

# statsmodels.tsa.filters.hp\_filter.hpfilter

statsmodels.tsa.filters.hp\_filter.hpfilter(*X*, *lamb*=1600)

[\[source\]](#)

Hodrick-Prescott filter

**Parameters:** **X** : array-like

The 1d ndarray timeseries to filter of length (nobs,) or (nobs,1)

**lamb** : float

The Hodrick-Prescott smoothing parameter. A value of 1600 is suggested for quarterly data. Ravn and Uhlig suggest using a value of 6.25 (1600/4\*\*4) for annual data and 129600 (1600\*3\*\*4) for monthly data.

**Returns:** **cycle** : array

The estimated cycle in the data given lamb.

**trend** : array

The estimated trend in the data given lamb.

**See also:** [statsmodels.tsa.filters.bk\\_filter.bkfilter](#), [statsmodels.tsa.filters.cf\\_filter.cffilter](#), [statsmodels.tsa.seasonal.seasonal\\_decompose](#)

## Notes

The HP filter removes a smooth trend,  $T$ , from the data  $X$ . by solving

$$\min \sum_t (X[t] - T[t])^2 + \lambda \sum_t ((T[t+1] - T[t]) - (T[t] - T[t-1]))^2$$

Here we implemented the HP filter as a ridge-regression rule using `scipy.sparse`. In this sense, the solution can be written as

$$T = \text{inv}(I - \lambda K)X$$

where  $I$  is a  $\text{nobs} \times \text{nobs}$  identity matrix, and  $K$  is a  $(\text{nobs}-2) \times \text{nobs}$  matrix such that

$$K[i,j] = 1 \text{ if } i == j \text{ or } i == j + 2 \quad K[i,j] = -2 \text{ if } i == j + 1 \quad K[i,j] = 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

## References

- Hodrick, R.J, and E. C. Prescott. 1980. "Postwar U.S. Business Cycles: An Empirical Investigation." *Carnegie Mellon University discussion paper no. 451*.
- Ravn, M.O and H. Uhlig. 2002. "Notes On Adjusted the Hodrick-Prescott Filter for the Frequency of Observations." *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 84(2), 371-80.

## Examples

```
>>> import statsmodels.api as sm
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> dta = sm.datasets.macrodta.load_pandas().data
>>> index = pd.DatetimeIndex(start='1959Q1', end='2009Q4', freq='Q')
>>> dta.set_index(index, inplace=True)
```

```
>>> cycle, trend = sm.tsa.filters.hpfilter(dta.realgdp, 1600)
>>> gdp_decomp = dta[['realgdp']]
```

```
>>> gdp_decomp["cycle"] = cycle
>>> gdp_decomp["trend"] = trend
```

```
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> fig, ax = plt.subplots()
>>> gdp_decomp[["realgdp", "trend"]]["2000-03-31:"].plot(ax=ax,
...                                                    fontsize=16);
>>> plt.show()
```

([Source code](#), [png](#), [hires.png](#), [pdf](#))

