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Deloitte Global 2025 Gen Z and Millennial Survey

Country profile: Peru

Methodology and global key messages



Deloitte's Global Gen Z and Millennial Survey, now in its 14th year, examines the factors shaping the worldviews of **23,482 Gen Z and millennial respondents across 44 countries**. The results reveal a cohort of young professionals who are rejecting traditional rules and antiquated structures in their pursuit of career satisfaction—and ultimately, happiness.

Gen Zs and millennials are ambitious. But for them, success is not necessarily about climbing the corporate ladder. Learning and development is a priority, and they expect their employers to provide these opportunities. Some have foregone higher education to pursue the practical skills that trade or vocational training provides. And as technology transforms the world of work, Gen Zs and millennials are enhancing their knowledge and embracing new tools, such as GenAI.

These generations are seeking more than just a job. Making money is important but so is finding meaningful work and well-being. They are looking for careers with the right balance of these factors, a "trifecta" that can be hard to find.

They have high expectations for their employers, and they often job hop to meet their career ambitions in a world where the social contract between employers and employees has eroded. Many feel their managers are not meeting their needs. Some believe that companies are not doing enough to address workplace stress. And most are feeling the pressures of the cost of living.

The findings demonstrate the need for organizations, senior leaders, and managers to create environments where workers can not only attain the trifecta of *meaningful work, financial security, and well-being*, but also achieve the professional growth they are looking for. By supporting these pillars consistently, organizations can uphold the social contract and create a cycle of satisfaction, engagement, and success.

Among this year's key findings:



Learning and development is a top priority, but many feel their managers are missing the mark



Soft skills are vital as GenAI transforms work



Money, meaning, and well-being intersect to form the foundation for happiness at work



Supporting employee well-being should start with addressing the root causes of workplace stress



Environmental concerns continue to influence Gen Z and millennial behavior

The following deck examines how Peru's Gen Zs and millennials stand out from their global counterparts on these key themes.

Our methodology

The 2025 Gen Z and millennial Survey solicited the views of 14,751 Gen Zs and 8,731 millennials (23,482 respondents in total), from 44 countries across North America, Latin America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and Asia-Pacific. Fieldwork was completed between 25 October and 24 December 2024.

As defined in the study, Gen Z respondents were born between January 1995 and December 2006, and millennial respondents were born between January 1983 and December 1994.

Country profile: Peru

414 total respondents in Peru: 311 Gen Zs and 103 millennials



GEN Z PROFILE Gender 60% 40% ■ Identify as male ■ Identify as female **Parents** 38% 62% Yes ■ No **Education** 4% 6% 26% 29% 35% Pursuing/gained trade qualification Pursuing university degree ■ Pursuing high school degree ■ Gained high school degree ■ Gained university degree **Employment** Job seniority **Organization size** 10% 8% 10% 8% 8% 17% 70% 37% 35% Working full-time Trainee/apprentice/intern ■ Under 100 Working part-time Junior executive **100-249** Midlevel executive Temporary or freelance **250-999** Senior executive Full-time education **1.000+** Head of department Not working/unpaid Don't know/Not sure Senior management/board

MILLENNIAL PROFILE Gender 59% 41% ■ Identify as female Identify as male **Parents** 72% 28% Yes ■ No **Education** 26% 9% 16% 49% ■ Pursuing/gained trade qualification ■ Pursuing university degree Gained high school degree ■ Gained university degree **Employment** Job seniority **Organization size** 3% 4% 10% ^{1%} 2%10% 16% 4% 25% 20% 21% 24% 59% 12% 31% ■ Working full-time ■ Trainee/apprentice/intern ■ Under 100 Working part-time **100-249** Junior executive ■ Temporary or freelance **250-999** Midlevel executive Full-time education **1,000+** Senior executive Not working/unpaid ■ Don't know/Not sure

Head of department

Senior management/board

Career growth and skills needed to succeed in the workforce

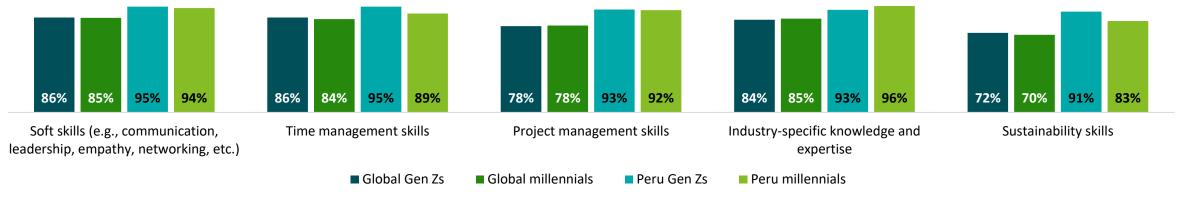


84% of Gen Zs and 83% of millennials in Peru say they are developing skills to advance their careers once a week or more

