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# Interpretable Boosted GLM

## łączenie mocy predykcyjnej ML z interpretowalnością GLM

Karol Gawlowski

# Predictive Power vs Explainability

		Interpretability	
		yes	no
Predictive Power	+		<b>Machine Learning</b>
	-	<b>Statistical Modelling</b>	



# Predictive Power vs Explainability

		Interpretability	
		yes	no
Predictive Power	+	XAI	Machine Learning
	-	Statistical Modelling	

SHAP, ICE, PDP, ALE...



# Predictive Power vs Explainability

		Interpretability	
		yes	no
Predictive Power	+	<b>ML+XAI</b> <b>EBM</b> <b>Distill Trees</b> <b>IBLM...</b>	<b>Machine Learning</b>
	-	<b>Statistical Modelling</b>	





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# ML+XAI

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# SHAP

Baseline Prediction



$$\hat{y} = \alpha_0 +$$



Model output



# SHAP

Baseline Prediction

$$\hat{y} = \alpha_0 + \sum_d \alpha_i$$

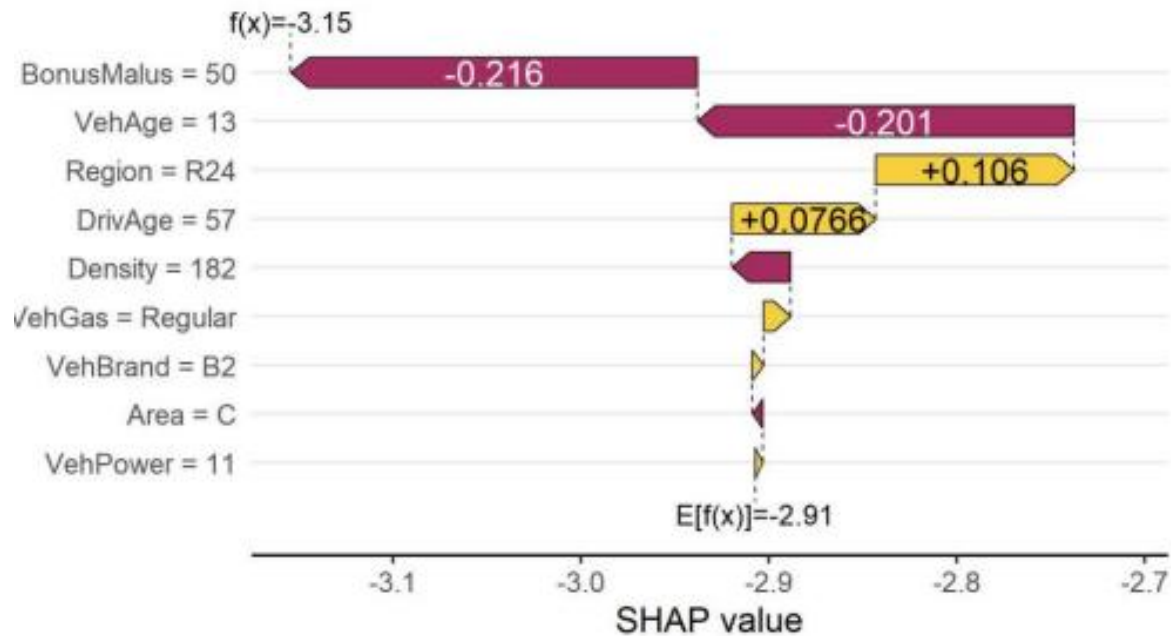
Model output

Contribution of i-th predictor

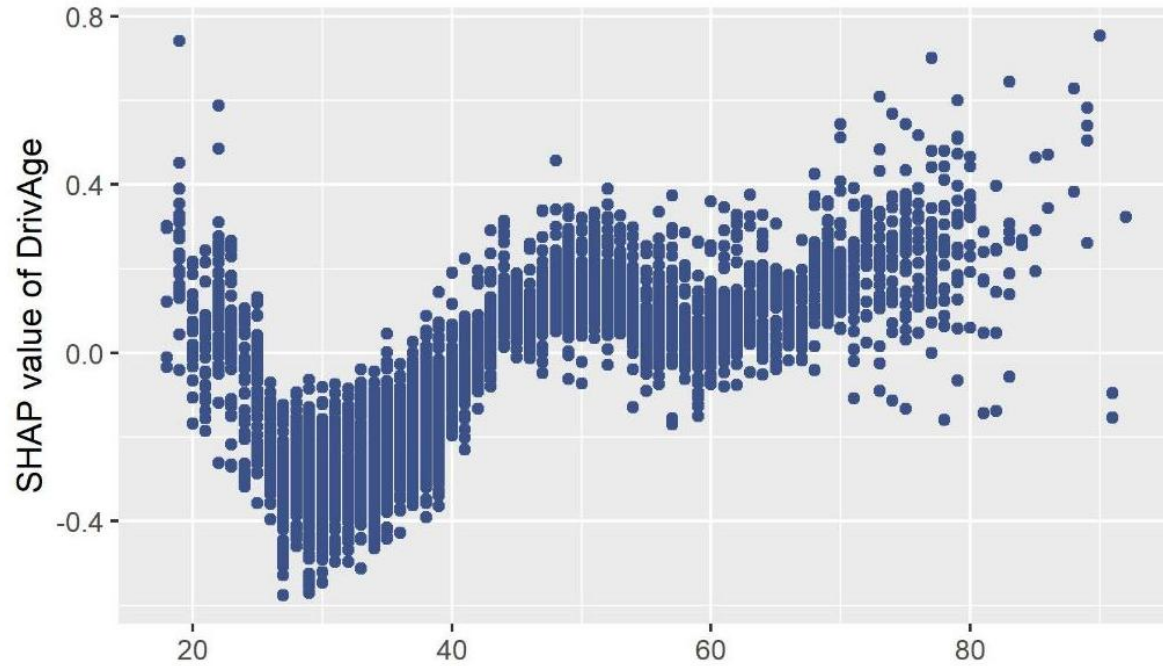


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# SHAP



# SHAP





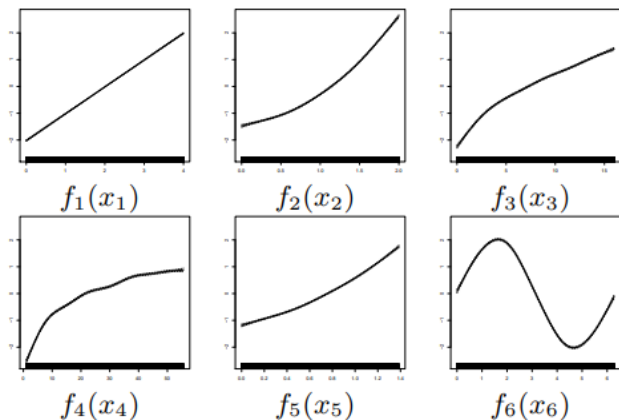
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# Explainable Boosting Machine (EBM)

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# Explainable Boosting Machine

## GAMs: smooth shape functions



Sources: Lin Y. et al.: *Intelligible Models for Classification and Regression*

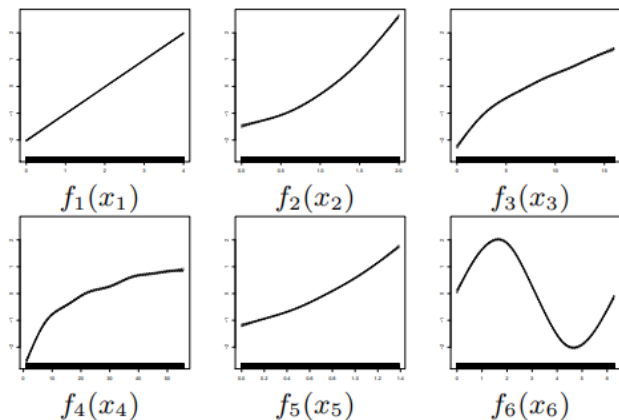
InterpretML: Another Way to Explain Your Model, Towards Data Science



