Lausana
PERÚ

RESEARCH PROJECT ON YOUTH AND THE MISSION OF THE CHURCH IN PERU - 2026



Purpose of the Research

The Lausanne Movement in Peru, true to its commitment to connecting influencers and ideas for global mission, presents the results of its **Research Project on Youth and the Mission of the Church**.

Our purpose is to assess the realities, challenges, and aspirations of Peruvian youth in relation to their faith and God's mission.

The core objectives of this initiative align with the three pillars of **YLGen** (Younger Leaders Generation):

- **Foster Character:** We seek to understand how the church can more effectively equip young leaders to live and lead with the humility, integrity, and simplicity of Jesus.
- **Cultivate Friendship:** The research explores the dynamics of connection and community that young people value.
- **Advance Mission:** Through this diagnosis, we will identify the opportunities and barriers for youth to actively participate in God's global mission, ensuring their energy and ideas are key to making Christ known to the world.

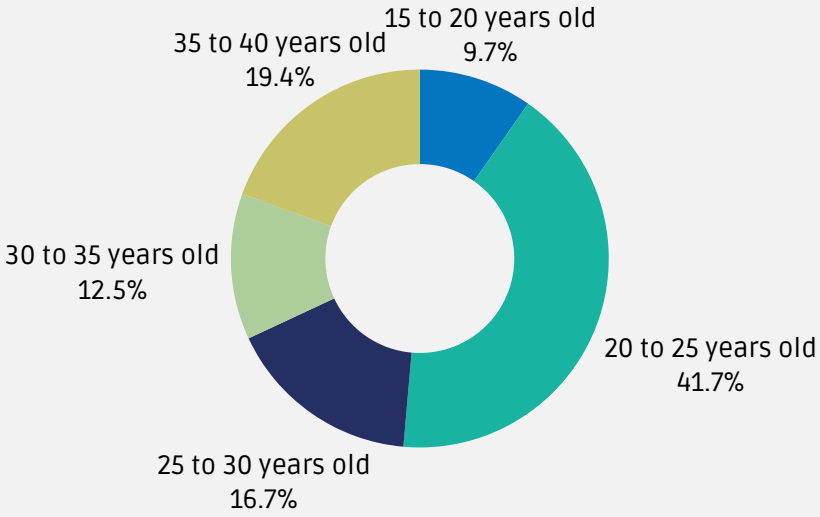
Strategic Impact

The results of this research serve as a strategic tool for the church in Peru, informing the creation of resources, programs, and collaborative spaces that effectively respond to the new generation of leaders.

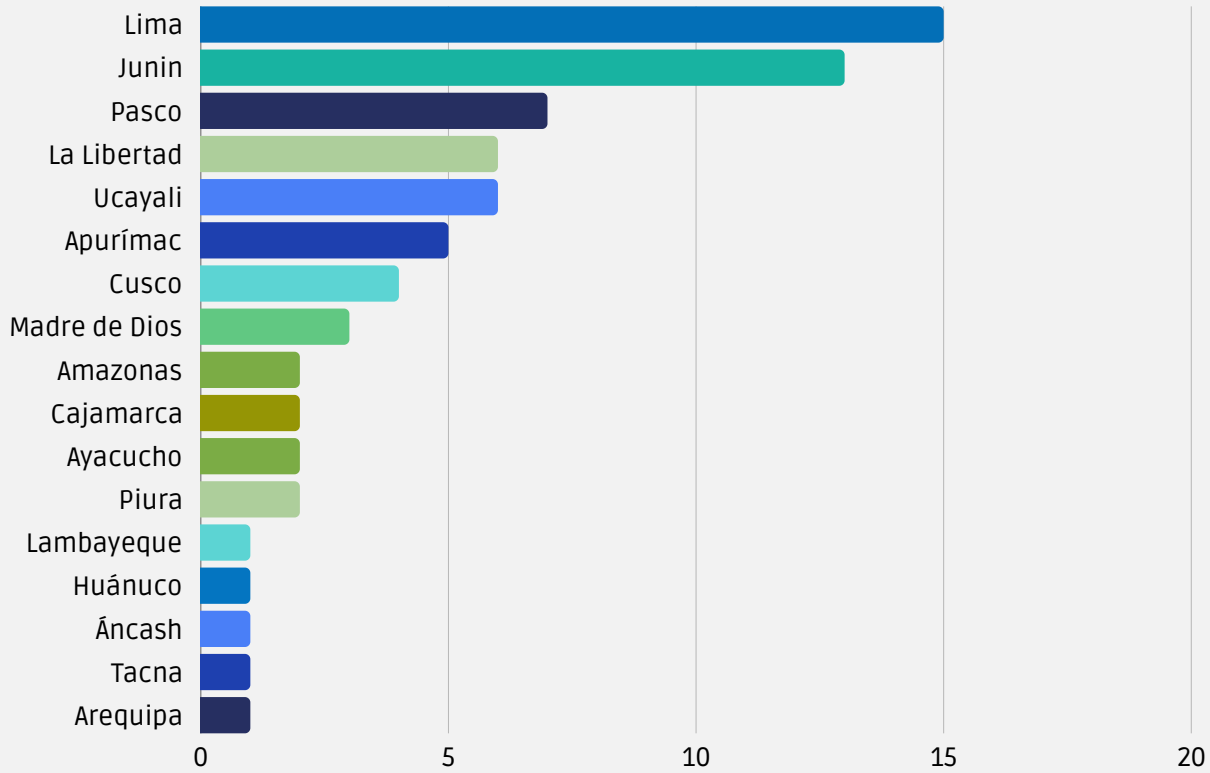
Demographic Representation and Ecclesiastical Profile