Most helpful tools for career growth according to Gen Zs and millennials (those saying they find these very/somewhat helpful)

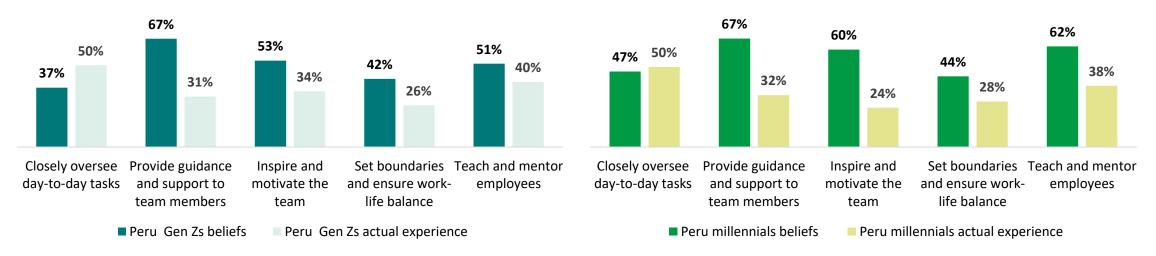


Most required skills for career advancement according to Gen Zs and millennials (percentage of respondents selecting highly/somewhat required):

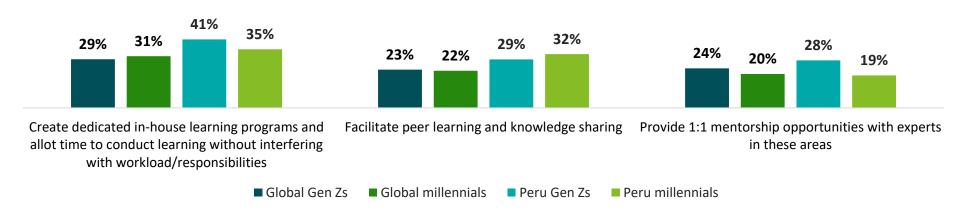




The gap between what respondents believe their managers should do, versus what they actually do (in Peru)



Top ways in which employers can support Gen Z and millennial learning needs (from top 2 selected)



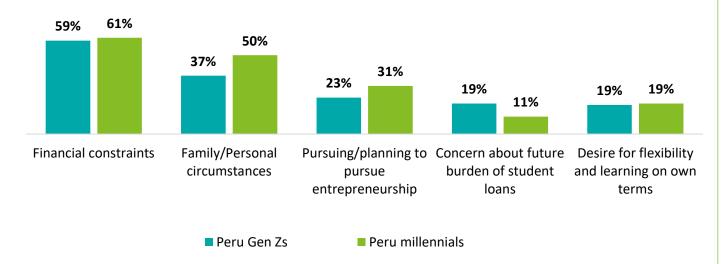
Examining the value of higher education



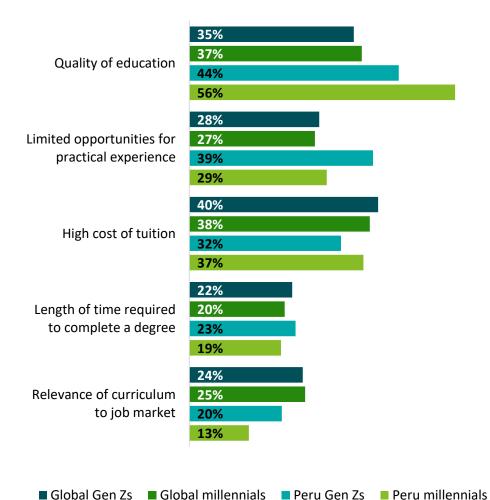


35% of Gen Zs and 35% of millennials in Peru say they decided not to pursue higher education compared to **31% of Gen Zs and 32% of millennials globally**

Reasons influencing their decision not to pursue higher education (in Peru)



Concerns about the higher education system

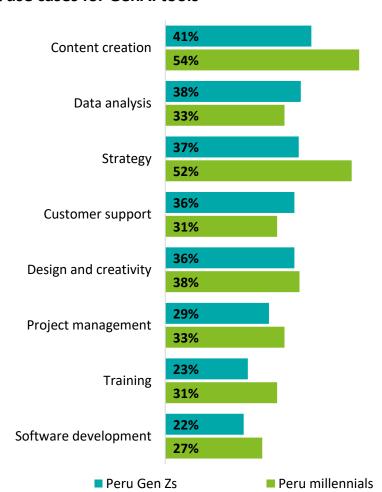


The promise of GenAl



65% of Gen Zs and 53% of millennials in Peru are already using GenAI in their day-to-day work.

