



# Counterfactual Residual Data Augmentation for Regression

ICML 2026

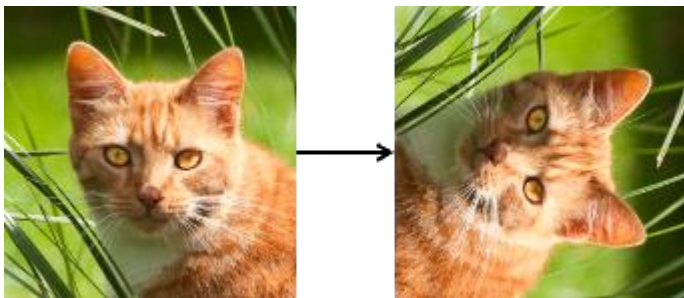
[crda-project.github.io](https://crda-project.github.io)

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# Why “Standard” Augmentation Fails



*Invariant (still a cat)*

| Original                                                | Perturbed                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| [Age: 30,<br>Blood Pressure: 120,<br>Cancer Risk: 0.05] | [Age: 60,<br>Blood Pressure: 240,<br>Cancer Risk: 0.05] |

*Manifold Intrusion (is the patient still alive?)*

## Vision/NLP:

- Domain-specific symmetries exist (Rotation, Translation)
- Labels typically do not change

## Tabular Data:

- No spatial/temporal structure
- Perturbing features can arbitrarily destroy the relationship with the target

# Our Intuition

## The House Price Problem:

- *Task is to predict the price of a house given features about it*

## Features (systematic signal):

- Location, Square Footage, Build Year, Garage Finish

## Unobserved Factors (noise):

- Bidding War, The Buyer's Urgency



# Our Intuition

## The House Price Problem:

- *Task is to predict the price of a house given features about it*

## Decomposition:

- $\text{Price} = \text{Signal} + \text{Noise}$

## The Insight:

- Changing a secondary feature (e.g., garage finish) alters the systematic price, but not the specific noise (the bidding war)

## Residual Invariance:

- We can synthesize new samples by perturbing certain features while preserving the observed residual (noise)



# Formalizing the Insight

**Additive Noise Model:**  $Y = g(X) + Z$

- $Y$  is the target,  $g$  is the learnable signal,  $Z$  is the unobserved noise

**Features are split into:**

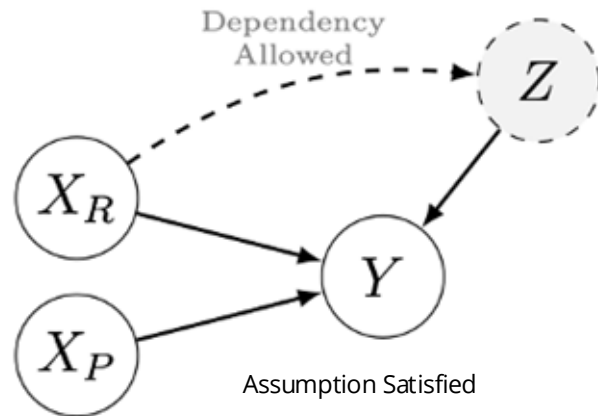
- $X_P$  the perturbable (those we intend to modify)
- $X_R$  the remaining (those we hold fixed)

