

MEDIATING THROUGH INTERPRETERS

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MEDIATING THROUGH INTERPRETERS: PROVIDING EQUAL ACCESS TO PARTICIPANTS WHO ARE LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT (LEPs)

Who Are LEPs?

There are two groups of LEPs:

1. Persons with some degree of hearing loss and who communicate primarily through a sign language.
2. Persons whose mother tongue is a language other than English and communicate primarily or exclusively through a spoken language other than English. Even though they may know some English, they are unable to either speak or understand it sufficiently to meaningfully participate in legal contexts.

What Is the Judiciary's Basic Policy?

All people, including LEPs, should have equal access to court proceedings, programs and services. *Standards for Delivering Interpreting Services in the New Jersey Judiciary*, Standard 1.1

Who May Have an Interpreter?

1. Any party who asks for an interpreter; or
2. Any party who has not requested an interpreter, but with whom the mediator discovers there is a communication barrier that impedes delivery of effective services. Standard 1.2

The bottom line is that the mediator is responsible for delivering an effective mediation service. When there is a communication barrier that interferes in any important way with that responsibility, the mediator must take steps to resolve that barrier so that he or she can deliver the service. Sometimes the mediator may need to insist on obtaining an interpreter before continuing with the session. When that is not possible, the mediator should refer the matter back to the judge.

Who May Interpret?

Professional interpreters arranged through the Vicinage Coordinator of Interpreting Services (VCIS) should be used. Interpreters of any kind brought by the parties should not be used. Avoid using friends and relatives brought by the parties, as well as bilingual attorneys. Standard 1.3

Who Coordinates and Pays for the Interpreting Service?

The case management unit that prepares the court calendar generally requests that the VCIS ensure that a professional interpreter is available at mediation and settlement sessions involving LEPs. Interpreting services are delivered either by staff court interpreters or contract interpreters. Standard 1.2

Can Bilingual Employees Conduct Mediation/settlement Sessions in Another Language Without an Interpreter?

Mediation sessions are informal events that are not reported. Unlike reported events before judges and hearing officers, where such court officials are prohibited from speaking languages besides English, mediators may indeed conduct mediation sessions in another language so long as each of the following conditions is met:

1. The mediator must have already been deemed to be a “qualified bilingual employee” by the Language Services Section (LSS) of the Administrative Office of the Courts. This involves taking and passing a test that measures one’s ability to perform mediation in Spanish at the same level as one would perform mediation in English. (If a need to develop a similar test in other languages arises, the LSS will develop additional tests.)
2. All parties at the session are native speakers of the same language.
3. No party objects.

Who Are Court Interpreters and What Are They Supposed to Do?

Court interpreters are highly skilled, professional linguists who provide a very sophisticated skill to mediators and their clients. The basic responsibility of a court interpreter is to interpret what the mediator says into the party’s language and interpret what the parties say in another language into English. In other words, the interpreter removes the language barrier so that the mediator and parties can communicate with each other as if there were no language barrier.

The presence of a court interpreter should not affect in any way the responsibilities of the mediator. The mediator is still responsible for everything he or she would ordinarily do.

Court interpreters’ duties are circumscribed by the *Code of Professional Conduct for Interpreters, Transliterators, and Translators*, which has been approved by the New Jersey Supreme Court and is binding on court interpreters. The principal requirements of the Code are that interpreters must:

1. Interpret everything that anyone says without adding, deleting, or changing anything. The goal is for the recipient of interpretation to hear in his or her language what the mediator would have said had the mediator been speaking in that language. The interpreter must interpret everything

2. Be neutral and unbiased, reporting to the mediator any potential or actual conflict of interest.
3. Be as unobtrusive as possible, dressing and conducting themselves in a manner consistent with the court's dignity.
4. When appropriate, provide clarification of their role and responsibilities to the mediator and parties in order to help facilitate a successful delivery of services. Interpreters will advise the mediator or parties when anything is happening to prevent the interpreter from performing his or her duties (e.g., a speaker talks too fast causing the interpreter to fall behind and start leaving out some of the source material, the interpreter can't hear what someone said, two people talk at the same time, etc.). *Interpreters should give such explanations to the LEP party only after first advising you and any attorneys who may be present in order to avoid the appearance of engaging in an unauthorized, private conversation with the LEP party.*
5. Interpret only and not participating before, during, or after the mediation session in any active way.
6. Protect all privileged or other confidential information (mediators may want to mention this in their opening statement).

