

Package: neverhpfiler (via r-universe)

September 18, 2026

Type Package

Title An Alternative to the Hodrick-Prescott Filter

Version 0.5-0

Description In the working paper titled ``Why You Should Never Use the Hodrick-Prescott Filter'', James D. Hamilton proposes a new alternative to economic time series filtering. The neverhpfiler package provides functions and data for reproducing his work. Hamilton (2017) <[doi:10.3386/w23429](https://doi.org/10.3386/w23429)>.

Depends R (>= 3.5.0), xts (>= 0.11-0), zoo (>= 1.8-0)

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

Suggests simplermardown, tinytest

VignetteBuilder simplermardown

URL <https://justinmshea.github.io/neverhpfiler/>

BugReports <https://github.com/JustinMShea/neverhpfiler/issues>

Repository <https://justinmshea.r-universe.dev>

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EXPGSC1	<i>Real Exports of Goods and Services</i>
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Description

EXPGSC1 Real Exports of Goods and Services

Usage

`data(EXPGSC1)`

Format

An `xts` object of Real Exports of Goods and Services.

- **Release:** Gross Domestic Product
- **Seasonal Adjustment:** Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate
- **Frequency:** Quarterly
- **Units:** Billions of Chained 2017 Dollars
- **Date Range:** 1947-01-01 to 2025-04-01

Notes

BEA Account Code: A020RX

A Guide to the National Income and Product Accounts of the United States (NIPA) - (<http://www.bea.gov/national/pdf/nipagu>)

Source

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/data/EXPGSC1>

Examples

```
data(EXPGSC1)
tail(EXPGSC1)
plot(EXPGSC1,grid.col = "white", col="blue")
```

FEDFUNDS

*Effective Federal Funds Rate***Description**

FEDFUNDS All Employees: Total Nonfarm

Usage

```
data(FEDFUNDS)
```

Format

An `xts` object of the Fed Funds figures.

- **Release:** H.15 Selected Interest Rates
- **Seasonal Adjustment:** Not Seasonally Adjusted
- **Frequency:** Monthly
- **Units:** Percent
- **Date Range:** 1954-07-01 to 2025-07-01

Notes

Averages of daily figures.

The federal funds rate is the interest rate at which depository institutions trade federal funds (balances held at Federal Reserve Banks) with each other overnight. When a depository institution has surplus balances in its reserve account, it lends to other banks in need of larger balances. In simpler terms, a bank with excess cash, which is often referred to as liquidity, will lend to another bank that needs to quickly raise liquidity. (1) The rate that the borrowing institution pays to the lending institution is determined between the two banks; the weighted average rate for all of these types of negotiations is called the effective federal funds rate.(2) The effective federal funds rate is essentially determined by the market but is influenced by the Federal Reserve through open market operations to reach the federal funds rate target.(2) The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meets eight times a year to determine the federal funds target rate. As previously stated, this rate influences the effective federal funds rate through open market operations or by buying and selling of government bonds (government debt). (2) More specifically, the Federal Reserve decreases liquidity by selling government bonds, thereby raising the federal funds rate because banks have less liquidity to trade with other banks. Similarly, the Federal Reserve can increase liquidity by buying government bonds, decreasing the federal funds rate because banks have excess liquidity for trade. Whether the Federal Reserve wants to buy or sell bonds depends on the state of the economy. If the FOMC believes the economy is growing too fast and inflation pressures are inconsistent with

the dual mandate of the Federal Reserve, the Committee may set a higher federal funds rate target to temper economic activity. In the opposing scenario, the FOMC may set a lower federal funds rate target to spur greater economic activity. Therefore, the FOMC must observe the current state of the economy to determine the best course of monetary policy that will maximize economic growth while adhering to the dual mandate set forth by Congress. In making its monetary policy decisions, the FOMC considers a wealth of economic data, such as: trends in prices and wages, employment, consumer spending and income, business investments, and foreign exchange markets.

