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Air force ranks in order lowest to highest

GettyImages/ tommy Your daily read on state and local government Connecting state and local government leaders By Andre Claudio | March 24, 2022
Income Inequality Finance Workforce Wyoming tops the list for states with the highest wage gaps between men and women—\$21,676—while Vermont ranks as the state with the lowest—\$4,600, according to a report by the U.S. Census Bureau. Following Wyoming as the states with the highest wage gaps are: Utah—\$17,303 Washington D.C. (state equivalent)—\$16,032 Louisiana—\$14,926 North Dakota—\$13,950 New Jersey—\$13,434 Oklahoma—\$13,302 Massachusetts—\$13,217 Illinois—\$12,997 Alabama—\$12,738 While the gender-based wage gap in the U.S. has decreased in recent years, discrepancies remain, according to the bureau. The national median earnings for people who worked full time year-round for 12 months was \$53,544 for men and \$43,394 for women, according to the Census Bureau's 2019 American Community Survey. In 2020, women earned 83 cents to every dollar earned by men, the report says.
Some factors contributing to earning differences between women and men are age, worked hours, children and education, the report shows. Following Vermont as the states with the lowest wage gaps are: Nevada—\$6,013 Hawaii—\$7,022 California—\$7,162 Florida—\$7,705 Maryland—\$7,594 North Carolina—\$8,247 Arizona—\$8,452 Rhode Island—\$8,473 New York—\$8,821
State-level Findings Places with a wage gap above \$15,000 were: Wyoming, \$21,676; Utah, \$17,303; and Washington D.C., \$16,032. Puerto Rico had the lowest average earnings for both men and women. The average earnings for men and women were most comparable in Puerto Rico—\$22,804 for men and \$23,478 for women.
National-level Findings The top occupations for men were driver/sales workers, truck drivers, managers and first-line retail supervisors. The top occupations for women were elementary and middle school teachers, registered nurses and secretaries/administrative assistants, except legal, medical and executive. For more information from the Census Bureau report click here. Sign up for our daily newsletter: X This website uses cookies to enhance user experience and to analyze performance and traffic on our website. We also share information about your use of our site with our social media, advertising and analytics partners. Learn More / Do Not Sell My Personal Information
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Military ranking The Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) has five rank schemes for active and reservist personnel, with a sixth for the auxiliaries of the SAF Volunteer Corps. The rank structure is largely unified, with identical rank insignia across the Singapore Army, Republic of Singapore Navy, and Republic of Singapore Air Force. History See also: Military history of Singapore Like many Commonwealth countries, the SAF draws its heritage from the British military, however Singapore no longer uses British-style rank insignia across its armed services and also does not use the corresponding Royal Navy and Royal Air Force rank titles for its navy and air force. The three branches of the SAF was unified in 1972,[1] but prior to 1982, the three component services maintained their own distinct sets of uniform insignia, particularly for officer-level ranks.[2][3][4] In 1982, the SAF implemented identical rank insignia across all three services along with a new service dress uniform.[5] Rank titles are also largely identical, with only two exceptions in the Republic of Singapore Navy, where general officers have admiral ranks while officer cadets are referred to as midshipmen.[6] Rank structure The ranks of uniformed servicemen are outlined in the Singapore Armed Forces (Ranks of Servicemen) Regulations.[7] While the legislation provides for the ranks of general and admiral, there have not been any holders of these ranks as of 2019[update], and their rank insignia are not known. As below is a list of ranks prescribed by legislation, arranged in order of increasing seniority. List of military ranks according to the Singapore Armed Forces (Ranks of Servicemen) Regulations[7]
Categories
Conventional rank
Military expert rank
Enlistee
Recruit (REC)
Private (PTE)
Private (First Class) (PFC)
Lance Corporal (LCP)
Corporal (CPL)
Corporal (First Class) (CFC)
Specialists
Third Sergeant (3SG)
Second Sergeant (2SG)
ME1 (Military Expert 1)
First Sergeant (1SG)
Staff Sergeant (SSG)
Master Sergeant (MSG)
ME2 (Military Expert 2)
Warrant officers
Third Warrant Officer (3WO)
Second Warrant Officer (2WO)
First Warrant Officer (1WO)
ME3 (Military Expert 3)
Master Warrant Officer (MWO)
Senior Warrant Officer (SWO)
Chief Warrant Officer (CWO)
Junior officers
Second Lieutenant (2LT)
Lieutenant (LTA)
Captain (CPT)
ME4 (Military Expert 4)
Field officers
Major (MAJ)
ME5 (Military Expert 5)
Lieutenant-Colonel (LTC)
ME6 (Military Expert 6)
Senior Lieutenant-Colonel (SLTC)
Colonel (COL)
ME7 (Military Expert 7)
General officers
Brigadier-General/Rear Admiral One-Star (BGRADM(1))
ME8 (Military Expert 8)
Major-General/Rear Admiral Two-Star (MGRADM(2))
Lieutenant-General/Vice Admiral (LGVADM)
General/Admiral (GEN/ADM)
Enlistees
Two corporals (left) and a first sergeant (right) from the Singapore Armed Forces Provost Unit providing security cover for the 2000 National Day Parade at the Padang, Singapore.
