

Table 1: The MARS Aspects Mapped to the Five Rights Framework of Information Management

| App objective quality | | App subjective quality | | | App-specific | |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| Engagement | Functionality | Esthetics | Information | | | |
| MARS sections | This aspect includes fun, attractive, customizable, interactive (e.g. sends alerts, messages, reminders, feedback, enables sharing), and well-targeted to the audience. | This aspect involves the app's functioning, easy-to-learn, navigation, flow logic, and gestural design. | This aspect includes graphic design, overall visual appeal, color scheme, and stylistic consistency. | This aspect refers to high-quality information (e.g. text, feedback, measures, and references) from credible sources. | This aspect contains the following questions: - Would you recommend this app to people who might benefit from it? - How many times would you use this app in the next 12 months if it was relevant to you? - Would you pay for this app? | These app-specific added items can be adjusted and used to assess the perceived impact of the app on the user's knowledge, attitudes, and intentions to change as well as the likelihood of actual change in the target health behavior. |
| | The Right Intervention Format | The Right place and right Time in Workflow | The Right Intervention Format | The Right Information | The Right Person | |
| The Five Rights | The right channel can be related to the apps' output, including messages and warnings, because if the messages are presented to the user via an inappropriate format, it may cause confusion, disruption or distraction, especially while driving. For example, an audible warning is safer than a visual warning (which causes the driver to deviate from the road). | | | | | |