Conversely, the Code provides that court interpreters must **not**:

1. Engage in any kind of private conversation with LEPs before, during or after a proceeding, with one exception.
2. Provide any kind of advice, especially legal advice, to the mediator or a party.
3. Change what anyone says in any way, such as:
 - a. cleaning up dirty, vulgar, or obscene language,
 - b. elevating the level of speech to make someone sound more sophisticated or educated (e.g., by "fixing" grammatical mistakes),
or
 - c. simplifying or explaining complex or sophisticated words or concepts.
4. Express opinions about anything or anyone.

5. Mimic or repeat gestures or emotions, although they do preserve the tone of a source message (e.g., if a party cries, the interpreter will convey some of the affect but should not cry also).
6. Interject their own feelings, moods, attitudes, or beliefs.
7. Serve as any kind of advocate on behalf of the mediator, an LEP party, or anyone else.

How Do Court Interpreters Work?

Interpreters employ three modes of interpretation depending on the circumstances:

1. *Sight*: When there is something *written* in one language that needs to be interpreted into another language. This mode has historically been referred to as “sight translation,” but it should be referred to as “sight interpretation” as no “translation” per se is involved (translation is taking a document in one language and producing an equivalent written document in another language).
2. *Consecutive*: When the discourse to be interpreted is in the form of a question-and-answer format, e.g., during witness testimony, putting statements on the record. In this case, the interpreter delivers the interpretation after a speaker has finished speaking and before the other speaker responds. This mode is performed in both directions: English into the other language, as well as from the other language into English.
3. *Simultaneous*: When one speaker is speaking for a period of time without expecting an answer, e.g., during the mediator’s opening statement, when an English-speaking party is presenting that party’s case. In this case, the interpreter interprets into the party’s language while the speaker continues to speak.

They will deliver their services either:

1. On-site, in person, or
2. Remotely by telephone (but only in certain circumstances as provided in the *Operational Standards for Telephone Interpreting* [see below for details]).

They will use fundamental techniques and tools of the trade such as:

1. Taking notes,
2. Using hand signals to manage the flow of communication (stop/resume signals) while interpreting in the consecutive mode,
3. Using simultaneous interpreting equipment when needed, and
4. Stating problems for the mediator to solve when things happen that prevent them from being able to interpret.

What Types of Interpreters Will a Mediator Encounter?

First of all, most interpreting in New Jersey is delivered by **full-time staff court interpreters**. There are three types of staff court interpreters:

1. Vicinage staff court interpreters. All of these are Spanish interpreters, but some of them also handle one or more additional languages as well.
2. Vicinage Based Statewide Interpreters (VBSIs). There are three VBSIs: one each for Korean, Polish and Portuguese. They are AOC employees who are based in particular host vicinages (Bergen, Passaic, and Essex respectively), but are available to all vicinages largely on a first-come, first-served basis. Their services are coordinated by the host vicinage.
3. AOC-Based Staff Interpreters. There are three such interpreters: two American Sign Language (ASL) and one Spanish. These are also AOC employees available statewide, but they are supervised out of the LSS at the AOC.

Second, when the service that is needed is not available from a staff court interpreter, VCISs arranged for services from **freelance, contract interpreters**.

Finally, as a last resort and when the language for which interpreting services are required is not available either from a staff court interpreter or a registered contract interpreter, the VCIS will arrange for **interpreters sent by commercial agencies**. For this category of interpreter, mediators are encouraged to proceed with caution and, if there is any doubt that such an interpreter is functioning in a manner consistent with their professional duties, the mediator may wish to:

1. *Voir dire* the interpreters for their credentials and qualifications (a mini *voir dire* is attached);
2. Stop using them if efforts to work effectively with the interpreter fail and you find the interpreters cannot handle the work (this may entail referring the matter back to the court); and/or

3. Report all significant problems with any interpreter to the VCIS or Operations Manager.

Are There Any Special Considerations for Telephone Interpreting?

