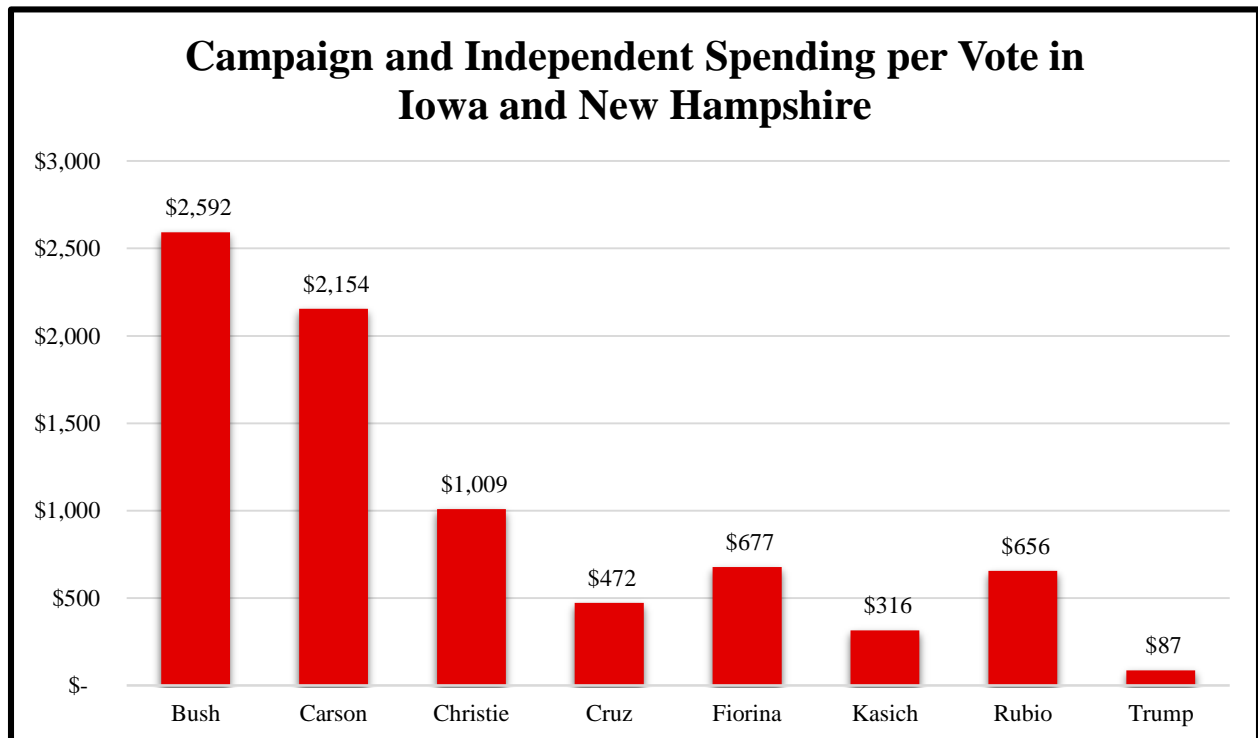


Iowa and New Hampshire Results Indicate Money's Failure to Buy the 2016 Election

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Results from the 2016 Iowa Caucus and New Hampshire Primary highlight that the age-old adage that “money buys elections” is a myth. An analysis by the Center for Competitive Politics reveals that total spending to date by candidates and super PACs supporting the 2016 Republican hopefuls was, in fact, *negatively* correlated with votes received in Iowa and New Hampshire.