Enlistees make up the bulk of manpower in the SAF and comprise the majority of full-time national servicemen.[8] All new soldiers in the SAF, also known as enlistees, must first undergo Basic Military Training (BMT).[9] during which they hold the most basic rank of recruit (REC) until they successfully complete their training. Once recruits graduate from their BMT they attain the rank of private (PTE).[10] Selected recruits may also be chosen for further leadership training at the Specialist Cadet School or Officer Cadet School after graduating from BMT to become future specialists or officers respectively.[8] Conscripts who do not complete BMT will continue to hold the rank of recruit and may attain the rank of private only at the end of their 2 years of active service.[11] Recruits and privates of all armed services do not wear any rank insignia.[10] Privates can be further promoted to the ranks of private (first class) (PFC), lance corporal (LCP), corporal (CPL), and corporal (first class) (CFC), if they perform well.[12] Enlistee ranks of the Singapore Armed Forcesvte
Insignia
Rank
Recruit
Private
PrivateFirst Class
LanceCorporal
Corporal
CorporalFirst Class
Abbreviation
REC
PTE
PFC
LCP
CPL
CFC
Specialists
Master Sergeant
Tay (left) with a second sergeant (centre) and third sergeant (right) of the 36th Battalion, Singapore
Combat Engineers
Specialists serve as the junior commanders in the Singapore Armed Forces. They are specifically trained in a variety of equipment and skills and are considered "subject matter experts". They take responsibility for leading and training small units and work together with commissioned officers.[10][13][14] The specialist corps (as well as the warrant officer corps) were introduced in 1992 to replace the previous non-commissioned officer corps.[14] Potential specialists are selected while training as recruits during BMT and, following graduation, undergo further training at the Specialist Cadet School (SCS).[8] Since 22 December 2008, all specialist trainees bear the rank of specialist cadet (SCT) while undergoing specialist training.[15] This rank is considered equivalent to a private,[7] and is worn until they graduate from SCS, upon which they attain the rank of third sergeant (3SG).[9] Servicemen may subsequently be promoted to second sergeant (2SG) and first sergeant (1SG). Regular personnel may progress further to the staff-level ranks of staff sergeant (SSG) or master sergeant (MSG).[10] The master sergeant is the pinnacle rank of the specialist corps.[13] Specialists in general are addressed as "Sergeant",[14] while staff sergeants are addressed as "Staff" and master sergeants as "Master".[8] The rank insignia of specialists consists of three downward-pointing chevrons for the lowest rank of third sergeant, with additional upward-pointing chevrons depending on their seniority. In addition, staff-level ranks contain a coat of arms of Singapore between the upward-pointing and downward-pointing chevrons. Specialist ranks of the Singapore Armed Forcesvte
Insignia
Rank
Third Sergeant
Second Sergeant
First Sergeant
Staff Sergeant
Master Sergeant
Abbreviation
3SG
2SG
1SG
SSG
MSG
Warrant officers
Warrant officers serve as senior mentors and disciplinarians in units as well as training institutes.[13] Warrant officers are appointed by the Armed Forces Council, and may be given command responsibility of units and serve as disciplinary or investigating officers for military offences. In addition, they may only be charged for military offences by superior commanders.[16] Like officers, they may also carry ceremonial swords on parades, and wear their ranks on their shoulder epaulettes.[14] Warrant officers are typically promoted from the ranks of specialists and generally have more than ten years of service.[10] although outstanding specialists can attain the rank of third warrant officer as soon as seven years into service.[13] Senior warrant officers are trained at the SAF Warrant Officer School (SAFWOS) before becoming warrant officers, and selected operationally-ready national servicemen may also be selected for warrant officer rank.