This study consisted of a brief literature review of motion sickness and a paper-and-pencil survey that focused on the frequency and severity of motion sickness of respondents’ past experiences while viewing video in a moving vehicle. Also included in the survey were questions related to the frequency of installation of in-vehicle video technology, the physical aspects of the video display, and the frequency of viewing video while traveling in a vehicle. Completed paper-and-pencil surveys were obtained for 136 adults and 32 children.

The results indicate that viewing video is less often the cause of motion sickness than is reading. Similarly, viewing video is less often the cause of severe motion sickness than is reading. (However, if one considers only those respondents who do experience motion sickness, then the severity levels for both activities are similar.) Motion sickness while viewing video is less likely to occur for children than for adults. When it does occur, it is less severe in children than adults.