ComplexSearch

Online edition: https://complexsearch.com/reports/historical-cd-rates/

Average and Historical CD Rates in the U.S.

ComplexSearch Research | November 2026 edition | Data through November 16, 2026

The national average 12-month CD rate was **1.81%** in the November 2026 FDIC release, compared with **1.44%** for a 60-month CD. The one-year benchmark has been above the five-year benchmark for **47 consecutive months**, from January 2023 through November 2026, in ComplexSearch's analysis of the FDIC rate archive[1]. That is a pattern in national averages, not a claim about the best available offers or the future direction of rates.

National average CD rates by term

CD term	National deposit rate, Nov. 16, 2026
1 month	0.23%
3 months	1.14%
6 months	1.40%
12 months	**1.81%**
24 months	1.60%
36 months	1.42%
48 months	1.33%
60 months	1.44%

Source: FDIC November 2026 National Rates and Rate Caps, National Deposit Rates column[2]. The published national rates are not the regulatory caps displayed alongside them, and the FDIC does not label them advertised APYs. Since April 2021, the FDIC weights covered institutions by their share of domestic deposits and uses the average of the $10,000 and $100,000 product tiers for CD rates. A shopper may see a substantially different advertised APY at a particular institution.

The 12-month term led the eight published terms in November. From November 2025 to November 2026, the 12-month benchmark rose **17 basis points** while the 60-month benchmark rose **10 basis points** and the six-month benchmark fell **9 basis points**, using November 2026

1. https://www.fdic.gov/national-rates-and-rate-caps/national-rates-and-rate-caps-previous-rates
2. https://www.fdic.gov/national-rates-and-rate-caps/national-rates-and-rate-caps-november-2026

data[2] and the revised-rule workbook[3] (2025 Archive, 12-month G12, 60-month G16, six-month G11). There is no single direction that describes every CD term over that period.

The 47-month stretch when one year beat five

ComplexSearch subtracts the 60-month national rate from the 12-month rate, expressing the difference in basis points. A positive spread means the national one-year rate was higher on that release date. In December 2022 the spread was **−2 basis points**. It turned positive in January 2023 and stayed positive through November 2026. The latest spread was **+37 basis points** (FDIC revised-rule workbook[3], 2022 Archive B12/B16; 2023 Archive BE12/BE16; 2026 Archive G12/G16).

FDIC observation	12 months	60 months	12-month minus 60-month
Dec. 2022	1.07%	1.09%	−2 bp
Jan. 2023	1.28%	1.21%	+7 bp
Dec. 2023	1.86%	1.40%	+46 bp
Dec. 2024	1.83%	1.32%	+51 bp
Dec. 2025	1.63%	1.34%	+29 bp
Nov. 2026	1.81%	1.44%	+37 bp

Source: ComplexSearch calculations from the FDIC revised-rule workbook[3], using published precision. The December observations are column B within each year's sheet; January 2023 is BE and November 2026 is G. The run is measured within the revised-rule series. It is not a claim that this was the longest such stretch before April 2021.

The 12-month benchmark reached its revised-rule high of **1.88% in September 2024**. The five-year rate reached its high for the same April 2021 to November 2026 window in **November 2026**, at **1.44%** (FDIC revised-rule workbook[3], 2024 Archine Q12 and 2026 Archive G16; the workbook spells the 2024 sheet name "Archine"). Short and long maturities did not peak together.

Historical CD rates by year

Each row is the last available observation with a start or release date in that calendar year. These are snapshots, not annual averages. The earlier series is non-jumbo and branch-weighted; the later series has different coverage and weights.