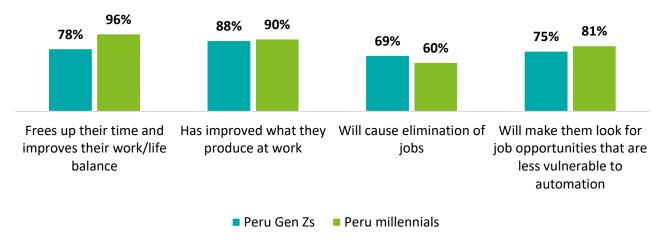
Current use cases for GenAl tools





15% of Gen Zs and 11% of millennials in Peru say they have already completed GenAI training. And **51% of Gen Zs and 53% of millennials in Peru** say they plan to complete training within the next 12 months.

Mixed views on GenAI (percentage of Gen AI users who strongly agree/agree with the following statements about GenAI in the workplace)



Career ambitions and reasons for leaving an employer





13% of Gen Zs and 14% of millennials in Peru are no longer working in the industry or career path they originally intended.



Happiness and the intersection of money, meaning, and well-being



Money

How financial security correlates with happiness (Global)



of financially secure Gen Zs who say they are happy

vs. 28% of

financially insecure Gen Zs who **say they are happy**



of **financially secure**millennials who **say they are happy**

vs. **31%** of

financially insecure millennials who say they are happy

Dissatisfied Gen Zs who are happy

Meaning

How alignment with their organization's values correlates with happiness (Global)



of Gen Zs whose values are aligned with their organization who say they are happy

vs. **31%** of

Gen Zs whose values are NOT aligned with their organization who say they are happy



of millennials whose values are aligned with their organization who say they are happy

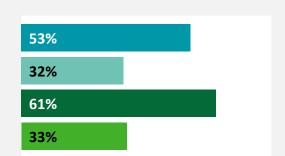
vs. **34%** of millennials whose values are NOT aligned with their organization who say they

are happy

Well-being

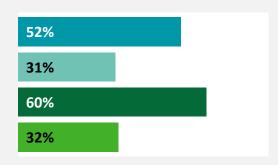
How satisfaction levels across certain job aspects correlate with happiness (Global)

Their organization's efforts to foster better mental health



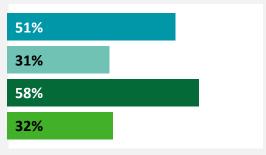
Satisfied Gen Zs who are happy

Having opportunities to grow at work



Satisfied millennials who are happy





Dissatisfied millennials who are happy

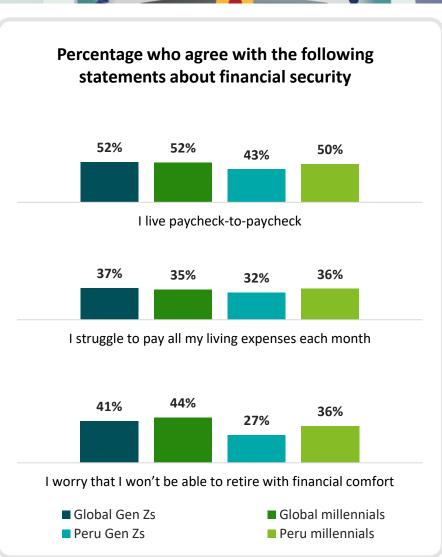
Financial concerns: Cost of living continues to take a toll



Top concerns

	Crime/ personal safety	Cost of living	Unemployment	Corruption within business or politics	Mental health of my generation
Peru Gen Zs	40%	26%	24%	23%	22%

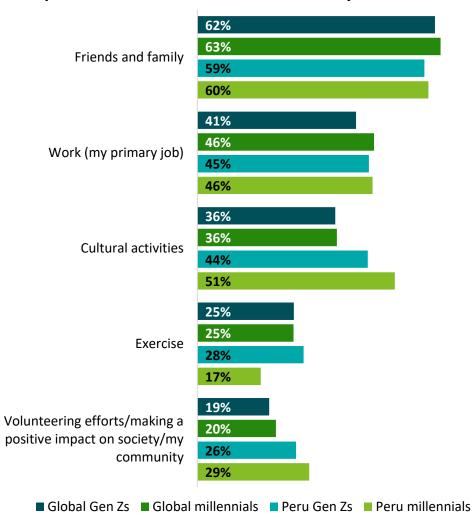
	Crime/ personal safety	Corruption within business or politics	Cost of living	Unemployment	Climate change/ protecting the environment
Peru millennials	61%	24%	21%	17%	16%



