

Package ‘REPS’

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Type Package

Title Hedonic and Multilateral Index Methods for Real Estate Price Statistics

Version 1.1.1

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Description Compute price indices using various Hedonic and multilateral methods, including Laspeyres, Paasche, Fisher, and HMTS (Hedonic Multilateral Time series re-estimation with splicing). The central function `calculate_hedonic_index()` offers a unified interface for running these methods on structured datasets. This package is designed to support index construction workflows across a wide range of domains — including but not limited to real estate — where quality-adjusted price comparisons over time are essential. The development of this package was funded by Eurostat and Statistics Netherlands (CBS), and carried out by Statistics Netherlands. The HMTS method implemented here is described in Ishaak, Ouwehand and Remøy (2024) <[doi:10.1177/0282423X241246617](https://doi.org/10.1177/0282423X241246617)>. For broader methodological context, see Eurostat (2013, ISBN:978-92-79-25984-5, <[doi:10.2785/34007](https://doi.org/10.2785/34007)>).

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LazyData true

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Imports dplyr, stats, KFAS, stringr, lmtest

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

Config/testthat/edition 3

VignetteBuilder knitr

URL <https://github.com/vivekag7/REPS>

BugReports <https://github.com/vivekag7/REPS/issues>

NeedsCompilation no

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calculate_geometric_average
Calculate the geometric average of a series of values

Description

The equation for the calculation is:: $\exp(\text{mean}(\log(\text{series_values})))$

Usage

```
calculate_geometric_average(values)
```

Arguments

values series with numeric values

Value

geometric average

Author(s)

Farley Ishaak

 calculate_hedonic_index

Calculate index based on specified method (Fisher, Laspeyres, Paasche, HMTS, Time Dummy, Rolling Time Dummy)

Description

Central hub function to calculate index figures using different methods.

Usage

```
calculate_hedonic_index(
  dataset,
  method,
  period_variable,
  dependent_variable,
  numerical_variables = NULL,
  categorical_variables = NULL,
  reference_period = NULL,
  number_of_observations = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

dataset	Data frame with input data
method	One of: "fisher", "laspeyres", "paasche", "hmts", "timedummy", "rolling_timedummy", "repricing"
period_variable	A string with the name of the column containing time periods.
dependent_variable	Usually the price
numerical_variables	Vector with numeric quality-determining variables
categorical_variables	Vector with categorical variables (also dummies)
reference_period	Period or group of periods that will be set to 100
number_of_observations	Logical, whether to show number of observations (default = TRUE)
...	Additional method-specific arguments passed to the underlying functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • periods_in_year: (Required for Repricing) Number of periods per year (e.g. 12 for months, 4 for quarters) • number_preliminary_periods: (Required for HMTS) Number of preliminary periods

- `production_since`: (Optional for HMTS) Start period for production simulation. Default = NULL
- `resting_points`: (Optional for HMTS) Whether to return detailed outputs. Default = FALSE
- `imputation`: (Optional for Laspeyres/Paasche) Include imputation values? Default = FALSE
- `window_length`: (Required for Rolling Time Dummy) Window size in number of periods

Value

A data.frame (or list for HMTS with `resting_points = TRUE`; or named list if multiple methods are used)

Author(s)

Vivek Gajadhar

Examples

```
## Not run:
data("data_constraxion")

Tbl_indices <- REPS::calculate_hedonic_index(
  method = c("fisher", "hmts", "laspeyres", "paasche",
    "repricing", "timedummy", "rolling_timedummy"),
  dataset = data_constraxion,
  period_variable = "period",
  dependent_variable = "price",
  numerical_variables = c("floor_area", "dist_trainstation"),
  categorical_variables = c("neighbourhood_code", "dummy_large_city"),
  reference_period = "2015",
  number_of_observations = FALSE,
  periods_in_year = 4,
  number_preliminary_periods = 1,
  window_length = 4,
  production_since = NULL,
  resting_points = FALSE,
  imputation = FALSE
)