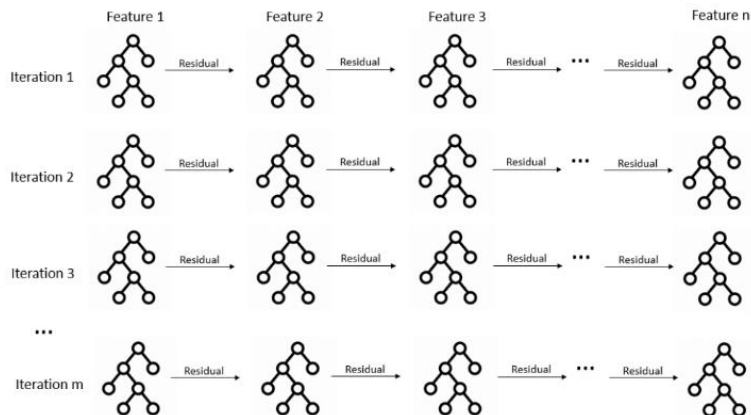
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# Explainable Boosting Machine

## GAMs: smooth shape functions



## EBM: Tree-based shape functions



Sources: Lin Y. et al.: *Intelligible Models for Classification and Regression*

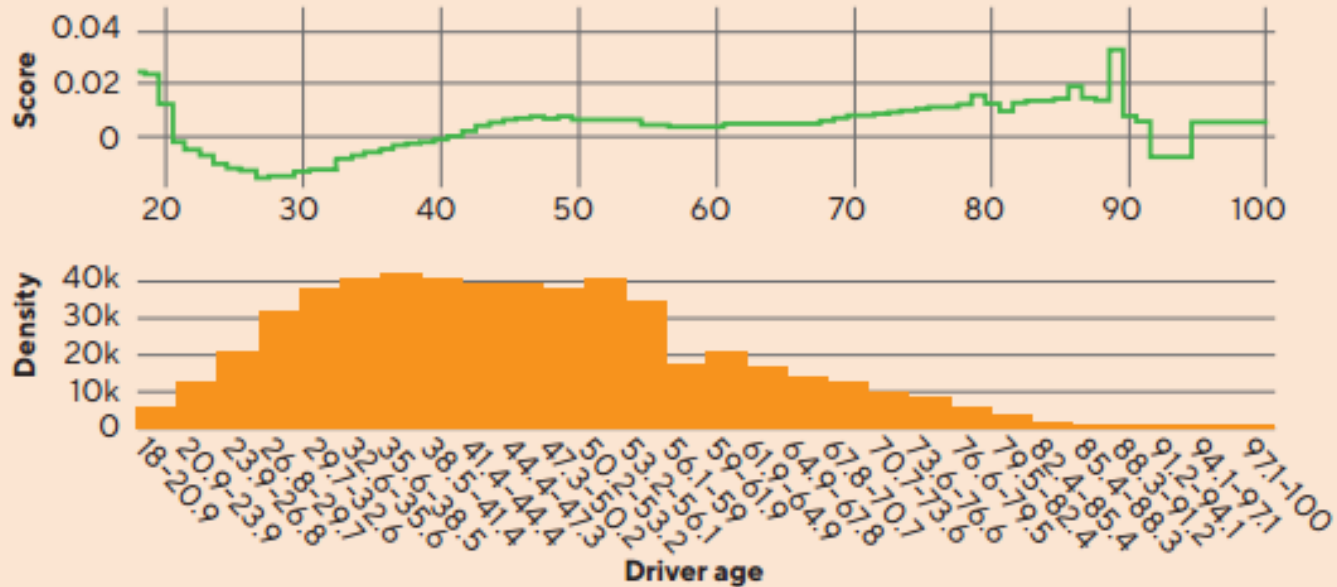
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# Explainable Boosting Machine

Figure 2: EBM score for driver age



Source: *Out with the opaque*, The Actuary



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# Interpretable Boosted GLM (IBLM)

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# Interpretable Boosted Linear Model

$$\widehat{y}_{pred} = y_{glm} + y_{xgb}$$

$$\widehat{y}_{pred} = y_{glm} \times y_{xgb}$$



# Interpretable Boosted Linear Model

	Null	GLM	XGB	IBLM
Poisson Deviance	1.4195	1.3606	1.2386	1.2475
Pinball Score	0.00%	4.15%	12.74%	12.12%

Pinball score:

$$1 - \frac{D_m}{D_0}$$

- $D_0$  is the Poisson deviance of a null model
- $D_m$  is the Poisson deviance of a predictive
- A higher pinball score means better performance

Key observations:

- Pure XGB is the best performer, but only marginally better than IBLM
- IBLM significantly better than GLM



# From GLM...

Intercept

$$\widehat{y}_{pred} = \exp \left( \lambda + \sum \beta_i x_i \right)$$

GLM  $\beta$

The diagram illustrates the relationship between the intercept and the GLM beta parameter in the GLM equation. The equation is  $\widehat{y}_{pred} = \exp \left( \lambda + \sum \beta_i x_i \right)$ . A yellow arrow points from the word "Intercept" to the  $\lambda$  term in the exponent. Another yellow arrow points from the text "GLM  $\beta$ " to the  $\beta_i$  term in the sum.