The federal funds rate is the central interest rate in the U.S. financial market. It influences other interest rates such as the prime rate, which is the rate banks charge their customers with higher credit ratings. Additionally, the federal funds rate indirectly influences longer- term interest rates such as mortgages, loans, and savings, all of which are very important to consumer wealth and confidence.(2)

References (1) Federal Reserve Bank of New York. "Federal funds." Fedpoints, August 2007. (2)

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. "Monetary Policy". <http://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/default.htm>

Source

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (US) <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/data/FEDFUNDS>

Examples

```
data(FEDFUNDS)
tail(FEDFUNDS)
plot(FEDFUNDS, grid.col = "white", col="green")
```

GCEC1

Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment

Description

GCEC1 Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment

Usage

```
data(GCEC1)
```

Format

An [xts](#) object containing observations of Real Exports of Goods and Services.

- **Release:** Gross Domestic Product
- **Seasonal Adjustment:** Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate
- **Frequency:** Quarterly
- **Units:** Billions of Chained 2017 Dollars
- **Date Range:** 1947-01-01 to 2025-04-01

Notes

BEA Account Code: A822RX

A Guide to the National Income and Product Accounts of the United States (NIPA) - (<http://www.bea.gov/national/pdf/nipagu>)

Source

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/data/GCEC1>

Examples

```
data(GCEC1)
tail(GCEC1)
plot(GCEC1, grid.col = "white", col="blue")
```

GDPC1

Gross Domestic Product

Description

GDPC1 Real Gross Domestic Product

Usage

```
data(GDPC1)
```

Format

An [xts](#) object of Real Gross Domestic Product.

- **Release:** Gross Domestic Product
- **Seasonal Adjustment:** Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate
- **Frequency:** Quarterly
- **Units:** Billions of Chained 2017 Dollars
- **Date Range:** 1947-01-01 to 2025-04-01

Notes

Real gross domestic product is the inflation adjusted value of the goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States.

For more information see the Guide to the National Income and Product Accounts of the United States (NIPA) - <https://www.bea.gov/resources/methodologies/nipa-handbook>.

BEA Account Code: A191RX

Source

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/data/GDPC1>

Examples

```
data(GDPC1)
log_RGDP <- 100*log(GDPC1)

gdp_cycle <- yth_filter(log_RGDP, h = 8, p = 4, output = c("cycle", "random"), family = gaussian)

main <- "Log of Real GDP cycle and random walk"
plot(gdp_cycle, grid.col = "white", legend.loc = "topright", main = main)
```

GDPDEF

*Gross Domestic Product: Implicit Price Deflator***Description**

GDPDEF Gross Domestic Product: Implicit Price Deflator

Usage

```
data(GDPDEF)
```

Format

An `xts` object containing quarterly observations of the Gross Domestic Product: Implicit Price Deflator.

****Release:**** Gross Domestic Product

****Seasonal Adjustment:**** Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate

****Frequency:**** Quarterly

****Units:**** Index 2017 = 100

****Date Range:**** 1947-01-01 to 2025-04-01

Notes

BEA Account Code: A191RD

The number of decimal places reported varies over time. A Guide to the National Income and Product Accounts of the United States (NIPA) - (<http://www.bea.gov/national/pdf/nipaguid.pdf>)

Source

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/data/GDPDEF>

Examples

```
data(GDPDEF)
head(GDPDEF)
tail(GDPDEF)
plot(GDPDEF, col = "blue")
```

GPDIC1*Real Gross Private Domestic Investment*

Description

GPDIC1 Real Gross Private Domestic Investment

Usage

```
data(GPDIC1)
```

Format

An `xts` object containing quarterly observations of Real Gross Private Domestic Investment.

****Release:**** Gross Domestic Product

****Seasonal Adjustment:**** Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate

****Frequency:**** Quarterly

****Units:**** Billions of Chained 2017 Dollars

****Date Range:**** 1947-01-01 to 2025-04-01

Notes

BEA Account Code: A006RX

A Guide to the National Income and Product Accounts of the United States (NIPA) - (<http://www.bea.gov/national/pdf/nipagu>)

Source

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/data/GPDIC1>

Examples

```
data(GPDIC1)
tail(GPDIC1)
plot(GPDIC1, grid.col = "white", col = "blue")
```

GS10*10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Rate*

Description

GS10 10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Rate

Usage

```
data(GS10)
```

Format

An `xts` object containing observations of the 10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Rate.

****Release:**** H.15 Selected Interest Rates

****Seasonal Adjustment:**** Not Seasonally Adjusted

****Frequency:**** Monthly

****Units:**** Percent

****Date Range:**** 1953-04-01 to 2025-07-01

Notes

Averages of business days.

