Many Americans 35 years and older were not getting their recommended clinical preventive services as of early 2015. There were also differences in receipt of the preventive services based on the type of preventive service, age/sex, and by selected sociodemographic characteristics, such as insurance coverage. These findings are highlighted in a new AHRQ report, *Use of Clinical Preventive Services in the United States*. The report, based on results from AHRQ’s Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, provides national estimates of whether patients received 15 clinical preventive services recommended by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force and the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. Making these data available will help monitor national trends, and can be used to identify and reduce disparities, prevent chronic conditions, and deliver high-value care to patients.