Package ‘neverhpfilter’

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R topics documented:

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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 2009 Dollars
- **Date Range**: 1947-01-01 to 2017-07-01
- **Last Updated**: 2017-12-21 7:51 AM CST

**Notes**

BEA Account Code: A020RX


**Source**

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis https://fred.stlouisfed.org/data/EXPGSC1.txt
Examples
data(EXPGSC1)
tail(EXPGSC1)
plot(EXPGSC1, grid.col = "white", col="blue")

Description
FEDFUNDS All Employees: Total Nonfarm

Usage
data(FEDFUNDS)

Format
An \texttt{xts} object of the Fed Funds figures.

- \textbf{Release}: H.15 Selected Interest Rates
- \textbf{Seasonal Adjustment}: Not Seasonally Adjusted
- \textbf{Frequency}: Monthly
- \textbf{Units}: Percent
- \textbf{Date Range}: 1954-07-01 to 2017-12-01
- \textbf{Last Updated} 2018-01-03 8:51 AM CST

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)


Examples

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

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 2009 Dollars
- **Date Range**: 1947-01-01 to 2017-07-01
- **Last Updated**: 2017-12-21 7:51 AM CST
GDPC1

Notes

BEA Account Code: A822RX


Source

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

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 2009 Dollars
- **Date Range**: 1947-01-01 to 2017-07-01
- **Last Updated**: 2017-12-21 7:51 AM CST

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.


BEA Account Code: A191RX
Source
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis https://fred.stlouisfed.org/data/GDPC1.txt

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 observations of Real Exports of Goods and Services.

- **Release:** Gross Domestic Product
- **Seasonal Adjustment:** Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate
- **Frequency:** Quarterly
- **Units:** Index 2009 = 100
- **Date Range:** 1947-01-01 to 2017-07-01
- **Last Updated** 2017-12-21 7:51 AM CST

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.txt
Examples

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

---

GPDIC1  Real Gross Private Domestic Investment

Description

GPDIC1 Real Gross Private Domestic Investment

Usage

data(GPDIC1)

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 2009 Dollars
- **Date Range**: 1947-01-01 to 2017-07-01
- **Last Updated**: 2017-12-21 7:51 AM CST

Notes

BEA Account Code: A006RX

Source

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

Examples

data(GPDIC1)
tail(GPDIC1)
plot(GPDIC1, grid.col = "white", col="blue")
Description
GS10 10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Rate

Usage
data(GS10)

Format
An \textit{xts} object containing observations of the 10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Rate.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Release:} H.15 Selected Interest Rates
\item \textbf{Seasonal Adjustment:} Not Seasonally Adjusted
\item \textbf{Frequency:} Monthly
\item \textbf{Units:} Percent
\item \textbf{Date Range:} 1953-04-01 to 2017-12-01
\item \textbf{Last Updated} 2018-01-03 10:01 AM CST
\end{itemize}

Notes
Averages of business days.


Source
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (US) \url{https://fred.stlouisfed.org/data/GS10.txt}

Examples
\begin{verbatim}
data(GS10)
tail(GS10)
plot(GS10, grid.col = "white", col="green")
\end{verbatim}
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 \( \text{yth\_filter(x, output = "cycle")} \)
- **gdp.cor** Correlation of `cycle.sd` with the `cycle.sd` of 100 * log(RealGDP)
- **random.sd** Standard deviation of a Random-walk, computed by a rolling differencing the series by period \( h \), the same passed to \( \text{yth\_filter(x, output = "cycle")} \) to compute `cycle.sd`.
- **gdp.rand.cor** Correlation of `random.sd` with the `random.sd` of 100 * log(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


Examples

print(Hamilton_table_2)
Real imports of goods and services

Description

IMPGSC1 Real imports of goods and services

Usage

data(IMPGSC1)

Format

An \texttt{xts} object of Real imports of goods and services.