For further information regarding treasury constant maturity data, please refer to: - <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h1>
- <http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/data-chart-center/interest-rates/Pages/yieldmethod.aspx>

Source

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (US) <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/data/GS10>

Examples

```
data(GS10)
tail(GS10)
plot(GS10, grid.col = "white", col = "green")
```

Hamilton_table_2	<i>Hamilton_table_2</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

Standard deviation of cyclical component and correlation with cyclical component of GDP for assorted macroeconomic series.

Usage

```
data("Hamilton_table_2")
```

Format

A data.frame containing 13 economic time series observations of 5 variables:

****cycle.sd:**** Standard deviation of the cycle component, computed with function `yth_filter(x, output = "cycle")`.

****gdp.cor:**** Correlation of `cycle.sd` with the `cycle.sd` of $100 * \log(\text{RealGDP})$.

****random.sd:**** Standard deviation of a random walk, computed by rolling differencing the series by period `h`, the same `h` passed to `yth_filter(x, output = "cycle")` to compute `cycle.sd`.

****gdp.rand.cor:**** Correlation of `random.sd` with the `random.sd` of $100 * \log(\text{RealGDP})$.

Notes

Filtered series were based on the full sample available for that variable, while correlations were calculated using the subsample of overlapping values for the two indicators. Note that the regression residuals lose the first 11 observations and the random-walk calculations lose the first 8 observations.

Source

Hamilton, James D. (2018). **Why You Should Never Use the Hodrick-Prescott Filter**, pg. 40.
<http://econweb.ucsd.edu/~jhamilto/hp.pdf>

Examples

```
print(Hamilton_table_2)
```

IMPGSC1*Real Imports of Goods and Services*

Description

IMPGSC1 Real Imports of Goods and Services

Usage

```
data(IMPGSC1)
```

Format

An `xts` object containing quarterly observations of Real Imports of Goods and Services.

****Release:**** Gross Domestic Product

****Seasonal Adjustment:**** Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate

****Frequency:**** Quarterly

****Units:**** Billions of Chained 2017 Dollars

****Date Range:**** 1947-01-01 to 2025-04-01

Notes

BEA Account Code: A021RX

A Guide to the National Income and Product Accounts of the United States (NIPA) - (<http://www.bea.gov/national/pdf/nipagu>)

Source

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/data/IMPGSC1>

Examples

```
data(IMPGSC1)
tail(IMPGSC1)
plot(IMPGSC1, grid.col = "white", col = "blue")
```

PAYEMS	<i>Employment Situation</i>
--------	-----------------------------

Description

PAYEMS All Employees: Total Nonfarm

Usage

`data(PAYEMS)`

Format

An `xts` object containing observations of All Employees: Total Nonfarm.

****Release:**** Employment Situation

****Seasonal Adjustment:**** Seasonally Adjusted

****Frequency:**** Monthly

****Units:**** Thousands of Persons

****Date Range:**** 1939-01-01 to 2025-07-01

Notes

All Employees: Total Nonfarm, commonly known as Total Nonfarm Payroll, is a measure of the number of U.S. workers in the economy that excludes proprietors, private household employees, unpaid volunteers, farm employees, and the unincorporated self-employed. This measure accounts for approximately 80 percent of the workers who contribute to Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

This measure provides useful insights into the current economic situation because it can represent the number of jobs added or lost in an economy. Increases in employment might indicate that businesses are hiring which might also suggest that businesses are growing. Additionally, those who are newly employed have increased their personal incomes, which means (all else constant) their disposable incomes have also increased, thus fostering further economic expansion.

Generally, the U.S. labor force and levels of employment and unemployment are subject to fluctuations due to seasonal changes in weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) adjusts the data to offset the seasonal effects to show non-seasonal changes: for example, women's participation in the labor force; or a general decline in the number of employees, a possible indication of a downturn in the economy. To closely examine seasonal and non-seasonal changes, the BLS releases two monthly statistical measures: the seasonally adjusted All Employees: Total Nonfarm (PAYEMS) and All Employees: Total Nonfarm (PAYNSA), which is not seasonally adjusted.

The series comes from the 'Current Employment Statistics (Establishment Survey).

