stage diagnosis in Caucasian women (ACS, 2012, 2013a) (see Figure 2). The ACS categorizes breast cancer survival by stage, showing that those diagnosed with localized disease have a 99% five-year survival rate, whereas those diagnosed with regional disease have only an 84% five-year survival rate (ACS, 2012, 2013a, 2014). Those women diagnosed with distant metastatic disease have only a 24% five-year survival rate. Therefore, African American women and Latinas are more likely to die from breast cancer than are Caucasian women (ACS, 2013b).