- **Release**: Gross Domestic Product
- **Seasonal Adjustment**: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate
- **Frequency**: Quarterly
- **Units**: Billions of Chained 2009 Dollars
- **Date Range**: 1947-01-01 to 2017-07-01
- **Last Updated**: 2017-12-21 7:51 AM CST

Notes

BEA Account Code: A021RX


Source

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis \url{https://fred.stlouisfed.org/data/IMPGSC1.txt}

Examples

data(IMPGSC1)
tail(IMPGSC1)
plot(IMPGSC1, grid.col = "white", col="blue")
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 2017-12-01
- **Last Updated** 2018-01-05 9:13 AM CST

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 (FEDFUNDS) 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 Economic Analysis [https://fred.stlouisfed.org/data/PAYEMS.txt](https://fred.stlouisfed.org/data/PAYEMS.txt)

Examples
```r
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 of Real Personal Consumption Expenditures.

- **Release**: Gross Domestic Product
- **Seasonal Adjustment**: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate
- **Frequency**: Quarterly
- **Units**: Billions of Chained 2009 Dollars
- **Date Range**: 1947-01-01 to 2017-07-01
- **Last Updated** 2017-12-21 7:51 AM CST
Notes

BEA Account Code: DPCERX


Source

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

Examples

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

______________________________
| SP500               | U.S. Stock Markets and CAPE Ratio |

Description


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 2017-12
- **SP500**: Nominal prices of the S&P 500 composite index
- **Dividends**: Nominal dividends
- **Earnings**: Nominal Earnings
- **CPI**: Schiller’s Consumer Price Index data Schiller used for transformation to Real prices
- **GS10**: Schiller’s Long term interest rate 10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Rate
- **Real_SP500**: Real prices of the S&P 500 composite index
- **Real_Dividends**: Real Dividends
- **Real_Earnings**: Real Earnings
- **CAPE**: Cyclically Adjusted Price Earnings Ratio. P/E-10 or CAPE.
Notes from Schiller

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 through January 2018. 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, I spliced to the CPI 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


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)

SP500cycle <- yth_filter(log_SP500["1900/"][, h = 8, p = 4, output = c("cycle", "random"), family = gaussian)
main <- "Log of SP500 cycle and random walk"
plot(SP500cycle, grid.col = "white", legend.loc = "topright", main = main)

UNRATENSA

Civilian Unemployment Rate

Description

UNRATENSA Civilian Unemployment Rate
Usage

data(UNRATENSA)

Format

An xts object of the Civilian Unemployment Rate.

- **Release**: Employment Situation
- **Seasonal Adjustment**: Not Seasonally Adjusted
- **Frequency**: Monthly
- **Units**: Percent
- **Date Range**: 1948-01-01 to 2017-12-01
- **Last Updated**: 2018-01-05 9:13 AM CST

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 1 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


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:** +1 or 0
- **Date Range:** 1854-12-01 to 2017-12-01
- **Last Updated** 2018-01-03 3:21 PM CST

Notes

This time series is an interpretation of US Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions data provided by The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) at http://www.nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html. Our time series is composed of dummy variables that represent periods of expansion and recession. The NBER identifies months and quarters of turning points without designating a date within the period that turning points occurred. The dummy variable adopts an arbitrary convention that the turning point occurred at a specific date within the period. The arbitrary convention does not reflect any judgment on this issue by the NBER’s Business Cycle Dating Committee. A value of 1 is a recessionary period, while a value of 0 is an expansionary period. 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. For more options on recession shading, see the notes and links below.

The recession shading data that we provide initially comes from the source as a list of dates that are either an economic peak or trough. We interpret dates into recession shading data using one of three arbitrary methods. All of our recession shading data is available using all three interpretations. The period between a peak and trough is always shaded as a recession. The peak and trough are collectively extrema. Depending on the application, the extrema, both individually and collectively, may be included in the recession period in whole or in part. In situations where a portion of a period is included in the recession, the whole period is deemed to be included in the recession period.

