The Cost of Winning an Election, 1986-2018 (in Table 3-1 ^{nominal} and 2018 dollars)

	House Winners		Senate Winners
	Nominal	2018	Nominal 2018
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars Dollars
2018	2,092,822	2,092,822	14,863,228 ^a 14,863,228
2016	1,516,021	1,586,135	10,464,068 10,948,017
2014	1,466,533	1,555,559	9,655,660 10,241,804
2012	1,596,953	1,746,588	10,351,556 11,321,499
2010	1,434,760	1,652,228	8,993,945 10,357,168
2008	1,362,239	1,588,774	7,101,029 8,281,901
2006	1,259,791	1,569,158	8,835,416 11,005,133
2004	1,038,391	1,380,345	7,183,825 9,549,543
2002	911,644	1,272,486	3,728,644 5,204,495
2000	845,907	1,233,526	7,198,423 ^b 10,496,947
1998	677,807	1,044,185	4,655,806 7,172,426
1996	686,198	1,098,210	3,921,653 6,276,319
1994	541,121	916,864	4,488,195 7,604,704
1992	556,475	995,971	3,353,115 6,001,359
1990	423,245	813,158	3,298,324 6,336,896
1988	400,386	849,871	3,746,225 7,951,845
1986	359,577	823,835	3,067,559 7,028,153

Note: Inflation adjustment based on average 2018 CPI. http://www.bls.gov/cpi/tables.htm

a. Rick Scott (R-FL) spent \$83.8 million, more than double any other Senate winner. The average without Scott was \$12.8 million.

b. Jon Corzine (D-N.J.) spent \$63,209,506. Hillary Rodham Clinton (D-N.Y.) spent \$29,941,194. The remaining Senate winners in 2000 spent an average of \$4,737,365.

Source: Campaign Finance Institute analysis of Federal Election Commission data.