# To SHAP – $\beta$ corrections

$$y_{glm} \times y_{xgb} = \exp\left(\lambda + \sum (\beta_i + \alpha_i)x_i\right)$$

Intercept

SHAP –  $\beta$  correction

GLM  $\beta$



# To SHAP – $\beta$ corrections

$$y_{glm} \times y_{xgb} = \exp\left(\lambda + \sum (\beta_i + \alpha_i)x_i\right)$$

Intercept

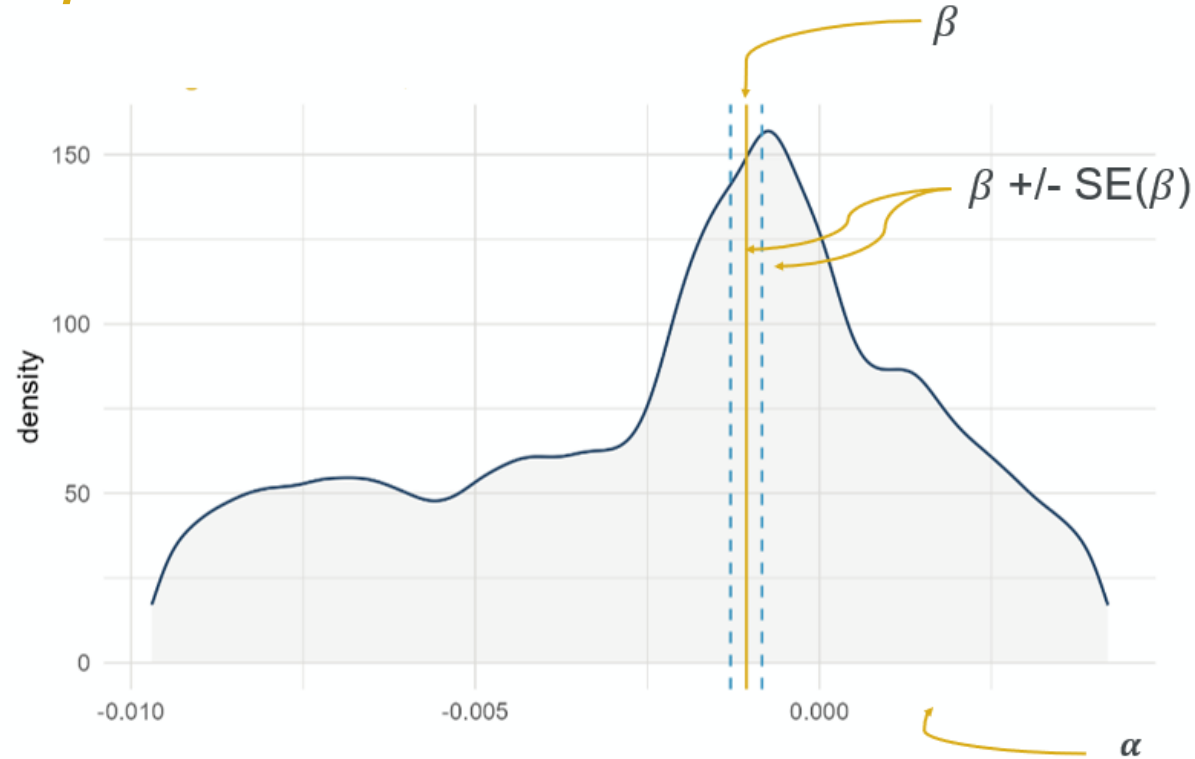
SHAP –  $\beta$  correction

GLM  $\beta$

	var1	var2	var3	lin pred	prediction
<u>x i</u>	3	10	1		
$\beta$	0.4	-0.1	1.3	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.48</b>
$\alpha$	-0.07	0.02	0.09		
$\beta'$	0.33	-0.08	1.39	<b>1.58</b>	<b>4.85</b>



