Sparsity refers to the number of changes between the factual and counterfactual sequence. We typically want to minimize the number of changes. However, sparcity is hard to measure, as we cannot easily count the changes. There are two reasons, why this is the case: First, the sequences that are compared can have varying lengths. Second, even if they were the same length, the events might not line up in such a way, that we can simply count the changes to a feature. Hence, to solve this issue, we use the previously established Semi-strucured Damerau-Levenshtein distance (SSDLD). The sparcity distance uses a cost function as specified in Equation 1.

$$cost(a_i, b_j) = \sum_d \mathbb{I}(a_{id} = b_{jd}) \tag{1}$$

$$a_i, b_j \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

Here, $\sum_d \mathbb{I}(a_{id} = b_{jd})$ is an indicator function, that is used to count the number of changes in a vector.