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From an economic perspective, theories of rational choice and game theory can be used to understand the incentives of both fraudsters and financial institutions in the context of credit card fraud. Rational choice theory suggests that individuals will engage in fraud if the potential benefits outweigh the costs, while game theory can be used to model the strategic interactions between fraudsters and institutions. By understanding these incentives, financial institutions can develop strategies to detect and prevent credit card fraud. Social science theories, on the other hand, can be used to understand the social and psychological factors that contribute to credit card fraud. For example, social learning theory suggests that individuals learn from observing others, which may contribute to the spread of fraud schemes. Additionally, theories of social norms and conformity can help explain why some individuals may engage in fraudulent behavior despite knowing it is wrong. To identify fraud, both economic and social science theories can inform the development of fraud detection methods. For example, economic theories of risk and reward can be used to develop algorithms that flag suspicious transactions based on unusual spending patterns or geographic locations. Social science theories of deception and trust can be used to inform the development of interview techniques and investigations that help uncover fraudulent activity. Overall, economic and social science theories offer valuable frameworks for understanding credit card fraud