Year	6 months	12 months	24 months	60 months
2009	0.62%	0.91%	1.35%	2.13%
2010	0.34%	0.52%	0.80%	1.57%
2011	0.22%	0.33%	0.54%	1.22%

3. https://www.fdic.gov/resources/bankers/national-rates/documents/archive-revised-rule.xlsx

Year	6 months	12 months	24 months	60 months
2012	0.15%	0.23%	0.38%	0.84%
2013	0.12%	0.20%	0.33%	0.74%
2014	0.12%	0.20%	0.34%	0.78%
2015	0.12%	0.21%	0.35%	0.79%
2016	0.13%	0.22%	0.36%	0.78%
2017	0.17%	0.29%	0.44%	0.89%
2018	0.34%	0.61%	0.81%	1.25%
2019	0.34%	0.48%	0.63%	0.96%
2020	0.11%	0.16%	0.21%	0.33%
2021, revised rule	0.09%	0.13%	0.17%	0.28%
2022	0.65%	1.07%	1.06%	1.09%
2023	1.49%	1.86%	1.57%	1.40%
2024	1.65%	1.83%	1.52%	1.32%
2025	1.58%	1.63%	1.41%	1.34%
2026, through Nov. 16	1.40%	1.81%	1.60%	1.44%

Sources: FDIC prior-rule workbook[4] and revised-rule workbook[3], rows 11, 12, 13 and 16. The companion monthly and observation-level files give the exact sheet and column or cell for each rate. The FDIC archive starts in May 2009; it does not establish how rates during earlier decades compare.

What changed in April 2021?

Before April 1, 2021, the FDIC used branch weighting and did not include credit unions. The revised method includes insured depository institutions and credit unions with available data and weights them by domestic deposit share (FDIC methodology[2]). The older workbook supplies separate non-jumbo and jumbo values; this report uses the non-jumbo series for that era. Chart the eras as separate lines, with a seam in April 2021. Do not use the March-to-April difference to measure a change in what a like-for-like saver earned.

What a higher one-year rate does and doesn't buy

A shorter CD can start out ahead and still finish behind if renewal rates fall enough. To show how much they would have to fall, ComplexSearch ran a simple break-even illustration. Treat **1.81%** and **1.44%** as hypothetical annual yields purely for the exercise; the values are inspired by the November FDIC benchmarks[2] and are not advertised offers.

4. https://www.fdic.gov/resources/bankers/national-rates/documents/archive.xlsx

Hypothetical five-year path on $10,000	Ending balance
Lock 1.44% for five years	$10,741
Start at 1.81%; renew at 1.00% for each of the next four years	$10,594
Start at 1.81%; renew at about 1.35% for each of the next four years	$10,741
Start at 1.81%; renew at 2.00% for each of the next four years	$11,020

