



Filipino Community

Located between the South China Sea and Philippine Sea, the Republic of the Philippines contains a diverse set of landscapes, languages and cultures.

POPULATION

232,386

Population in Australia

3,948

Population in the City of Melton



Diaspora: New South Wales (41.1%), Victoria (22.2%), Queensland (17.2%), Western Australia (10.1%)

ACCORDING TO THE 2016 CENSUS

AGE PROFILE

In the City of Melton, the Philippine born residents are in the following age cohorts:

15%
0 TO 19 YRS

13%
20 TO 29 YRS

69%
30 TO 69 YRS

3%
70+ YRS



LANGUAGES



Tagalog, Filipino (official), English (official), Bisaya, Ilokano, Zamboangueño & Chavacano



17%

of Filipino's living in the City of Melton speak English fluently at home

EDUCATION

16%

Bachelor or Higher degree

15%

Vocational qualifications

25%

No qualifications



RELIGIONS

82.9%

Catholic Christianity



5%

Islam



2.8%

Evangelical Christianity



9.2%

Other

0.1%

No Religion

ACCORDING TO THE 2000 CENSUS

ETHNICITIES

28.1%

Tagalog

13.1%

Cebuano

9%

Ilokano

7.6%

Bisaya/Binisaya

42.2%

Other

ACCORDING TO THE 2000 CENSUS

EMPLOYMENT

The jobs held by the population born in Philippines in City of Melton in 2016 shows:



24.8%

Professionals



5.8%

Managers



11.3%

Technicians and Trades Workers



5.9%

Sales Workers

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE BORN IN THE PHILIPPINES



●	1,303	Caroline Springs
●	815	Melton Township
●	676	Burnside - Burnside Heights
●	394	Taylors Hill
●	296	Fraser Rise

FILIPINO CULTURE

Various countries such as Spain, China and the United States have interacted with and impacted Filipino culture. A sense of national identity and pride emerged out of struggles for Philippine independence. However, loyalties remain foremost with one's family and place of birth.

Key concepts in Filipino Culture

Family – Family is considered to be the foundation of social life for most Filipinos. The nuclear family is the core family unit, however bonds are often tight knit among extended family members.

Hiya – is one of the underpinning factors influencing how Filipinos behave and interact with others. It refers to one's sense of self, propriety and respect.

Kapwa – (fellowship and togetherness) this value is related to the collectivistic nature of Filipino society. The term generally refer to a shared identity whereby people bond together despite difference in wealth or social status.

Utang Na Loob – It is the essence of loyalty, commitment, and moral order. Utang na loob is a form of reciprocity, i.e., a favour must be repaid adequately and properly to show gratitude. Quantifying the original debt may be difficult, but repayment is expected to supersede the original or else acknowledge that payment is partial and needs further reciprocation.

Pakikisama – 'Pakikisama', or group harmony means it is more important for everyone to feel good than for anyone to feel bad. Doing something as a group, however badly or ineffectually, is always better than doing anything, no matter how well, individually.

ETIQUETTE

- Filipinos tend to dress modestly, especially when in public.
- It is expected that the elderly and those of a higher social status are treated with respect.
- It is common practice to remove one's shoes before entering someone's home. The host may offer you slippers to wear inside the home.
- For Filipinos, hospitality is an essential component of interaction and they will often go to extreme lengths to be hospitable to their company.
- Consider acknowledging a person's education and English proficiency. Many Filipinos are fluent in English. Avoid talking to them in overly simplified English as this may be interpreted as patronising.
- Filipinos may point to objects by puckering their lips and moving their mouths in the direction they are pointing to.
- Gifts are generally not opened when received. Often one will thank the giver and set the gift aside.

SOURCES

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