Abstract
The LISS online panel has made extra efforts to recruit and retain households which were not regular users of the internet into the study. Households were provided with computers and/or internet when necessary. Including these cases made the panel more representative of the Dutch population, by bringing in respondents who were more likely to be older, to live in single-person homes and to have migration backgrounds. This paper replicates five published papers which used LISS data and explores how the conclusions in these papers would have been different had the LISS panel not included the non-internet households. In this way, the coverage bias estimates in this study are more real-world than those in previous studies. There are strong demographic differences between the internet and non-internet households, and estimates of means would in many cases be biased if these households had not been included. However, across the replicated studies, few of the published model estimates are substantively affected by the inclusion of these households in the LISS sample.