The percentage of Internet users in urban populations who can’t access the Internet is high. Unaffordability is the primary barrier to mobile and smartphone ownership in all three regions, and the absence of electricity is also a significant driver of Internet use. In Latin America, Asia, and Africa, people often use a basic phone with no Internet connectivity. In addition, the digital gender gap mirrors offline gender inequality. In India, 57% more men use the Internet than women and there is gender inequality. In Africa, there are also significant variances within regions. A ‘one-size-fits-all’ global strategy and blanket policymaking for connectivity will not be successful. The social, political, economic, and developmental factors at play in different regions are complex. It is clear that a ‘one-size-fits-all’ strategy and blanket policymaking for connectivity will not be successful. The social, political, economic, and developmental factors at play in different regions are complex. It is clear that a ‘one-size-fits-all’ strategy and blanket policymaking for connectivity will not be successful.