



Saskatchewan Provincial Flower-Tiger Lily

Business Meetings

- ✓ Canadians begin meetings with a minimal amount of small talk although one should expect to spend a few minutes exchanging pleasantries.
- ✓ Meetings are generally well-organized and adhere to time schedules. Meetings tend to be informal and relaxed. Meetings can be more democratic as all participants will engage and contribute.
- ✓ Meetings are used to review proposals, make plans, brain-storm and communicate decisions. Attendees will generally represent a variety of levels and experiences.
- ✓ Everyone is expected to express opinions.
- ✓ When presenting information, it is important to have facts and figures. Canadians like logic and are not convinced by emotions, passion or feelings.

Meetings and Gatherings

- ✓ Canadians appreciate politeness and expect others to adhere to the proper protocol in any given situation.
- ✓ Both men and women shake hands.
- ✓ Canadians can disagree openly when necessary, it is done with tact and diplomacy.
- ✓ Communication styles are essentially pragmatic and rely on common sense. Demeanors are soft and voice tones are nonthreatening.
- ✓ Canadians communicate more by the spoken word rather than non-verbal expressions.
- ✓ Canadians like their space and prefer to be at an arm's length when speaking to someone.
- ✓ Canadians expect people to speak in a straight forward manner and to be able to back up their claims with examples.

Who We Are

About Us

The Archdiocese of Regina celebrated its 100th anniversary in June 2010. At age 116, the Archdiocese of Regina can trace its roots back to the established of the first Catholic parish in Regina, St. Mary, in 1893. The Archdiocese has grown to over 150 parishes across the southern part of Saskatchewan.

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*Created by the Archdiocese of
Regina—Protocol Office*



Legislative Buildings-Regina

Facts and Language

Location: Northern North America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean on the east, North Pacific Ocean on the west, and the Arctic Ocean on the north, north of the United States.

Capital: Ottawa, Ontario

Climate: Varies from temperate in south to subarctic and arctic in north.

Population: 36,155,487 (April 2016 est.)

Aboriginal Identity: 1,400,685 (2011)

Religions: Roman Catholic: 42.6%, protestant 23.3%, Other Christian: 4.4%, Muslim: 1.9%, other & unspecified 11.8%, none: 16% (2001)

Government: Constitutional monarchy that is also a parliamentary democracy and a federation.

Language: A multitude of languages are spoken in Canada. English and French are recognized by the Constitution of Canada as official languages.

Canadian Society and Culture

Cultural Diversity: Canada's culture diversity goes back to the 1890s when it began inviting people from all over the world to settle in the country to help it develop and grow. Canadian immigration policy was historically open, welcoming and egalitarian in its philosophy. This has also manifested into the psyche of the nation where people are encouraged to retain their cultural identities, traditions, languages and customs.

Individuals: Canadians are generally a tolerant, polite and extremely community-oriented people. Although they are individualistic in terms of their basic cultural traits. They nevertheless place a great deal of emphasis on the individual's responsibility to the community. This is seen as giving balance and a good quality of life.

Regionalism:

- ✓ Most Canadians have a strong allegiance to their province.
- ✓ Atlantic Provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland) people are somewhat reserved and can be seen as old-fashioned.
- ✓ Ontario is the business hub and people tend to be business-like and conservative.
- ✓ Western Canada (Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan) people are open, friendly and relaxed.
- ✓ British Columbia people are less conventional and other viewed as the province of the future.
- ✓ Quebec people have a distinct French identity and are extremely regionalist.
- ✓ Northern people have a pioneer spirit.



Parliament Buildings –Ottawa

Customs and Etiquette

Meeting and Greeting:

- ✓ Most common greeting is a handshake
- ✓ Handshakes should be firm and accompanied by direct eye contact and a sincere smile.
- ✓ Wait until invited before using someone's first name although Canadians tend to move to a first-name basis rapidly.

Dining Etiquette:

- ✓ Table manners are relaxed and informal.
- ✓ Wait to be shown to your seat.
- ✓ Do not begin eating until the hostess starts.
- ✓ Do not rest your elbows on the table.
- ✓ Feel free to refuse individual foods or drink without offering an explanation.
- ✓ Leaving a small amount at the end of the meal is generally acceptable
- ✓ In formal situations, the host gives the first toast. An honoured guest should return the toast later in the meal. Men and women may give toasts.