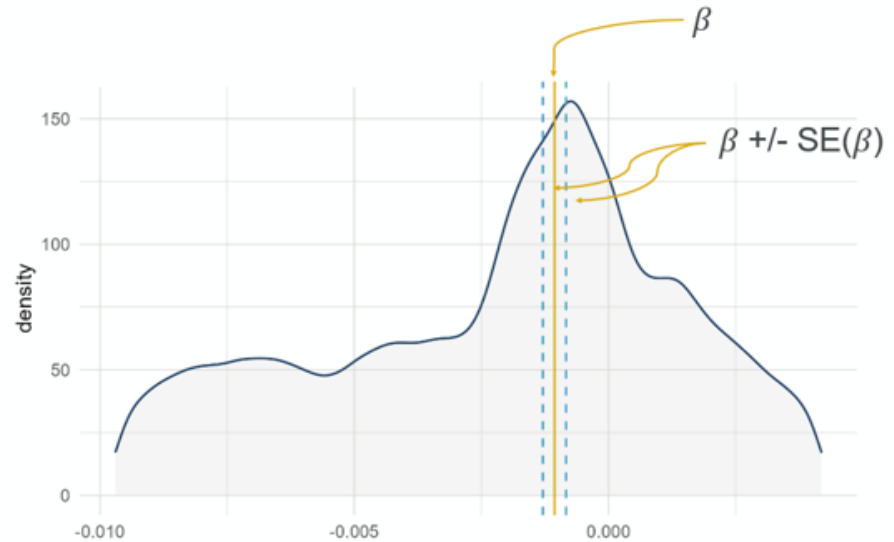
# SHAP – $\beta$ corrections distribution