The source code is: CES0000000001

Source

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/data/PAYEMS>

Examples

```
data(PAYEMS)
tail(PAYEMS)

PAYEMS_qtr <- xts::to.quarterly(PAYEMS["1947/"], OHLC = FALSE)
log_Employment <- 100*log(PAYEMS_qtr)

employ_trend <- yth_filter(log_Employment, h = 8, p = 4,
                           output = c("x", "trend"), family = gaussian)

main <- "Log of Employment and trend"
plot(employ_trend, grid.col = "white", legend.loc = "topleft", main = main)

employ_cycle <- yth_filter(log_Employment, h = 8, p = 4,
                           output = c("cycle", "random"), family = gaussian)

main <- "Log of Employment cycle and random walk"
plot(employ_cycle, grid.col = "white", legend.loc = "topright", main = main)
```

PCECC96

Real Personal Consumption Expenditures

Description

PCECC96 Real Personal Consumption Expenditures

Usage

```
data(PCECC96)
```

Format

An *xts* object containing quarterly observations of Real Personal Consumption Expenditures.

****Release:**** Gross Domestic Product

****Seasonal Adjustment:**** Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate

****Frequency:**** Quarterly

****Units:**** Billions of Chained 2017 Dollars

****Date Range:**** 1947-01-01 to 2025-04-01

Notes

BEA Account Code: DPCERX

A Guide to the National Income and Product Accounts of the United States (NIPA) - (<http://www.bea.gov/national/pdf/nipagu>)

Source

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/data/PCECC96>

Examples

```
data(PCECC96)
tail(PCECC96)
plot(PCECC96, grid.col = "white", col = "blue")
```

SP500

U.S. Stock Markets and CAPE Ratio

Description

SP500 Robert Shiller's data set for U.S. Stock Markets 1871–2021 and CAPE Ratio.

Usage

```
data(SP500)
```

Format

An `xts` object containing observations of U.S. Stock Markets 1871–Present and CAPE Ratio.

****Frequency:**** Monthly

****Date Range:**** 1871-01 to 2023-09

****SP500:**** Nominal prices of the S&P composite index, April 2021 observation is 04/05 close

****Dividends:**** Nominal dividends

****Earnings:**** Nominal earnings, S&P 500 estimated

****CPI:**** Shiller's Consumer Price Index data used for transformation to real prices

****GS10:**** Shiller's Long-term interest rate, 10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Rate, April 2021 observation is 04/05 close

****Real_SP500:**** Real prices of the S&P 500 composite index

****Real_Dividends:**** Real dividends

****Real_SP500_TR:**** Real total return price of the S&P 500 composite index

****Real_Earnings:**** Real earnings

****Real_Earnings_TR:**** Real total return scaled earnings

****CAPE:**** Cyclically Adjusted Price Earnings Ratio (P/E10 or CAPE)

****CAPE_TR:**** Cyclically Adjusted Total Return Price Earnings Ratio (P/E10_TR or CAPE_TR)

****CAPE_Yield:**** Excess CAPE Yield

****Bond_TR:**** Total bond returns

****Real_Bond_TR:**** Real total bond returns

Notes from Shiller

This data set consists of monthly stock price, dividends, and earnings data and the consumer price index (to allow conversion to real values), all starting January 1871. The price, dividend, and earnings series are from the same sources as described in Chapter 26 of my earlier book (Market Volatility, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1989), although now I use monthly data, rather than annual data.

Monthly dividend and earnings data are computed from the S&P four-quarter totals for the quarter since 1926, with linear interpolation to monthly figures. Dividend and earnings data before 1926 are from Cowles and associates (Common Stock Indexes, 2nd ed., Bloomington, Ind.: Principia Press, 1939), interpolated from annual data. Stock price data are monthly averages of daily closing prices.

The CPI-U (Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers) published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics begins in 1913; for years before 1913, Shiller spliced Warren and Pearson's price index by multiplying it by the ratio of the indexes in January 1913. December 1999 and January 2000 values for the CPI-U are extrapolated. See George F. Warren and Frank A. Pearson, **Gold and Prices** (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1935). Data are from their Table 1, pp. 11–14.