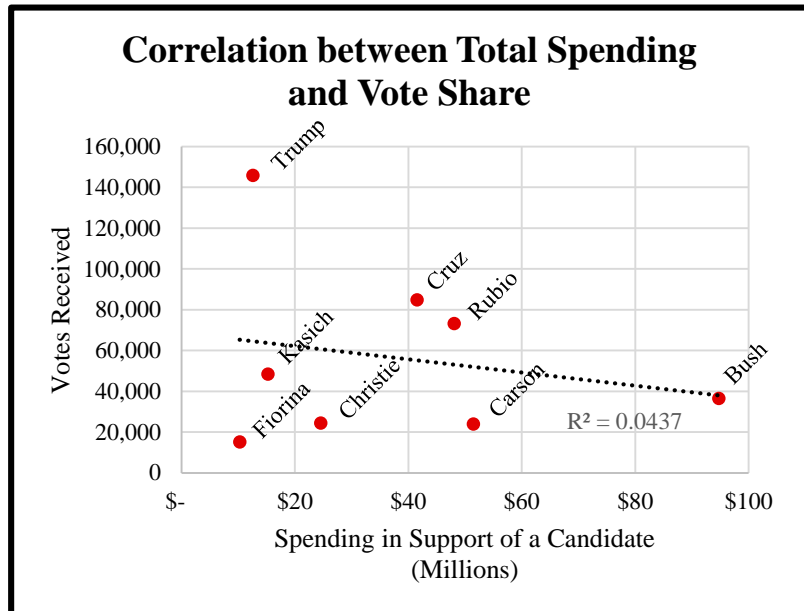


Candidate	Dollars Spent Per Vote	Total Spending	Total Campaign Spending	Total IEs	Votes in Iowa	Votes in New Hampshire	Total Votes
Bush	\$2,592	\$94,715,117	\$24,332,242	\$70,382,875	5,238	31,309	36,547
Carson	\$2,154	\$51,493,307	\$47,468,963	\$4,024,344	17,395	6,509	23,904
Christie	\$1,009	\$24,570,544	\$6,033,171	\$18,537,373	3,284	21,068	24,352
Cruz	\$472	\$40,078,483	\$28,352,063	\$11,726,420	51,666	33,189	84,855
Fiorina	\$677	\$10,281,336	\$6,864,749	\$3,416,587	3,485	11,705	15,190
Kasich	\$316	\$15,271,504	\$5,045,064	\$10,226,440	3,474	44,907	48,381
Rubio	\$656	\$48,008,756	\$22,459,417	\$25,549,339	43,165	30,030	73,195
Trump	\$87	\$12,617,820	\$12,440,892	\$176,928	45,427	100,402	145,829

Campaign spending data is taken from the Federal Election Commission, independent spending (IE) data from the Campaign Finance Institute, and candidate vote totals from the Associated Press.

Jeb Bush’s campaign provides the clearest example that money alone cannot persuade voters to support a candidate. Despite leading his opponents in combined spending by his campaign and the super PAC supporting his candidacy, Bush finished 6th in Iowa and 4th in New Hampshire. The Bush campaign and pro-Bush super PAC ultimately spent \$2,592 per vote received, more than any other candidate in the Republican race.

Money spent didn’t translate to votes received for the rest of the GOP field either. For all candidates combined, spending was negatively correlated with votes. Taken together, the Marco Rubio campaign and independent super PACs supporting his candidacy spent just over \$48 million, more than every Republican candidate except Bush and Ben Carson, but Rubio finished 3rd in Iowa and 5th in New Hampshire. Donald Trump, who spent the least of any candidate still actively campaigning, finished 2nd in Iowa and 1st in New Hampshire.



Broadcast, cable, and radio ad spending data compiled by [Morning Consult](#) tells a similar story. Dollars-per-vote ranged wildly from a high of \$1,200 spent per Bush vote compared to a low of just \$18 per Cruz vote. The benefit of ad data is that it is specific to Iowa and New Hampshire; the drawback is that it fails to capture other important forms of spending on staff, mailers, travel, and other campaign expenses. But whether one looks at ad spending or total spending, the takeaway is the same: money is not buying votes.

One important form of spending that is not reflected in either set of data is free or “earned” media coverage. Donald Trump, in particular, has benefited from free media coverage (and his celebrity status), which has proven to be more valuable than campaign and super PAC spending. A candidate doesn’t need as many ads or mailers to build name recognition and communicate their views to voters when the media is providing that benefit for free. Super PACs – which allow individuals, corporations, and labor unions to pool their resources independently of candidate campaigns to promote their preferred candidates – are an important counterweight to the ability of wealthy individuals to purchase media corporations that can publish and promote their political views without limit.

To be sure, some spending included in our analysis has gone towards states that have not yet held a caucus or primary. However, virtually every candidate places a heavy emphasis on at least one of Iowa and New Hampshire, the first two states on the primary calendar.

As the results from Iowa and New Hampshire illustrate, winning the campaign spending battle does not guarantee a win at the ballot box. In 2014, it was then-House Majority Leader Eric Cantor losing to upstart candidate Dave Brat in a Congressional primary race despite outspending Brat [26-to-1](#). In the past, wealthy

and well-funded individuals such as Steve Forbes, Jon Corzine, Linda McMahon, and Sean Eldridge have similarly learned that money doesn't buy votes.

Campaign spending pales in comparison to the importance of other elements in determining a candidate's success. Myriad factors – including a candidate's policy views and proposals, messaging, get out the vote effort, campaign infrastructure, experience, character, and personality – affect their electoral performance.

Ultimately, campaign and independent spending play an important role in amplifying a candidate's message and informing and motivating voters, but as the results from Iowa and New Hampshire indicate, they don't determine outcomes. Efforts to limit campaign spending should be seen for what they are: efforts to limit speech.

The Center for Competitive Politics is a nonpartisan, nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization focused on promoting and protecting the First Amendment political rights of speech, assembly, and petition. It was founded in 2005 by Bradley A. Smith, a former Chairman of the Federal Election Commission. In addition to scholarly and educational work, the Center is actively involved in targeted litigation against unconstitutional laws at both the state and federal levels. The Center is the nation's largest organization dedicated solely to protecting First Amendment political rights.