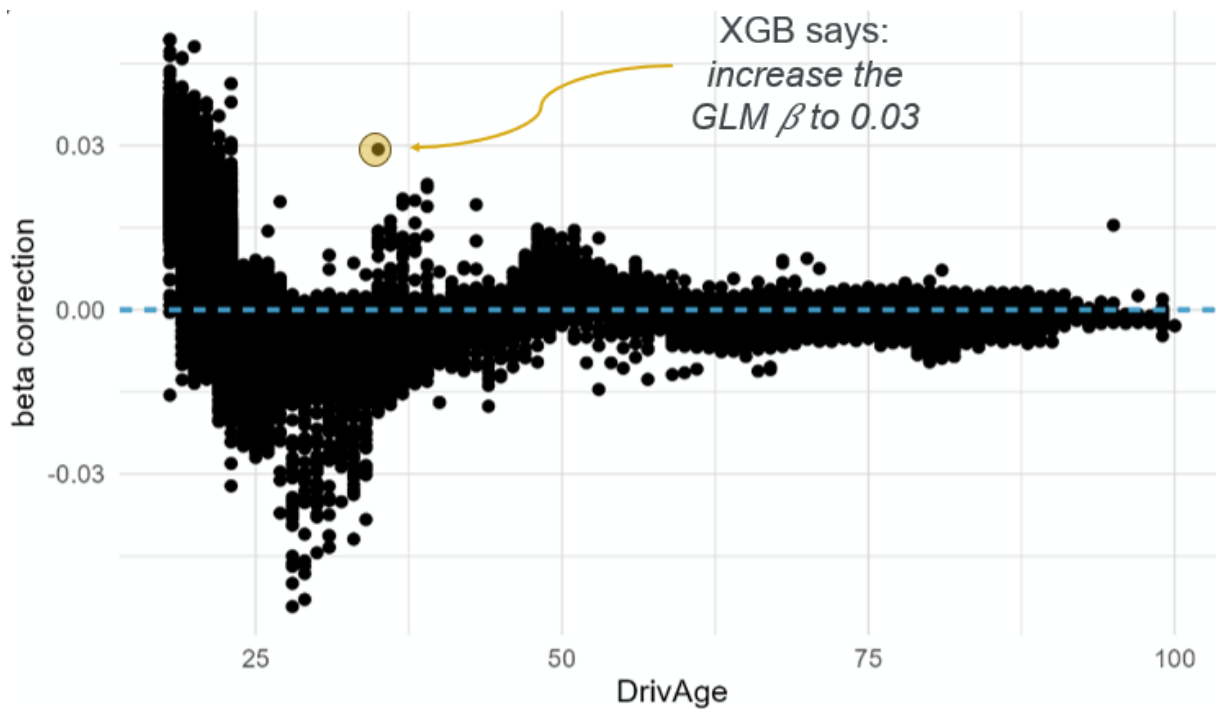
# Other SHAP Plots

## Observations:

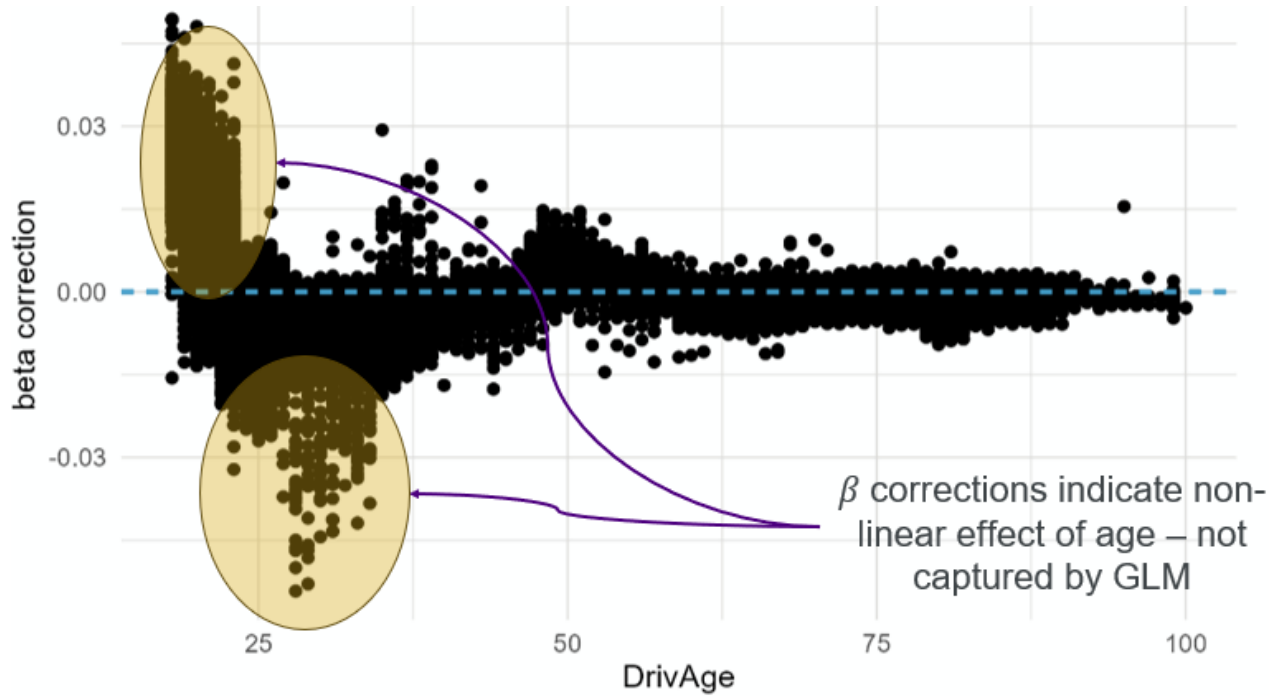
- GLM is mostly correct: values centered around original model parameter
- Uncaught signal: Distribution spread outside the SE bands
- Interactions/non-linearity: Distribution asymmetry
- Non-linearity: range of distribution above and below 0 ( $\beta$  reversal)