Prioritizing purpose: How younger generations are seeking meaning at work



Most important factors to their sense of identity

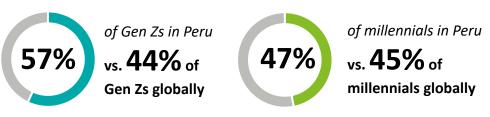


Percentage of respondents who rejected a potential employer based on their personal ethics/beliefs (those saying yes)





Percentage of respondents who left a job because it lacked purpose (those saying yes)





90% of Gen Zs and 96% of millennials in Peru consider a sense of purpose to be very or somewhat important for their job satisfaction and well-being.

Enhancing mental well-being by confronting workplace stress

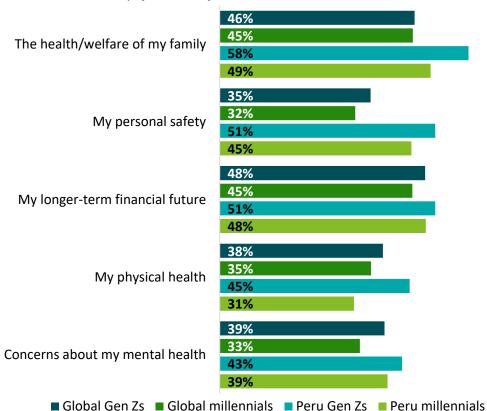




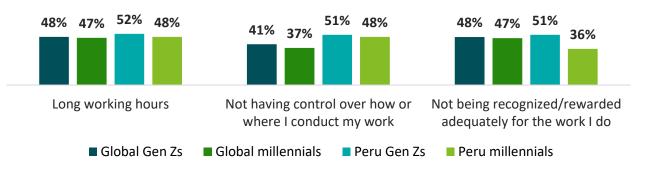
32% of Gen Zs and 22% of millennials in Peru say they feel stressed or anxious all or most of the time.

Top five factors contributing a lot to their feelings of anxiety

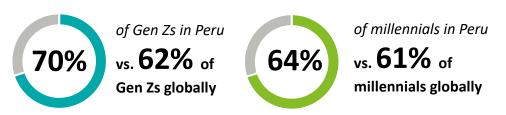
Or stress: *asked only of those who feel anxious or stressed



34% of Gen Zs and 37% of millennials in Peru said that their job is a factor contributing a lot to their feelings of anxiety or stress. These are the top three factors driving stress at work:



Percentage of respondents who say their employer is taking the mental health of employees seriously (those saying strongly agree/agree)

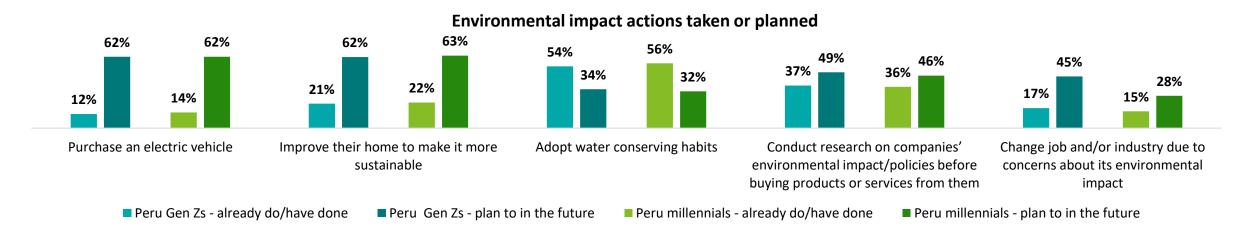


Anxiety and action: How environmental concerns shape Gen Z and millennial behavior

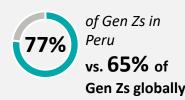




80% of Gen Zs and 75% of millennials in Peru, compared to 65% of Gen Zs and 63% of millennials globally say that they have felt worried or anxious about environmental impact in the last month.

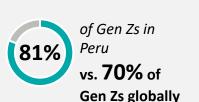


Percentage of respondents who say they are willing to pay more to purchase environmentally sustainable products or services (those saying strongly agree/ agree)



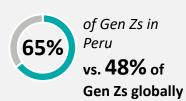


Percentage of respondents who consider a company's environmental credentials or policies when evaluating a potential employer (those saying be very/somewhat important)





Percentage of respondents who say that they and their colleagues have put pressure on their employers to take action on protecting the environment (those saying strongly agree/ agree)





vs. 47% of millennials globally

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