Source

Shiller, Robert J. **Irrational Exuberance**, Princeton University Press 2000, Broadway Books 2001, 2nd ed. 2005, 3rd ed. 2015. <http://www.econ.yale.edu/~shiller/data.htm>

Download .xls file directly from here: http://www.econ.yale.edu/~shiller/data/ie_data.xls

Examples

```
data(SP500)

SP500_qtr <- xts::to.quarterly(SP500$SP500, OHLC = FALSE)
log_SP500 <- 100*log(SP500_qtr)

SP500_trend <- yth_filter(log_SP500, h = 8, p = 4,
                          output = c("x", "trend"), family = gaussian)

main <- "Log of SP500 and trend"
plot(SP500_trend, grid.col = "white", legend.loc = "topleft", main = main)

SP500_cycle <- yth_filter(log_SP500["1900/"], h = 8, p = 4,
                          output = c("cycle", "random"), family = gaussian)

main <- "Log of SP500 cycle and random walk"
plot(SP500_cycle, grid.col = "white", legend.loc = "topright", main = main)
```

Description

UNRATENSA Civilian Unemployment Rate

Usage

```
data(UNRATENSA)
```

Format

An `xts` object containing monthly observations of the Civilian Unemployment Rate.

****Release:**** Employment Situation

****Seasonal Adjustment:**** Not Seasonally Adjusted

****Frequency:**** Monthly

****Units:**** Percent

****Date Range:**** 1948-01-01 to 2025-07-01

Notes

The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force. Labor force data are restricted to people 16 years of age and older, who currently reside in one of the 50 states or the District of Columbia, who do not reside in institutions (e.g., penal and mental facilities, homes for the aged), and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces.

This rate is also defined as the U-3 measure of labor underutilization.

The series comes from the 'Current Population Survey (Household Survey)'.

The source code is: LNU04000000

Source

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/data/UNRATENSA>

Examples

```
data(UNRATENSA)
tail(UNRATENSA)
plot(UNRATENSA, grid.col = "white", col = "green")
```

USREC

*Recession Indicators Series***Description**

USREC NBER based Recession Indicators for the United States from the period following the peak through the trough.

Usage

```
data(USREC)
```

Format

An `xts` object containing monthly observations of NBER-based Recession Indicators.

****Release:**** Recession Indicators Series (Not a press release)

****Seasonal Adjustment:**** Not Seasonally Adjusted

****Frequency:**** Monthly

****Units:**** Binary indicator (1 = recession, 0 = expansion)

****Date Range:**** 1854-12-01 to 2025-07-01

Notes

This time series is an interpretation of U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions data provided by The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) at <http://www.nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html>.

The series is composed of dummy variables that represent periods of expansion and recession. A value of 1 indicates a recessionary period, while a value of 0 indicates an expansionary period.

The NBER identifies months and quarters of turning points without designating an exact date within the period that turning points occurred. For this time series, the recession begins the first day of the period following a peak and ends on the last day of the period of the trough.

Three methods of interpretation are used for converting peak/trough dates into shaded recession data:

- Midpoint method — recession spans midpoints of peak and trough.
- Trough method — recession spans from period following the peak through the trough (used for this series and in FRED).
- Peak method — recession spans from peak through the period preceding the trough.

Source

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/data/USREC>

Examples

```
data(USREC)
USREC["2007/2009"]
plot(USREC["1947/"], grid.col = "white", col = "red")
```

yth_filter	<i>Filtered xts object</i>
------------	----------------------------

Description

yth_filter returns an [xts](#) object containing user-defined combinations of the original, trend, cycle, and random walk series.

Usage

```
yth_filter(x, h = 8, p = 4, output = c("x", "trend", "cycle", "random"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A univariate xts object of any zoo index class, such as Date , yearmon , or yearqtr . For converting objects of type <code>timeSeries</code> , <code>ts</code> , <code>irts</code> , <code>fts</code> , <code>matrix</code> , <code>data.frame</code> , or zoo , please see as.xts .
h	An integer, defining the lookahead period. Defaults to <code>h = 8</code> . The default assumes economic data of quarterly periodicity with a lookahead period of 2 years.
p	An integer, indicating the number of lags. Defaults to <code>p = 4</code> , assuming quarterly data. For monthly data, one may choose <code>p = 12</code> or aggregate to quarterly. Use this parameter to match the seasonality of your data.
output	A character vector. Defaults to <code>output = c("x", "trend", "cycle", "random")</code> , which returns the original series (" <code>x</code> "), the fitted values from yth_glm (" <code>trend</code> "), the residuals from yth_glm (" <code>cycle</code> "), and a random walk defined by differencing y_{t+h} and y_t (" <code>random</code> "). Any subset of these components can be returned.
...	Other arguments passed to glm .

Details

For time series of quarterly periodicity, Hamilton suggests parameters of `h = 8` and `p = 4`, or an $AR(4)$ process, additionally lagged by 8 lookahead periods. Econometricians may explore variations of `h`. However, `p` is designed to correspond with the seasonality of a given periodicity and should be matched accordingly.

Value

An [xts](#) object defined by the output parameter.

References

James D. Hamilton. [Why You Should Never Use the Hodrick-Prescott Filter](#). NBER Working Paper No. 23429, Issued in May 2017.

See Also

[yth_glm](#)

Examples