Definitely! Attempting to communicate with a party through an interpreter is challenging enough, but when the interpreter is not physically present in the room, that situation poses unique challenges. While most interpreting services for mediators will be provided through on-site interpreters, it will occasionally be necessary to rely on telephone interpretation.

In 2001, the Judicial Council has adopted *Operational Standards for Telephone Interpreting*. The Standards were adopted to provide another resource for meeting the Judiciary's needs to provide equal access to LEPs in a timely and effective manner.

Since telephone interpretation will probably be fairly rare in the mediation context, only some highlights are provided here. When it becomes necessary to use telephone interpretation, mediators are encouraged to prepare for such sessions more fully by:

1. Requesting a brief orientation by the local VCIS,
2. Reading the *Operational Standards*,
3. Carefully reviewing the *Manual for Judges and Other Court Officers Who Use Interpreting Services Delivered by Telephone* (the *Operational Standards* and the *Manual* are available in the Language Services section of the Internet and InfoNet websites), and
4. Working from attached Telephone Interpreting Bench Guide (see attached).

Keep in mind the following two points with respect to telephone interpretation:

1. The decision to deliver the service via telephone belongs solely to the VCIS, no one else.
2. Expect to see and insist on using specific equipment that is required for telephone interpreting. If it's not already installed, it's available through the VCIS or other staff.

Are There Any Special Considerations Regarding Deaf LEPs?

State (N.J.S.A. 34:1.69-1 et seq.) and Federal (the Americans with Disabilities Act) law require the use of certified sign language interpreters. These are special technical requirements above and beyond what are required for interpreters of spoken languages.

Deaf persons use a variety of types of communication and the kind of accommodation that is appropriate varies from situation to situation and depends on what accommodation the Deaf person requests: The following table provides a general overview of the primary groups of Deaf individuals and the corresponding accommodation that is appropriate for each group.

COMMUNICATION TYPE	ACCOMMODATION
Users of American Sign Language (ASL)	Certified hearing interpreter, ASL/English
Users of signed English (not ASL)	Certified hearing interpreter, Signed English/English (called "transliteration")
Non users of ASL:	
Persons who are proficient readers of English but do not use interpreters or even know ASL or another sign language (e.g., late deafened adults)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Assisted Real-time Transcription (CART) services from a certified court reporter (party reads transcription on court reporter's display); and/or • Assistive listening device (enhances sound for persons who have a hearing loss)
Persons who have no standardized language (we refer to them as using an "idiosyncratic gesturing system")	Certified Deaf interpreter and a hearing ASL interpreter
Persons whose language is some other sign language such as Polish or Puerto Rican Sign Language	A variety of ways to address this

What Should Happen When Documents Are Written in Languages the Mediator or a Party Cannot Read?

There are two primary situations involving documents. First, sometimes LEP parties will bring in documents written in languages that you cannot read. When this occurs, be guided by the following:

1. If the document is relatively brief, you can ask the interpreter to deliver a sight interpretation of the document into English. That means the interpreter will read the document into English for you.
2. If the document is too long for a sight interpretation, then it may be appropriate to ask the party that introduced that document to secure a written translation and provide that at a later time. Interpreters do not have the time and sometimes do not have the qualifications to produce written translations of longer documents.

Second, LEP parties will need to read and understand agreements which have been mediated or settled, especially before they affix their signature indicating acceptance of the terms therein. There are two ways to handle this, which you can work out in consultation with the interpreter.

1. The mediator may read a sentence or two of the agreement at a time, which the interpreter interprets consecutively; or
2. The mediator may give the entire document to the interpreter, who then sight interprets it into the party's language.

What Are Some Basic Practical Suggestions for Mediators to Follow?

