

applying the procedure to several reserving methods in parallel a conception of their properties can be gained, in particular, how robust they are against various variations and irregularities in the claims process. *Astin Bulletin*, November 1992, 22(2): 191-216. (Reprinted with permission of the *Astin Bulletin*.)

On Allocation of Excess of Loss Premiums, by Bjorn Sundt (The Wyatt Company and University of Oslo)

In the present paper we study the question of how to allocate the reinsurance premium between the sub-portfolios when an excess of loss treaty is to be shared between several sub-portfolios. Several allocation schemes based on the expected value principle and the standard deviation principle are suggested. The calculations are relatively simple with unlimited free reinstatements. However, with limited and/or paid reinstatements the situation becomes rather tricky, and we therefore suggest a simulation scheme. *Astin Bulletin*, November 1992, 22(2): 167-176. (Reprinted with permission of the *Astin Bulletin*.)

SAFETY AND LOSS CONTROL

Impact of Seat Belt Use on Driving Behavior, by Harinder Singh (San Diego State University) and Mark Thayer (University of Nevada-Las Vegas)

Previous research has indicated that individual compensating behavior, specifically, more risky driving may reduce the effectiveness of seat belt laws. We test the compensating-behavior hypothesis using individual-specific survey data. The analysis also incorporates individual risk tastes. Our results indicate that the compensating-behavior hypothesis applies only to those that are not strongly risk averse. Other risk-differentiated groups do not exhibit compensating behavior. Finally, it seems that individuals learn to reduce compensating behavior over time. *Economic Inquiry*, October 1992, 30: 649-658. (Reprinted with permission of *Economic Inquiry*.)