```
data(GDPC1)

gdp_filter <- yth_filter(100*log(GDPC1), h = 8, p = 4)

head(gdp_filter, 15)

#-----#

data(PAYEMS)

log_Employment <- 100*log(xts::to.quarterly(PAYEMS["1947/2016-6"], OHLC = FALSE))

employ_trend <- yth_filter(log_Employment, h = 8, p = 4, output = c("x", "trend"))

plot(employ_trend, grid.col = "white", legend.loc = "topleft",
     main = "Log of Employment and trend")

#-----#

quarterly_data <- 100*log(merge(GDPC1, PCECC96, GPDIC1, EXPGSC1, IMPGSC1, GCEC1, GDPDEF))

cycle <- do.call(merge, lapply(quarterly_data, yth_filter, output = "cycle"))
random <- do.call(merge, lapply(quarterly_data, yth_filter, output = "random"))

cycle.sd <- t(data.frame(lapply(cycle, sd, na.rm = TRUE)))
GDP.cor <- t(data.frame(lapply(cycle, cor, cycle[,1], use = "complete.obs")))
random.sd <- t(data.frame(lapply(random, sd, na.rm = TRUE)))
random.cor <- t(data.frame(lapply(random, cor, random[,1], use = "complete.obs")))

my_table_2 <- round(data.frame(cbind(cycle.sd, GDP.cor, random.sd, random.cor)), 2)
names(my_table_2) <- names(Hamilton_table_2)[1:4]

my_table_2
```

yth_glm

Fits Hamilton's alternative model

Description

yth_glm fits a generalized linear model suggested by James D. Hamilton as a better alternative to the Hodrick-Prescott Filter.

Usage

```
yth_glm(x, h = 8, p = 4, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A univariate xts object of any zoo index class, such as Date , yearmon , or yearqtr . For converting objects of type <code>timeSeries</code> , <code>ts</code> , <code>irts</code> , <code>fts</code> , <code>matrix</code> , <code>data.frame</code> , or zoo to xts , please see as.xts .
h	An integer, defining the lookahead period. Defaults to <code>h = 8</code> , suggested by Hamilton. The default assumes economic data of quarterly periodicity with a lookahead period of 2 years. This function is not limited by the default parameter, and econometricians may change it as required.
p	An integer, indicating the number of lags. A default of <code>p = 4</code> , suggested by Hamilton, assumes data is of quarterly periodicity. If data is monthly, one may choose <code>p = 12</code> or aggregate the series to quarterly and maintain the default. Econometricians should use this parameter to accommodate the seasonality of their data.
...	Additional arguments passed to glm .

Details

For time series of quarterly periodicity, Hamilton suggests parameters of `h = 8` and `p = 4`, or an $AR(4)$ process, additionally lagged by 8 lookahead periods. Econometricians may explore variations of `h`. However, `p` is designed to correspond with the seasonality of a given periodicity and should be matched accordingly.

Value

`yth_glm` returns a generalized linear model object of class [glm](#), which inherits from [lm](#).

References

James D. Hamilton. [Why You Should Never Use the Hodrick-Prescott Filter](#). NBER Working Paper No. 23429, Issued in May 2017.

See Also

[glm](#), [lm](#)

Examples

```
data(GDPC1)

gdp_model <- yth_glm(GDPC1, h = 8, p = 4, family = gaussian)

summary(gdp_model)

plot(gdp_model)
```

Index

* datasets

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