Things to Do:

1. Introduce yourself to the interpreter and talk briefly with him or her briefly before the session begins. Give the interpreter a chance to introduce himself/herself and ask any questions before you start the mediation session.
2. Give the interpreter some background information about the case before starting the session, e.g., names of the parties and attorneys, if any; a brief description of the case, etc.
3. Keep in mind at all times that your work as a mediator does not change just because you have to deliver your services through an interpreter. Try to run your mediation sessions the same way you would if the party (or parties) all spoke English, except for the specific adjustments you need to make when working through an interpreter.

4. Talk directly to the LEP party, not to the interpreter (avoid “Ask him if,” “Find out whether,” “Tell him that,” etc.).
5. Speak the way you would ordinarily speak if no interpreter were present.
6. If the interpreter has not been able to directly speak to the LEP parties to clarify the interpreter’s role and establish communicative compatibility, do this yourself as part of your opening statement.
7. Include in your opening statement the fact that the interpreter will keep everything said during the session completely confidential.
8. When speaking when the interpreter is using the consecutive mode--
 - a. Be prepared to stop when you approach the outer limits of the interpreter’s capacity for recall, which the interpreter may signal to you by raising a hand to indicate “stop”. Resume when the interpreter signals for you to continue.
 - b. Watch the interpreter and wait for the interpreter to finish interpreting before asking the next question or making your next statement.
9. Manage the parties’ speaking or signing styles so they speak or sign normally and adjust to the interpreter’s needs as indicated by the interpreter.
10. Monitor the interpreter’s conduct to make sure he or she is not engaging in unprofessional behavior or failing to interpret everything.
11. Remember that if a party does not understand you, it’s probably because of how you are using language (e.g., you may be using highly specialized terms, high register words, legal terminology, etc.) and not the interpreter’s inability to interpret. If so, adjust your language by simplifying or explaining or giving examples, NOT by expecting the interpreter to compensate for the breakdown in communication by simplifying or explaining.
12. Stay in charge. You, not the interpreter, are responsible for communicating with the LEP parties.
13. If the session is approaching an hour in length, check with the interpreter to see if he or she needs a break.

Things to Refrain from Doing

1. Do not chop up your sentences into short phrases or use only short sentences in an effort to try to make it “easier for the interpreter to do consecutive interpretation.”
2. Do not ask the interpreter for his or her opinions, e.g., “Do you think this party is telling the truth?”
3. Do not ask the interpreter to stop interpreting or leave something out of their interpretation as interpreters are required to interpret everything you say or a party says, including phone calls and side conversations in the room.

Where Can Mediators Go for More Information?

1. The local VCIS (see attached list).
2. The Language Services Section, Special Programs Unit, Programs and Procedures Division, Office of Trial Court Services, at the Administrative Office of the Courts (see attached list).
3. For best practices guidance, see William E. Hewitt, COURT INTERPRETATION: MODEL GUIDES FOR POLICY AND PRACTICE IN THE STATE COURTS, available on-line at http://www.ncsconline.org/d_research/courtinterp.html

TELEPHONE INTERPRETING BENCH GUIDE

1. If using an agency interpreter, *voir dire* for interpreter's qualifications per Evid. R. 604.
2. State type of proceeding and the names of participants.
3. Explain the process to the party(ies) and confirm interpreter's readiness as follows:
 - (A) We are going to communicate through an interpreter who will be helping us by telephone.
 - (B) The interpreter will interpret everything you say into English and everything I [we] say into [insert party's language].
 - (C) The interpreter cannot participate in the conversation. The interpreter's only job is to interpret what each of us says.
 - (D) If you do not understand something, ask me, not the interpreter. Please talk directly to me, not to the interpreter.
 - (E) If you have a long question or a long answer, please pause frequently so that the interpreter can interpret everything accurately.
 - (F) Please speak loudly and pronounce your words clearly so that the interpreter can hear you easily.
 - (G) It may take longer to say everything you need to say through an interpreter. Please say everything you need to say.
 - (H) If you have any difficulty hearing the interpreter or understanding me during this proceeding, please tell me.
 - (I) Are you able to hear and understand the interpreter?
 - (J) [Madam/Mister] interpreter, are you ready to proceed? Are you hearing and understanding everyone adequately?
4. Conduct the mediation or settlement session, pausing for consecutive interpretation.