**Assumption (Residual Invariance):**

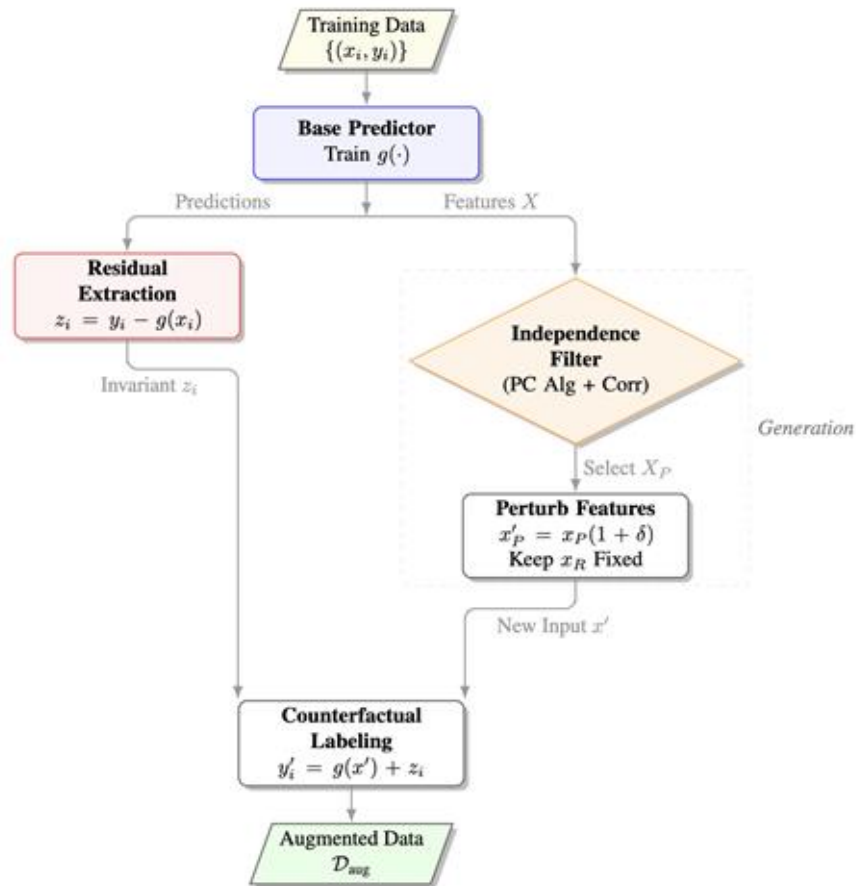
- The noise is conditionally independent of the perturbed features

**Counterfactual Reasoning:**

- “Given that we observed outcome  $Y = y$  for individual  $i$ , what would  $Y$  have been if  $X$  had been different?”



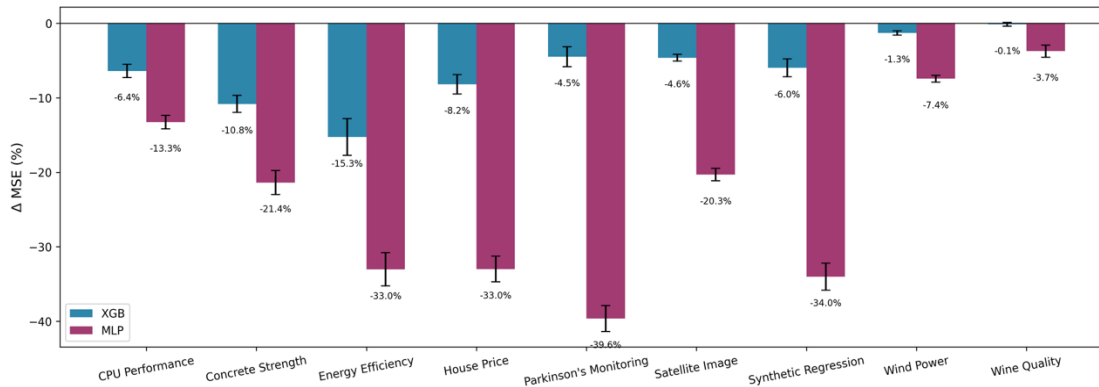
# Counterfactual Residual Data Augmentation (CRDA)



# Results

Across 9 real-world benchmarks (UCI, PMLB, Kaggle):

- **MLP Error Reduction: -22.9% Average MSE**
- **XGBoost Error Reduction: -6.4% Average MSE**



Beat state-of-the-art data augmentation/generation techniques:

- C-Mixup, ADA, TabDDPM, TVAE, CTGAN

# Contribution

Released the fully autonomous CRDA pipeline as a pip package:

- <https://pypi.org/project/crda/>



Project Page:

- <https://crda-project.github.io/>



```
from crda import CRDA, Config
from xgboost import XGBRegressor

# Configure the experiment
config = Config(
    dataset="path/to/your/data.csv",
    dataset_name="my_dataset",
    random_seed=42,
    verbose=True
)

# Create CRDA instance
crda = CRDA(config)

# Run the augmentation pipeline with your model
results = crda.run(XGBRegressor())
```