The first interpretation, known as the midpoint method, is to show a recession from the midpoint of the peak through the midpoint of the trough for monthly and quarterly data. For daily data, the recession begins on the 15th of the month of the peak and ends on the 15th of the month of the trough. Daily data is a disaggregation of monthly data. For monthly and quarterly data, the entire peak and trough periods are included in the recession shading. This method shows the maximum number of periods as a recession for monthly and quarterly data. The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis uses this method in its own publications. A version of this time series represented using the midpoint method can be found at: https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/USRECM

The second interpretation, known as the trough method, is to show a recession from the period following the peak through the trough (i.e. the peak is not included in the recession shading, but the trough is). For daily data, the recession begins on the first day of the first month following the peak and ends on the last day of the month of the trough. Daily data is a disaggregation of monthly data. The trough method is used when displaying data on FRED graphs. The trough method is used for this series.

The third interpretation, known as the peak method, is to show a recession from the period of the peak to the trough (i.e. the peak is included in the recession shading, but the trough is not). For
daily data, the recession begins on the first day of the month of the peak and ends on the last day of the month preceding the trough. Daily data is a disaggregation of monthly data. A version of this time series represented using the peak method can be found at: https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/USRECP

Source

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

Examples

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

yth_filter

Filtered xts object

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 timeSeries, ts, irts, fts, matrix, data.frame or zoo, please read as.xts.

h An integer, defining the lookahead period. Defaults to h = 8. 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 p = 4, assumes data is of quarterly periodicity. If data is of monthly periodicity, one may choose p = 12 or aggregate the series to quarterly periodicity and maintain the default. Econometricians should use this parameter to accommodate the Seasonality of their data.

output A character vector. Defaults to output = c("x", "trend", "cycle", "random"), which returns the original time series (x), yth_glm fitted.values ("trend"), yth_glm residuals ("cycle"), and a random walk series defined by differencing $y_{t+h}$ and $y_t$ ("random"). Arguments "x", "trend", "cycle", and "random"
extract their corresponding univariate series and can be merged in any combination. For example `c("x", "trend")` returns both the original series `x` and the "trend" components. `c("cycle", "random")` will return both the "cycle" and "random" components.

... other arguments passed to the function `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.

\[
y_{t+h} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 y_t + \beta_2 y_{t-1} + \beta_3 y_{t-2} + \beta_4 y_{t-3} + v_{t+h}
\]

\[
\hat{v}_{t+h} = y_{t+h} - \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 y_t + \hat{\beta}_2 y_{t-1} + \hat{\beta}_3 y_{t-2} + \hat{\beta}_4 y_{t-3}
\]

Which can be rewritten as:

\[
y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 y_{t-8} + \beta_2 y_{t-9} + \beta_3 y_{t-10} + \beta_4 y_{t-11} + v_t
\]

\[
\hat{v}_t = y_t - \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 y_{t-8} + \hat{\beta}_2 y_{t-9} + \hat{\beta}_3 y_{t-10} + \hat{\beta}_4 y_{t-11}
\]

**Value**

An `xts` object defined by the output parameter.

**References**


**See Also**

`yth_glm`

**Examples**

data(GDPC1)

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

knitr::kable(head(gdp_filter, 15), align = 'l')

#-----------------------------------------------

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"))
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 timeSeries, ts, irts, fts, matrix, data.frame or zoo to xts, please read as.xts.

h
An integer, defining the lookahead period. Defaults to h = 8, 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 p = 4, suggested by Hamilton, assumes data is of quarterly periodicity. If data is of monthly periodicity, one may choose p = 12 or aggregate the series to quarterly periodicity and maintain the default. Econometricians should use this parameter to accommodate the Seasonality of their data.

…”

all arguments passed to the function 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.

\[
y_{t+h} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 y_t + \beta_2 y_{t-1} + \beta_3 y_{t-2} + \beta_4 y_{t-3} + v_{t+h}
\]

\[
\hat{v}_{t+h} = y_{t+h} - \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 y_t + \hat{\beta}_2 y_{t-1} + \hat{\beta}_3 y_{t-2} + \hat{\beta}_4 y_{t-3}
\]

Which can be rewritten as:

\[
y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 y_{t-8} + \beta_2 y_{t-9} + \beta_3 y_{t-10} + \beta_4 y_{t-11} + v_t
\]

\[
\hat{v}_t = y_t - \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 y_{t-8} + \hat{\beta}_2 y_{t-9} + \hat{\beta}_3 y_{t-10} + \hat{\beta}_4 y_{t-11}
\]

Value

yth_glm returns a generalized linear model object of class glm, which inherits from lm.

References


See Also

glm

Examples

data(GDPC1)

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

summary(gdp_model)

plot(gdp_model)
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