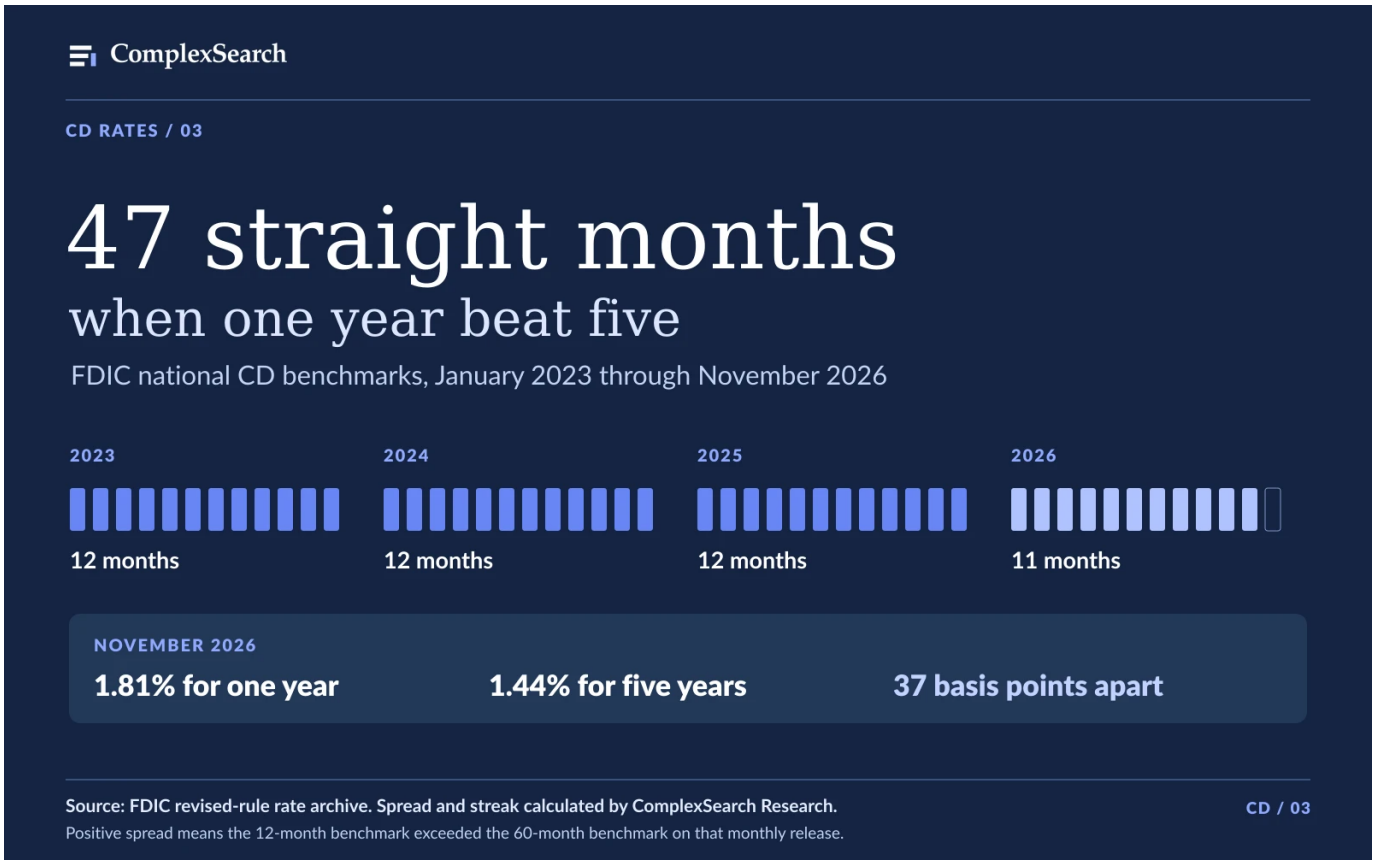
The break-even renewal yield is about **1.35%** a year: take the fourth root of the five-year growth factor at 1.44% divided by the first-year growth factor at 1.81%, then subtract one. This assumes uninterrupted reinvestment, no withdrawals, no penalties or taxes, and the same renewal yield in years two through five. It illustrates reinvestment risk; it does not forecast rates or imply that either strategy is suitable for every reader.

Data notes and downloads

- **Monthly history:** 211 month records from May 2009 through November 2026, covering eight terms. Before April 2021, select the latest dated weekly observation whose start is in the calendar month. From April 2021 onward, select the latest FDIC release in the month; April 2021 had two releases. This is a month-end-style snapshot convention, not a monthly mean.
- **Source observations:** 5,504 term-by-date slots from 688 FDIC observation dates. Four early one-month rates are blank because the prior-rule source[4] lists them as `N/A`. The source file preserves the date, rate, workbook, worksheet, and cell.
- **Date-label repairs:** Four prior-rule column headings contain obvious date typos (`2011 Archive CL`, `2015 Archive CD`, `2017 Archive AF`, and `2019 Archive AL`). The research dataset flags corrected dates using adjacent archive weeks; the rate cells are unchanged. Rates use two decimal places as in the FDIC monthly publication[2].
- **Not an offer tracker:** The report does not rank banks, estimate the best publicly available APY, or compare the national benchmark to a sampled offer panel. A separate offer panel would need consistent terms, balance thresholds, membership rules, promotions, and observation dates.

Suggested citation: ComplexSearch Research, “Average and Historical CD Rates in the U.S.,” November 2026 edition, analysis of the FDIC National Rates and Rate Caps archive. Cite the national deposit-rate benchmark, not an advertised CD rate.