## End(Not run)
```

calculate_price_index *Calculate Price Index (Deprecated)*

Description

This function has been renamed. Please use [calculate_hedonic_index](#) instead.

Usage

```
calculate_price_index(...)
```

Arguments

```
... Arguments passed to calculate_hedonic_index.
```

```
calculate_regression_diagnostics
```

Calculate regression diagnostics by period

Description

For each period in the data, fits a log-linear model and computes diagnostics:

- Normality test (Shapiro-Wilk)
- Adjusted R-squared
- Breusch-Pagan test for heteroscedasticity
- Durbin-Watson test for autocorrelation

Usage

```
calculate_regression_diagnostics(  
  dataset,  
  period_variable,  
  dependent_variable,  
  numerical_variables = NULL,  
  categorical_variables = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

```
dataset          A data.frame with input data  
period_variable  Name of the period variable (string)  
dependent_variable  Name of the dependent variable (string)  
numerical_variables  Vector of numerical independent variables (default = NULL)  
categorical_variables  Vector of categorical independent variables (default = NULL)
```

Value

A data.frame with diagnostics by period

Author(s)

Mohammad Kardal, Vivek Gajadhar

Examples

```
diagnostics <- calculate_regression_diagnostics(  
  dataset = data_constraxion,  
  period_variable = "period",  
  dependent_variable = "price",  
  numerical_variables = c("floor_area", "dist_trainstation"),  
  categorical_variables = c("dummy_large_city", "neighbourhood_code")  
)  
head(diagnostics)
```

data_constraxion *A real estate example dataframe*

Description

A subset of data from a fictitious real estate data frame containing transaction prices and some categorical and numerical characteristics of each dwelling.

Usage

```
data_constraxion
```

Format

A data frame with 7,800 rows and 6 columns:

period A (string) vector indicating a time period

price A (string) vector indicating the transaction price of the dwelling

floor_area A real-valued vector of (the logarithm of) the floor area of the dwelling

dist_trainstation A real-valued vector of (the logarithm of) the distance of the dwelling to the nearest train station

neighbourhood_code A categorical code/string referring to the neighbourhood the dwelling belongs to

dummy_large_city A vector indicating whether the dwelling belongs to a large city or not

Source

A fictitious dataset for illustration purposes

Examples

```
data(data_constraxion)  
head(data_constraxion)
```

plot_price_index *Plot index output from calculate_hedonic_index*

Description

Static price index plot using base R graphics with grid lines and external legend.

Usage

```
plot_price_index(index_output, title = NULL)
```

Arguments

index_output A data.frame or named list of data.frames (from calculate_hedonic_index())
title Optional plot title

Details

Supports both single index data.frame and named list of multiple methods. X-axis shows only first period of each year with rotated labels to avoid clutter.

Value

None. Draws plots in the active graphics device.

Author(s)

Vivek Gajadhar

plot_regression_diagnostics
Plot diagnostics output from calculate_regression_diagnostics as a multi-panel grid (base R)

Description

Creates a static 3x2 grid of base R plots showing regression diagnostics:

- Normality (Shapiro-Wilk)
- Linearity (Adjusted R-squared)
- Heteroscedasticity (Breusch-Pagan)
- Autocorrelation (Durbin-Watson)
- Autocorrelation (p-value DW)

Usage

```
plot_regression_diagnostics(diagnostics, title = "Regression Diagnostics")
```

Arguments

<code>diagnostics</code>	A data.frame as returned by <code>calculate_regression_diagnostics()</code>
<code>title</code>	Optional overall title for the entire plot grid (default: "Regression Diagnostics")

Value

None. Produces plots in the active graphics device.

Author(s)

Vivek Gajadhar

Examples

```
plot_regression_diagnostics(  
  calculate_regression_diagnostics(  
    dataset = data_constraxion,  
    period_variable = "period",  
    dependent_variable = "price",  
    numerical_variables = c("floor_area", "dist_trainstation"),  
    categorical_variables = c("dummy_large_city", "neighbourhood_code")  
  )  
)
```

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