The voices of 72 young people distributed across 17 regions (departments) of Peru were gathered, achieving a highly decentralized participation (79.2% reside outside of Lima) and an exact gender parity of 50.0% women (36) and 50.0% men (36).

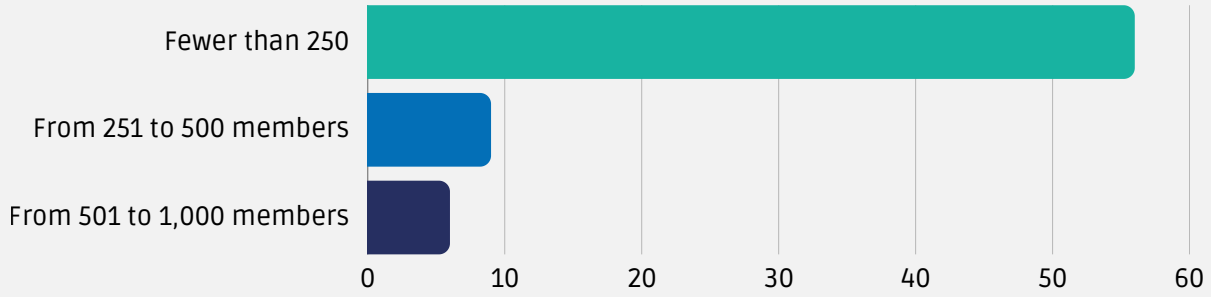
Age Distribution



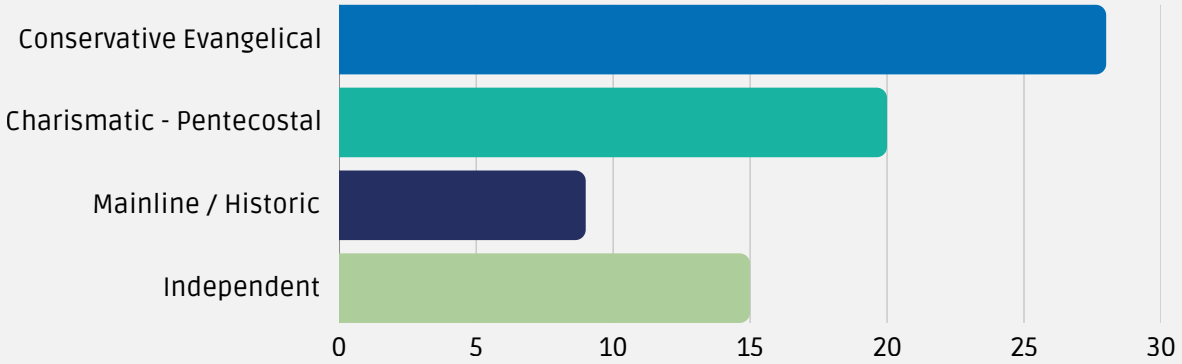
Top Regions Represented



Congregation Size



Denominational Stream



Analysis of Results

Scope of Results and Participant Profile

The study gathers responses from 72 participants linked to evangelical communities across 17 departments of Peru. A total of 79.2% live outside Lima, while the gender distribution is 36 women and 36 men. The largest proportion corresponds to the 20 to 25 age group (41.7%). This composition provides insight into the experiences of youth and young adults from diverse regions and ecclesiastical traditions; however, territorial diversity alone does not imply statistical representativeness of Peruvian youth as a whole.