Report charts



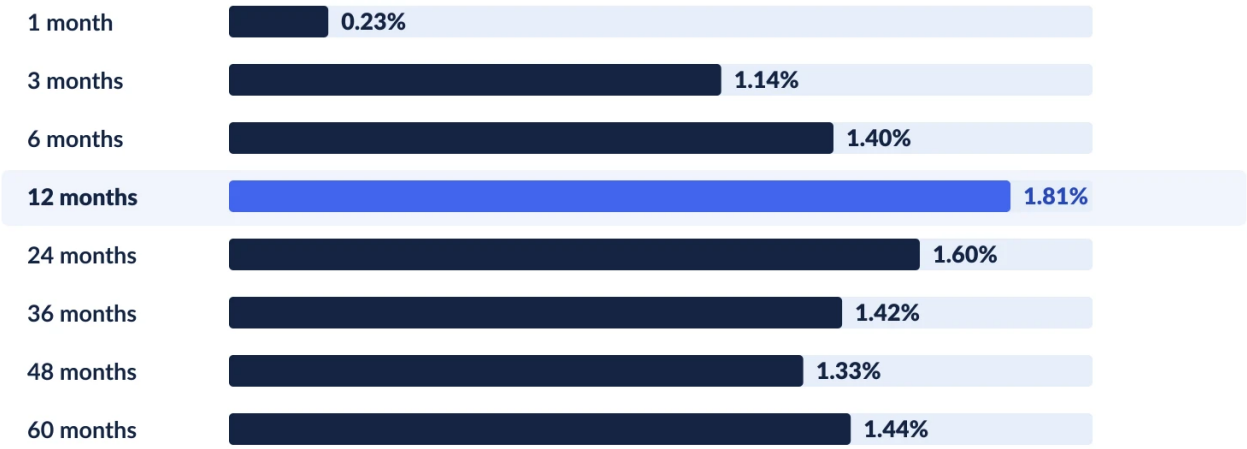
The 47-month streakThe one-year benchmark exceeded the five-year benchmark every month from January 2023 through November 2026.Source: FDIC historical rate archive ·

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CD RATES / 02

CD rates across eight terms

FDIC national deposit rates as of November 16, 2026



Source: FDIC National Rates and Rate Caps, November 2026.

CD / 02

The 12-month benchmark was highest among the eight published terms. These are not advertised APYs.

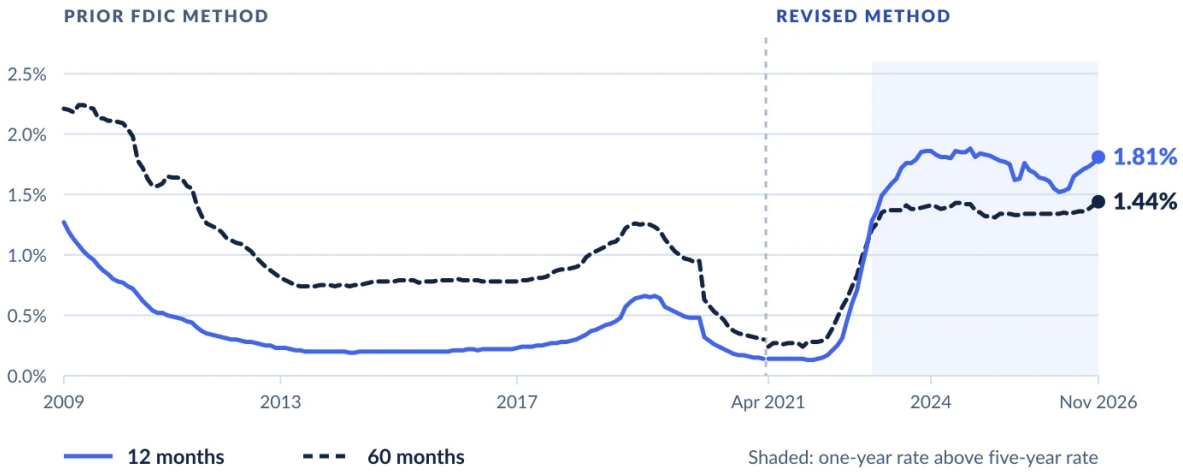
CD rates across eight termsIn November 2026, the 12-month benchmark led the eight published terms. These are not advertised APYs.Source: FDIC November 2026 release ·

ComplexSearch

CD RATES / 01

One-year and five-year CD rates

FDIC national deposit rates, monthly snapshots, May 2009 to November 2026



Source: FDIC National Rates and Rate Caps archive. Analysis: ComplexSearch Research.

The series changes methodology in April 2021. National benchmarks are not advertised APYs.

CD / 01

One-year and five-year CD ratesCompare the lines within each methodology. The April 2021 break is not a like-for-like change in saver returns.Source: FDIC historical rate archive ·