[17] While technically ranking below commissioned officers, warrant officers are addressed by junior commissioned officers as "Enick" for males or "Cik" for females, in respect of their experience and knowledge.[10][14] The rank insignia of a third warrant officer (3WO) consists of a coat of arms of Singapore with an arc below and a thin upward-pointing chevron, while that of a second warrant officer (2WO) through to senior warrant officer (SWO) have a thicker chevron which vary in number according to the rank. Finally, the rank of chief warrant officer (CWO) is distinguished from the rank of senior warrant officer with the addition of a laurel.[6] Warrant officer ranks of the Singapore Armed Forcesvte
Insignia
Rank
Third Warrant Officer
Second Warrant Officer
First Warrant Officer
Master Warrant Officer
Senior Warrant Officer
Chief Warrant Officer
Abbreviation
3WO
2WO
1WO
MWO
SWO
CWO
Officers
Colonel
Joseph Leong, Republic of Singapore Navy (right) shakes hands with Captain Al Collins, United States Navy (left) in Changi Naval Base during exercise Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training (CARAT) 2006. Both officers are of similar rank but bear different rank titles and insignia.
Officers exercise leadership and command authority in the SAF. Prospective officers are selected from trainees in BMT and SCS, and undergo training at the Officer Cadet School (OCS).[8] While training to become an officer, they hold the rank of officer cadet or midshipman, which are considered equivalent in rank to a private.[7] Prospective officers are required to hold GCE Advanced Level, polytechnic diploma, international baccalaureate or equivalent tertiary qualifications, and career officers are encouraged to obtain higher studies in universities. They are appointed by the President of Singapore.[16] Junior officers are in charge of sub-units, and begin at the rank of second lieutenant (2LT), and may be promoted to the ranks of lieutenant (LTA). Regular and reservist personnel may be further promoted to the rank of captain (CPT) after attending courses at the SAF Advanced Schools.[10] The rank insignia of junior officers are depicted by bars.[18] Senior officers are typically placed in charge of units or higher branches and responsible for making command decisions. They begin duties at the rank of major (MAJ), and may progress to lieutenant colonel (LTC), senior lieutenant colonel (SLTC), or colonel (COL).[8][10] The rank insignia for senior officers uses the coat of arms of Singapore, also informally known as "crabs".[8][10][18] The general officers are the highest-ranking officers in the SAF, and are responsible for broad strategy and policies which affect the entire armed forces.[8][10] General officers of the Army and Air Force use general-based ranks, while those of the Navy use admiral-based ranks. Their rank insignia consists of stars, ranging from one for brigadier generals (BG) and rear admiral (one-star) (RADM(1)), two for major generals (MG) and rear admiral (two-star) (RADM(2)), and three for lieutenant generals (LG) and vice admirals (VADM).[6][18] Finally, the ranks of general and admiral are also provided for in the Singapore Armed Forces (Ranks of Servicemen) Regulations.[7] All officers are addressed by lower-ranking personnel as "Sir" for males or "Ma'am" for females.[10] Officer ranks of the Singapore Armed Forcesvte
Insignia
Rank
SecondLieutenant
Lieutenant
Captain
Major
LieutenantColonel
Colonel
BrigadierGeneral
Rear Admiral(one-star)
MajorGeneral
Rear Admiral(two-star)
LieutenantGeneral
Vice Admiral
General
Admiral
Abbreviation
2LT
LTA
CPT
MAJ
LTC
SLTC
COL
BGRADM(1)
MGRADM(2)
LGVADM
GENADM
Military experts
A Military Expert 3 (right) with other soldiers of the Republic of Singapore Air Force at the 2014 Singapore Airshow.
A Military Expert 2 (left) is identifiable with an abbreviated rank title on his name tape even though the rank insignia on his chest is obscured.
