



Defense Primer: Military Enlisted Personnel

Grade and Rank

The Armed Forces are hierarchical organizations with clearly defined levels of authority. These different levels are called *grades*, while *rank* refers to the order of precedence among those in different grades and within the same grade (e.g., someone who has been a Sergeant for three years outranks someone who has been a Sergeant for two years). However, it is common for the term rank to be used as a synonym for grade. Pay grade is an administrative classification that determines certain rates of pay, but it is sometimes used to indicate grade as well. For example, a Staff Sergeant in the Army may also be referred to as an E-6. See **Figure 1**. The Service Secretaries manage the accession, promotion, and assignments of enlisted members under broad statutory authorities.

Numbers and Roles

Enlisted personnel make up about 82% of the Armed Forces, with officers making up the remaining 18%. Enlisted personnel rank below all officers. **Table 1** lists the number of active duty enlisted personnel in each pay grade.

Junior enlisted personnel (pay grades E-1 to E-4) typically work in small units across the Department of Defense. Individuals normally serve in these grades during their first enlistment term (usually four years). More senior enlisted personnel supervise them. Junior enlisted personnel make up about 50% of the enlisted workforce.

Mid-level Noncommissioned Officers (NCOs) (pay

grades E-5 to E-7). NCOs have significantly more responsibility than junior enlisted personnel. They lead small units, typically ranging from a few to several dozen personnel, and serve as technical experts in their occupational specialties. NCOs at this level translate orders from their superior officers into action.

Senior Noncommissioned Officers (pay grades E-8 and E-9) typically serve as senior enlisted advisors to commanders or as staff NCOs. They also serve as a channel of support for the enlisted force in general. By law, the authorized daily average of enlisted personnel in pay grades E-8 and E-9 may not be more than 3.0% and 1.25%, respectively, of the number of enlisted members in a given Service on the first day of the fiscal year. If the number of E-9s is below the cap, the difference may be applied to increase the number of E-8s. The statutory caps can be waived in certain circumstances (10 U.S.C. §517).

Insignia

As shown in **Figure 1**, each enlisted grade in the Armed Forces has distinctive insignia, typically worn on the sleeve, shoulder, collar, and/or headgear (caps, berets, helmets, etc.).

Table I. Department of Defense Active Duty Military Enlisted by Pay Grade (as of March 31, 2024)

Bay			<u>Services</u>			
Pay Grade	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Space Force	Total
E-9	3,389	2,852	1,554	2,464	52	10,311
E-8	10,842	6,570	3,742	4,785	133	26,072
E-7	35,371	22,419	8,669	23,554	614	90,627
E-6	57,880	53,177	13,220	39,636	824	164,737
E-5	67,021	71,286	24,036	54,053	1,063	217,459
E-4	96,582	50,887	32,174	67,117	679	247,439
E-3	45,655	36,640	37,869	44,425	1,002	165,591
E-2	23,506	12,566	18,922	7,839	152	62,985
E-I	7,493	11,623	4,718	8,197	156	32,187
Total	347,739	268,020	144,904	252,070	4,675	1,017,408

Source: Department of Defense, Defense Manpower Data Center.



Figure I. Pay Grade, Grade, and Insignia of Enlisted Servicemembers

Source: CRS adaptation of Department of Defense web page: https://dod.defense.gov/About/Insignias/Enlisted/, The U.S. Coast Guard, which normally falls under the Department of Homeland Security, uses the same names for enlisted ranks as the Navy.

Resources

Chapter 31 of Title 10, U.S.C.

Army Regulation 611-1, Military Occupational Classification Structure Development and Implementation.

NAVPERS 18068F, Volume 1, Manual of Navy Enlisted Manpower and Personnel Classifications and Occupational Standards.

U.S. Air Force, The Enlisted Force Structure, May 2022.

Kristy N. Kamarck, Specialist in Military Manpower

IF10684

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