Character: Personal Challenges and Spiritual Habits

Two challenges appear with the same reported frequency: idleness or lack of discipline in free time (54.2%) and the negative influence of social media and media outlets (54.2%). These are followed by personal pride (44.4%), managing sinful desires and impulses (40.3%), and direct peer pressure from friends or surroundings (29.1%). This distribution suggests that, for this group, character challenges are linked not only to in-person relationships but also to daily time management, self-regulation, and digital content consumption.

The 25.1 percentage-point gap between the negative impact attributed to social media and digital media (54.2%) and direct peer pressure (29.1%) deserves pastoral attention. It does not prove that one variable causes the other, but it invites a reconsideration of youth formation that focuses exclusively on peer-group influences. Discipleship could integrate concrete habits of time management, Bible reading, prayer, digital discernment, accountability, and personal mentoring, always adapted to the context of each church.



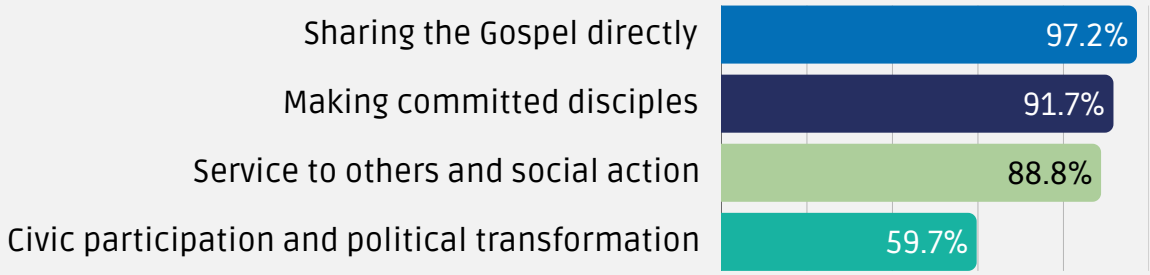
Friendship and Community: Digital vs. In-Person Environment

When evaluating the daily obstacles they face in their spiritual and moral development, respondents reveal that internal struggles with self-management and devotional discipline outweigh external in-person pressures. Insufficient Bible study and prayer are recognized as the primary personal weakness, accompanied by the difficulty of cultivating patience and gentleness.

Mission: Priorities of the Great Commission

Responses place high importance on the direct proclamation of the gospel (97.2%), making committed disciples (91.7%), and serving others through social action (88.8%). These values demonstrate an understanding of mission that unites proclamation, discipleship, and service, rather than reducing it to a single church activity.

Civic participation and political transformation reach 59.7%. Although this rating is lower than the other measured dimensions, it still represents a majority of participants. Therefore, this finding should not be interpreted as disinterest or rejection of the public sphere, but rather as a difference in stated priorities. This difference opens an opportunity to explore how young people relate faith, the common good, justice, citizenship, and social action to the holistic mission of the Church.



Conclusions of the Research Project

1. Lack of spiritual discipline and free-time management represent the greatest internal weaknesses



- On a personal level, the main recognized weaknesses are the lack of spiritual discipline (Bible study and prayer) and managing patience and meekness.
- Idleness or lack of discipline in free time is identified as the most recurring daily challenge (54% indicate facing it frequently or very frequently).

2. Pressure from the digital environment exceeds direct peer pressure



- Surveyed youth perceive a greater threat from the negative influence of social media and digital content (54% experience it with high frequency) than from direct peer pressure from their surroundings or friends in person (only 29% report high frequency).

3. Discipleship and direct evangelism remain the core of the mission

- They prioritize sharing the gospel (97.2% consider it important or very important) and making disciples (91.7%) as essential components of the mission. Political actions or civic participation, while valued, are perceived with a lower level of urgency or practical priority.



4. Urgent demand for practical training and ministerial investment

- To enhance missional impact, youth point to receiving greater missional training and formation, deliberate investment in their ministerial development, and the creation of practical service opportunities—rather than focusing solely on internal organization—as key factors.



Research Team

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