Military experts are soldiers that serve in specific military domains under the Military Domain Experts Scheme, which is a separate rank scheme that was introduced in April 2010.[19] The rank structure runs in parallel with the conventional ranks of enlistees, specialists, warrant officers, and commissioned officers, and allows for continual advancement from ME1 to higher ranks all the way to ME8 based upon expertise and performance levels.[13][20] Military experts of Military Expert 3 (ME3) rank are considered equivalent to warrant officers,[16] while those ranking Military Expert 4 (ME4) or higher (collectively referred to as senior military experts) are considered equivalent to commissioned officers[8] and given the same legal authority.[16] The rank titles do not have unique names, but are instead suffixed by a cardinal number from 1 to 8 (for example, Military Expert 3 or ME3), with 1 indicating the most junior rank and 8 the most senior. Each of the ranks may be further qualified by another suffix; this may be a letter to denote military experts in different stages training, such as T for trainees (for example, Military Expert 4 Trainee or ME4-T) or A for apprentices (for example, Military Expert 4 Apprentice or ME4-A); or a number to distinguish paygrades for fully qualified military experts (for example, Military Expert 4-2 or ME4-2). Each of the rank has two or three paygrades except for the rank of ME8, where there is only one paygrade and no suffix is used. Military expert trainees are considered equivalent to the rank of private, while military expert apprentices are considered equivalent to the rank of Military Expert 1.[7] Military expert ranks of the Singapore Armed Forcesvte
Image
Rank
ME1
ME2
ME3
ME4
ME5
ME6
ME7
ME8
Rank grades
ME1-1ME1-2
ME2-1ME2-2
ME3-1ME3-2ME3-3
ME4-1ME4-2ME4-3
ME5-1ME5-2
ME6-1ME6-2ME6-3
ME7-1ME7-2ME7-3
None
Equivalent rank[21]
2SG
MSG
1WO
CPT
MAJ
LTC
COL
BGRADM(1)
SAFVC volunteers
The SAF Volunteer Corps (SAFVC) was established in October 2014[22] to allow female Singapore citizens, first generation permanent residents and naturalised citizens, all of whom would not ordinarily have any national service obligation, to serve as volunteers in the SAF. The SAFVC Volunteers (SV) have a unique rank structure that does not correlate with the other ranks in the SAF. The SAFVC ranks comprise five tiers from SAFVC Volunteer (Trainee), abbreviated as SV (Trainee), to SAFVC Volunteer 4 (SV4), enumerated by winged chevrons. Volunteer ranks of the SAF Volunteer Corpsvte
Insignia
Rank
SAFVC Volunteer(Trainee)
SAFVC Volunteer 1
SAFVC Volunteer 2
SAFVC Volunteer 3
SAFVC Volunteer 4
Abbreviation
SV(Trainee)
SV1
SV2
SV3
SV4
Rank etiquette
Wearing of rank insignia
Where the rank insignia is worn depends on a number of factors, including the uniform type, rank scheme, gender, and service of the serviceman. When wearing the No.4 uniform (combat uniform), all servicemen wear their rank insignia on a chest strap.[6][23] Otherwise, when wearing other uniforms, the rank insignia of enlistees and specialists are generally worn on the sleeves, while that of warrant officers,[17] officers,[18] and military experts are worn on shoulder epaulettes. In addition, female warrant officers, certain, and military experts wear their rank insignia on the collars when wearing the No.3 or No.5 uniforms (service dress uniforms), except for those of Army, who may wear their insignia on the shoulders if they are wearing a suit with their No.5 uniform.[24] Suffixes to rank titles
Military ranks are sometimes suffixed with an abbreviation to denote certain circumstances under which the personnel holds the rank. The addendum (NS) is used for reservists, also known as operationally ready national servicemen, who are still serving their reservist obligations, e.g. CPL (NS), 3SG (NS), COL (NS), ME4-1 (NS), etc.[25] The addendum (Retired) or (RET) is used for reservists and regulars who are honorably discharged from service after they reach their statutory age of service, and have fulfilled their reservist obligations, e.g. Major (Retired), MAJ (RET), BG (RET), SWO (RET), etc. The addendum (Volunteer) or (VOL) is used for servicemen who have reached their statutory age cap from their reservist obligations but have voluntarily extended their service, e.g. Colonel (Volunteer), COL (VOL), BG (VOL) etc.[25] See also Comparative military ranks
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