

# Package ‘REPS’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Hedonic and Multilateral Index Methods for Real Estate Price Statistics

**Version** 1.1.1

**Maintainer** Vivek Gajadhar <v.gajadhar@cbs.nl>

**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)>).

**License** EUPL-1.2

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.2

**Depends** R (>= 4.4.0)

**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

**Author** Farley Ishaak [aut],  
 Pim Ouwehand [aut],  
 David Pietersz [aut],  
 Liu Nuo Su [aut],  
 Cynthia Cao [aut],  
 Mohammed Kardal [aut],  
 Odens van der Zwan [aut],  
 Vivek Gajadhar [aut, cre]

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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

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 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"> <li>• periods_in_year: (Required for Repricing) Number of periods per year (e.g. 12 for months, 4 for quarters)</li> <li>• number_preliminary_periods: (Required for HMTS) Number of preliminary periods</li> </ul> |

- `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)
```

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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

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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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