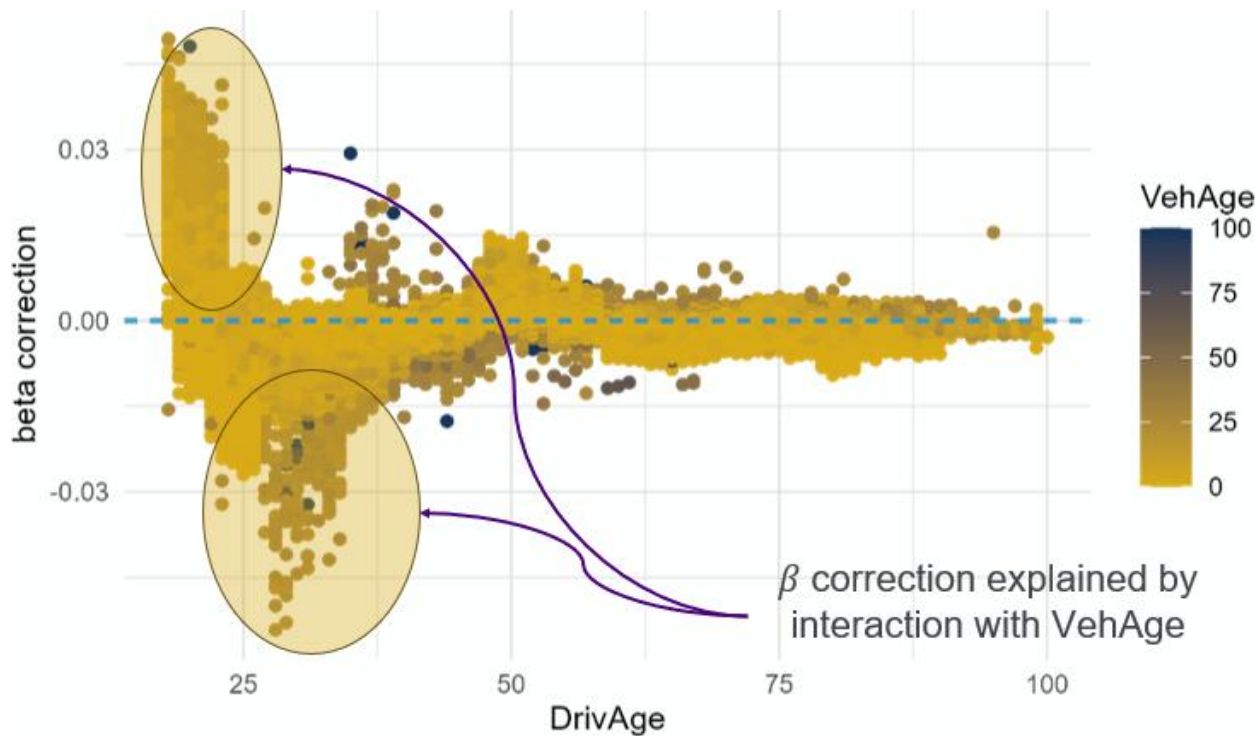
## Other SHAP Plots



# Other SHAP Plots



# Other SHAP Plots





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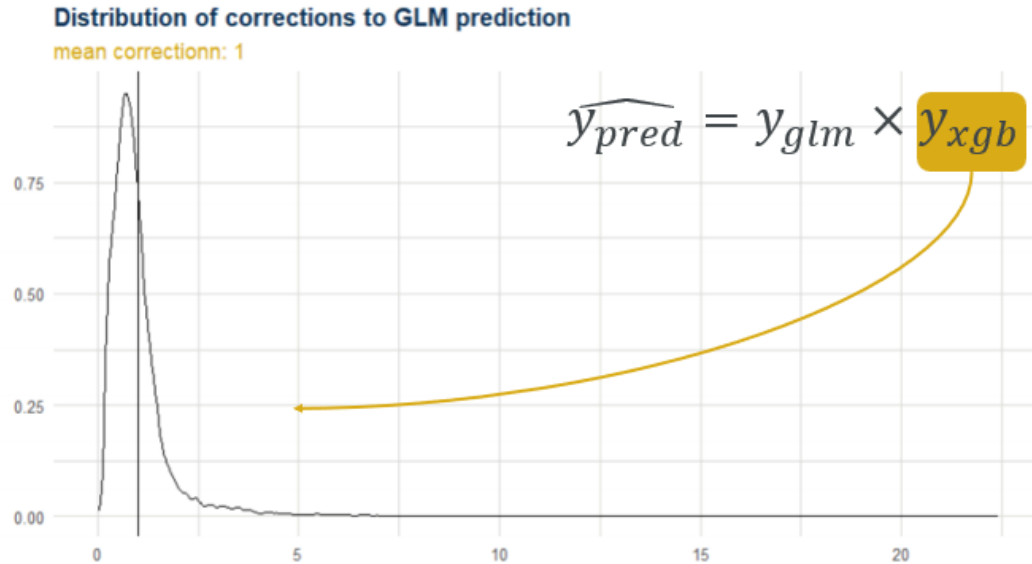
# Customising the IBLM

