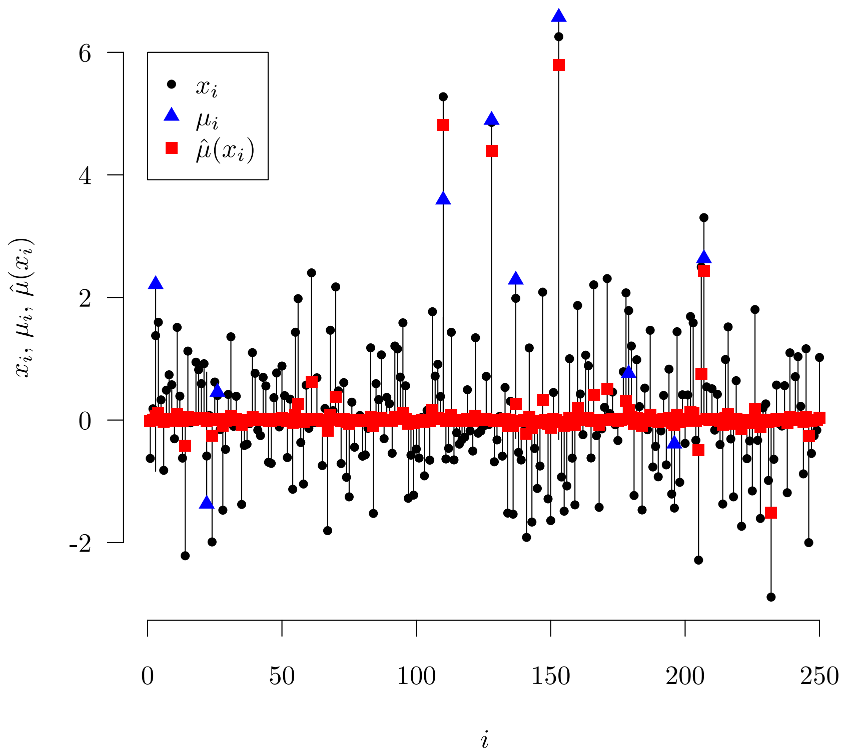

Figure 1: Time series plot of 250 simulated jumps μ_i, returns $x_i = \mu_i + \epsilon_i$, and posterior means of jumps $\hat{\mu}(x_i)$, where $\epsilon_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$, the number of jumps is set deterministically to 10, and the conditional jumps $\mu_i \mid (\mu_i \neq 0) \sim \mathcal{U}(-7, 7)$.

Table 1: MPE for $s = 10$, constant volatility

	# Jumps			
Est.	0	3	10	30
$\widehat{JV}_{\mathrm{NS}}$	1.3	0.2	−1.0	−6.4
$\widehat{JV}_{\mathrm{EB},\ell_1}$	0.8	1.2	−0.2	−2.8
$\widehat{JV}_{\mathrm{EB},\ell_2}$	0.8	1.4	−0.1	−2.7
$\widehat{JV}_{\mathrm{BNS04}}$	0.3	−6.3	−15.2	−27.5

Table 2: MAPE for $s = 10$, constant volatility

	# Jumps			
Est.	0	3	10	30
$\widehat{JV}_{\mathrm{NS}}$	1.3	3.1	4.2	6.9
$\widehat{JV}_{\mathrm{EB},\ell_1}$	0.8	4.0	4.3	4.4
$\widehat{JV}_{\mathrm{EB},\ell_2}$	0.8	4.0	4.2	4.3
$\widehat{JV}_{\mathrm{BNS04}}$	3.3	6.9	15.2	27.5

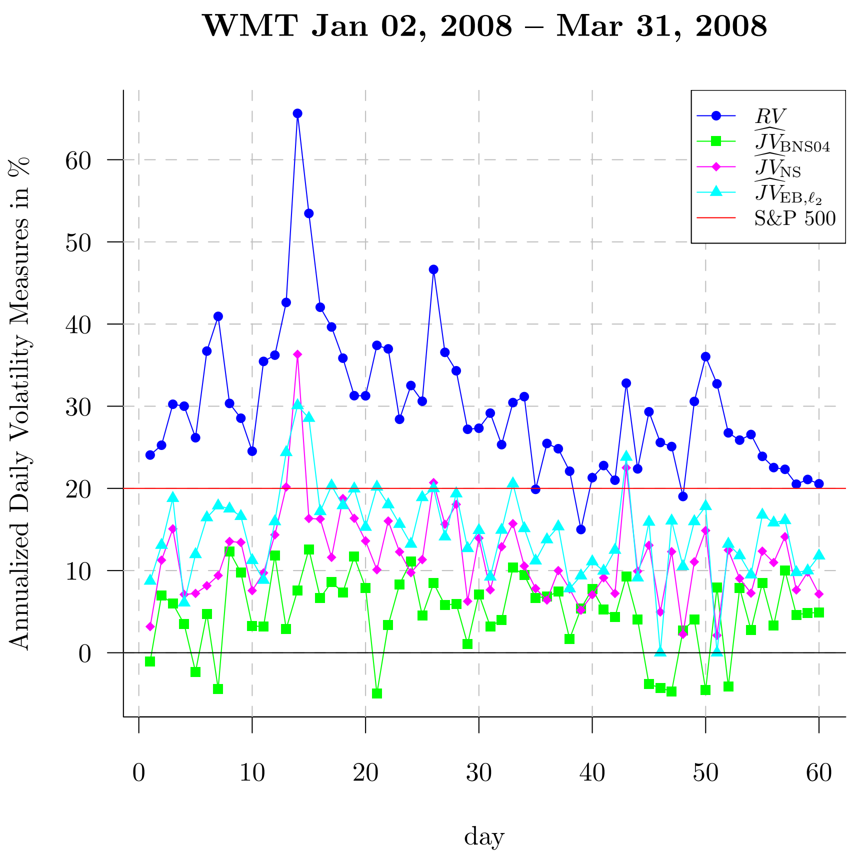

Figure 2: Time series of daily annualized volatility measures in percentage terms from 1-minute returns of WMT over the 60 trading day period January 02, 2008 – March 31, 2008. Thus, daily RV actually refers to $100\sqrt{252}\sqrt{RV}$, the annualized daily realized *volatility*. We follow this with $\widehat{JV}_{\mathrm{BNS04}}$, $\widehat{JV}_{\mathrm{NS}}$, and $\widehat{JV}_{\mathrm{EB},\ell_2}$ similarly. The red S&P 500 line gives the rough annualized daily volatility of the S&P 500 over the last number of years, plotted for reference.