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Home ► All Journals ► Economics, Finance & Business ► Journal of Economic Issues ► List of Issues ► Volume 41, Issue 2 ► Credit Card Use and Abuse: A Veblen ian

Journal of Economic Issues >

Volume 41, 2007 - Issue 2: Papers From The 2007 AFEE Meeting

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Credit Card Use and Abuse: A Veblen ian Analysis

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Pages 567-574 | Published online: 04 Jan 2016

General Section Cite this article Attps://doi.org/10.1080/00213624.2007.11507046

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JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC ISSUES Vol. XLI No. 2 June 2007

Credit Card Use and Abuse: A Veblenian Analysis

Robert H. Scott, III

There is an overwhelming amount of consumer credit card debt in the United States. Revolving credit card debt is close to \$900 billion, and has increased at an average annual rate of almost nine percent over the past ten years. The average United States household has eight credit cards, which are used to charge nearly \$2 trillion in goods and services annually. This became possible when an institutional failure led to reduced regulations on credit card lending. Consumers, for their part, have borrowed heavily using credit cards. Frequently, consumers use credit cards inappropriately and spend beyond their means accumulating inessentials that they cannot reasonably afford. Neoclassical economic theory is ineffective at explaining why credit card borrowing continues to reach record levels; and, more importantly, it fails to recognize that credit card debt is a problem requiring attention from regulatory agencies. Thorstein Veblen's social institutional theory of consumption better explains why credit cards continue to grow in popularity and why revolving credit card debt will keep rising unless different policy perspectives and lending practices are adopted.

The Emergence of Credit Card Debt

Credit cards were invented in post-industrial revolution America just before World War I, and coincided with a general rise in the issuance of consumer credit for many types of goods and services. The first credit cards were issued by retail stores and oil companies to increase sales and make customer identification easier. Until the early 1980s, most people thought of credit cards as a luxury payment method afforded only by good credit standing and responsible borrowing. However, something important changed to allow the modern credit card industry to emerge. That change was the Marquette Decision. Arguably, the modern credit card market did not exist until the

567

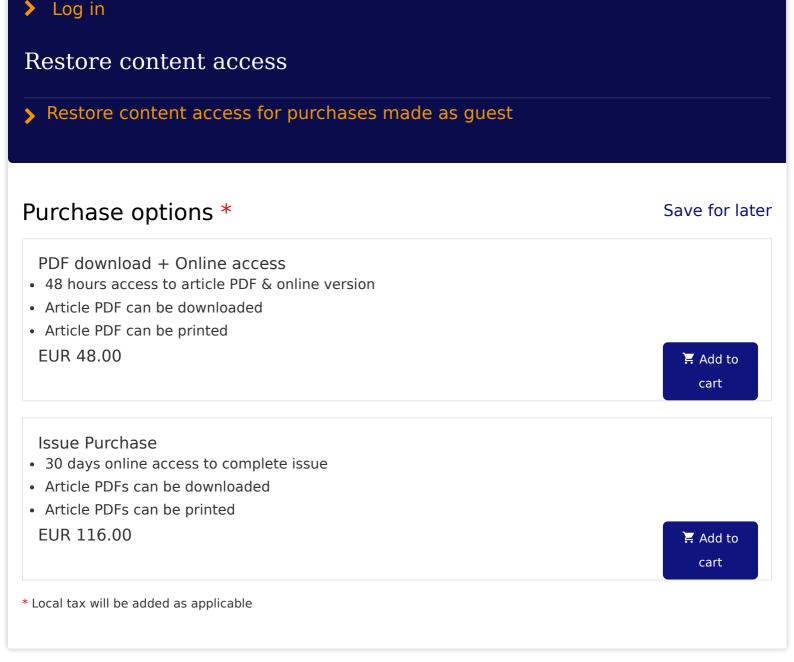
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