While many authors have criticized the approach reducing the digital divide to a simple binary criterion depending on whether the household has or not a home Internet access, it is fair to admit that there are few econometric studies going beyond this concept. In this article I propose one. The main contribution of my analysis is to incorporate the motivational dimension in order to clearly differentiate between issues related to the desire and those related to ability. Econometric analysis of this approach has -- to my knowledge -- never been undertaken. To this end, I estimate a sample selection model based on the desire to have Internet access at home. In view of my results, I establish that the main determinants cited in the access digital divide - the financial ability, the residential area, the education - are still significant when the sample is restricted to those households which desire to have Internet access at home. However, it is important to notice that the failure to take into account the sample selection based on the desire to have Internet access at home leads to overestimating the income effects and the effects of education. Furthermore, this model distinguishes explicitly the impacts of socio-economic factors on desire or ability as we wish. Surprisingly, the degree of urbanization and, above all, the income affect the households' desire to have Internet access at home. These results suggest that degree of urbanization and income capture more than just availability and affordability of Internet access respectively. On average, a wealthy urban household has a higher desire to have Internet access at home than a destitute and rural household. Finally the variables related to the opinion on new technologies significantly influence the desire of households to have Internet access at home, but do not act upon their ability