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# Distribution of corrections from the booster

## Observations:

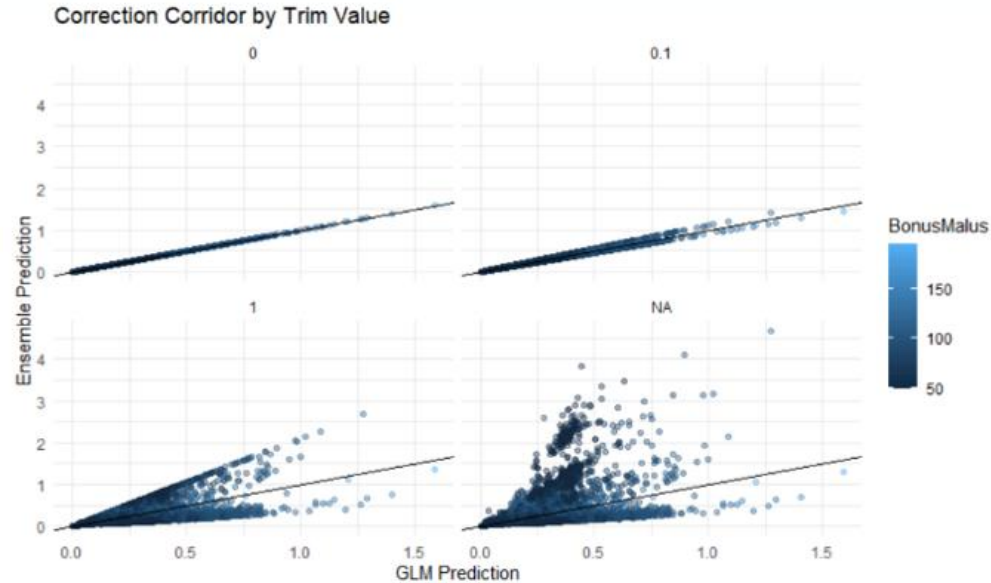
- GLM is correct on average => on average a correction of 1 (no correction) is applied
- XGB suggests extreme adjustments for some model points



# Distribution of corrections from the booster

## Observations:

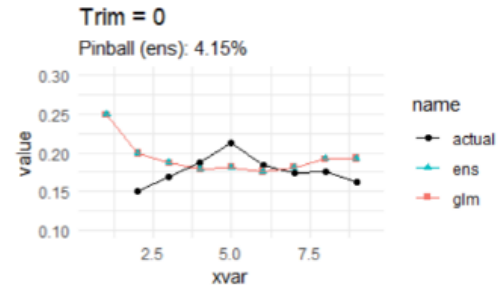
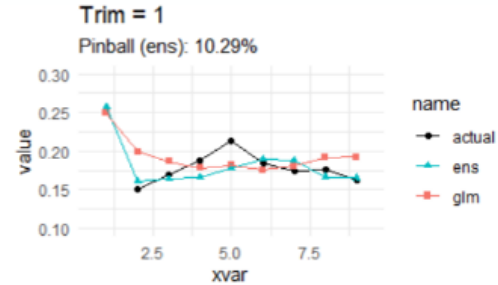
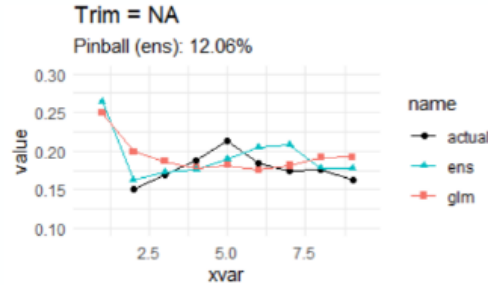
- Booster corrections can be truncated to limit the impact of on the underlying model



# Distribution of corrections from the booster

## Observations:

- The more aggressive the truncation, the closer IBLM's performance is to the underlying GLM






# Conclusions

## IBLM

- Retains the formulaic expression of the GLM
- In our example achieves the performance matching XGB
- Allows for a smooth transition from a base model to ML-enhanced ensemble
- Inherent interpretability by design
- Easier implementation than Neural Networks

## What's next:

-  v1.0.2 Package available on CRAN and Actuarial Data Science  **GitHub**
-  Package on the way – volunteers wanted!



**Questions**

**Comments**

