

Good news: The average savings account interest rate is (finally) on the rise

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Some of the best rates can be found on high-yield savings accounts, which currently offer around

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When you have the diligence to [save money](#), it's nice to be rewarded with a high interest rate. Unfortunately, savers have been getting paid next to nothing for a decade.

Lately, however, the average [savings account interest rate](#) has risen a lot. Here's a closer look at today's average savings account interest rates as banks change their rates.

Average savings account interest rate

So far for 2023, the average savings account rate across all financial institutions is 0.36%. However, rates have consistently been ticking upward throughout the month of April, with savings account rates averaging 0.39%.

That means if you put \$10,000 into a savings account, you'd have earned \$36 after one year.

While this might not seem like much, it's important to note that banks are paying much more now than they were in years past. For example, the average savings account rate this time last year was just 0.06%.

Certain banks are offering well above the national average as well. [Rates can be found on high-yield savings accounts](#), which currently range from 4.5%–5%.

How do banks set their savings account interest rates?

Banks set deposit rates—including savings accounts—based on market rates and competitor benchmarking, according to Ben Swinney, president and treasurer at Texas Security Bank. For example, the rate that impacts the rates banks pay on deposits is the Federal Reserve's Federal Funds Rate, which is the interest rate at which depository institutions, such as banks and credit unions, lend reserve balances to each other on an overnight basis," Swinney says. He adds that this rate is determined by the Federal Reserve's Market Committee (FOMC), a branch of the U.S. Federal Reserve, which meets eight times per year.

"Setting deposit account rates is a combination of art and science," says Grant II, CEO and founder of LevelField Financial Services. He explains that in an increasing interest rate environment, a bank generally won't increase deposit account rates in proportion with the increase in the Fed's rate. "A bank knows that in general, deposits are 'sticky' and only a small percentage of customers will switch banks purely for deposit rates," Grant says. "A bank performs a calculation to estimate the increase in deposit rates that will cause a bank the least for an acceptable amount of deposit outflow."

In a decreasing interest rate environment, the rates tend to correct themselves quicker, Grant notes.

Individual banks may also choose to raise or lower their savings rates based on the amount of deposits it needs to fund its loan portfolio. "If a bank needs more deposits, they may increase interest rates to attract more deposits. A bank that is growing and making more loans will tend to increase its rates because that they have the funds to lend, and banks reducing the balance sheet may lower rates," Grant says.

Banks also consider the spread between the interest they pay on deposits and the interest they earn on loans when setting savings account rates. To maintain profitability, they have to strike a balance between offering competitive rates to attract deposits and keeping their lending rates high enough to cover their costs. At times, banks may adjust their savings account rates to improve their bottom line.

Average savings account interest rate

Over the past decade or so, savings account rates have remained relatively low. Following the 2007–2008 financial crisis and Great Recession, the Federal Reserve lowered the federal funds rate to 0% in order to make borrowing more attractive and stimulate economic activity.

Rates were at their lowest between 2013 and 2017, when the average savings account rate sat at 0.6%. Rates began ticking upward in 2018 and continued to improve, only to be throttled once again by the COVID-19 pandemic and sharp (but short) recession that occurred as a result. By 2020, the average savings account rate dropped to 0.5%.

Things changed in March 2022, when the Fed began raising rates to combat skyrocketing inflation—a side effect of the pandemic. Over the past 15 months, the Fed has raised rates 10 times, and may do so again. As a result, savings account rates have risen significantly. Today, the average savings account rate is 0.39%.

How to maximize the interest on your savings account

- **Opt for a high-yield savings account.** Not all savings accounts are created equal. Despite the relatively low national average for interest rates, there are many high-yield savings accounts available that offer significantly higher rates than the average.

accounts pay much **higher yields**. With a high-yield saving earn

- **Consider a money market account.** The accounts work like a checking and savings combo. They pay higher rates than the typical savings account, especially for higher balances. Plus, they often come with check-writing capabilities. However, you may need to limit withdrawals and/or maintain a minimum balance in order to avoid fees.
- **Look out for bank bonuses.** In addition to competitive rates, many banks also entice new customers by offering bonuses to those who open a new account. So if you're in the market for a new savings account, be sure to find out if any banks are currently offering bonuses. You may need to have the account open for a certain period of time to be eligible to receive the bonus.
- **Be sure your money is protected.** Chasing high interest rates is tempting, but it's important to make sure your money is safe. Always choose institutions that are protected by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or credit unions backed by the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA). And always keep a maximum of \$250,000 on deposit with any one institution so that your funds are fully protected.

The takeaway

It's important to understand that a savings account is best used for long-term **fund** and short-term savings goals. Earning higher interest can help your money grow even faster, and opting for high-yield accounts at FDIC-insured institutions will ensure that your money is safe.

That said, your savings account should be one component of a broader financial plan. In addition to other safe harbor investments such as **Treasury bills**, you'll need to put your money in higher-risk (and

market investments such as **stocks**, **bonds**, and **mutual funds** in wealth and meet long-term savings goals such as retirement.