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER USING
TO *VOIR DIRE* UNAPPROVED *INTERPRETERS*
TO DETERMINE THEIR QUALIFICATIONS

Interpreting and Translating Skills

1. What formal courses or training have you had in the professions of interpreting and translating?
2. What specific courses or training have you completed in legal or court interpreting and translating?
3. Have you passed any accreditation or certification exams for interpretation or translation? Please describe if so.
4. Have you ever interpreted in proceedings like the one we are about to have? If so, about how many times?

Conflicts of Interest

5. Are you a potential witness in this case?
6. Do you know or work for any of the lawyers, parties, or witnesses in this case?

Communicative Compatibility

7. Have you had an opportunity to speak with the person for whom you will be interpreting?
8. Did you have any difficulty understanding everything that person says?

VICINAGE COORDINATORS OF
INTERPRETING SERVICES (VCISs)

ATLANTIC and CAPE MAY

Carolyn Henderson, 609-345-6700, x. 3304

BERGEN

Awilda Irizarry, 201-527-2285

BURLINGTON

Olga Pacheco, 609-518-2543

CAMDEN

Rosa Mendizábal, 856-379-2200, x. 4051

ESSEX

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Morris: Flor Schefske, 973-656-3914

Sussex: Cassandra Winnett, 973-579-0738

PASSAIC

Patricia Storzillo, 973-247-8187

UNION

Dawn Mason, 908-659-4101

HUNTERDON, SOMERSET, and WARREN

Hunterdon: Frances Weizer, 908-237-5863

Somerset: Patti Firth, 908-203-6132

Warren: Ashley Jean, 908-475-6995

OCEAN

Irene D'Emilio, 732-288-7864

CUMBERLAND, GLOUCESTER, and SALEM

Cumberland: Mari Paz Russell, 856-453-4370

Gloucester: Diane Frank, 856-853-3539

Salem: Diane Wescott, 856-935-7510, x. 8270

LANGUAGE SERVICES SECTION,
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

When you have a question that a VCIS cannot answer, contact the Language Services Section at the AOC:

Special Programs Unit
Programs and Procedures Division
Office of Trial Court Services
Administrative Office of the Courts
P.O. Box 988
Trenton, NJ 08625-0988

General questions:

Brenda Carrasquillo, 609-984-5024

Questions about sign language interpreting, working with Deaf individuals, or the ADA

:

Linda Lamitola, 609-777-1657
Blackberry: 609-743-8506

WEBSITES

Internet: www.judiciary.state.nj.us/interpreters/index.htm

InfoNet: Click on "Language Services" under "Essential Links" or type "Language Services" in the "Search" field and click on "Search."

LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME BY PERSONS FIVE
YEARS OLD AND OVER IN NEW JERSEY
(Listed per rank as of 1990 Census)
19.5% language minorities in 1990, 25.5% in 2000

LANGUAGE	1990 CENSUS	2000 CENSUS	% INCREASE
English	5,794,548	5,854,578	+1%
Other Languages	1,406,148	2,001,690	+42%
Spanish	621,416	967,741	+56%
Italian	154,160	116,365	-25%
Polish	69,145	74,663	+8%
Indic*	60,248	133,170	+121%
German	56,877	41,025	-28%
Portuguese	55,285	72,870	+32%
French/French Creole	52,351	76,008	+45%
Chinese	47,334	84,345	+78%
Tagalog	38,107	66,851	+75%
Korean	30,712	55,340	+80%
Greek	28,080	26,566	-5%
Arabic	24,384	47,052	+93%
Hungarian	16,590	11,229	-32%
Russian	14,824	38,566	+160%
Japanese	14,272	12,432	-13%
Yiddish	11,569	9,149	-21%
Other/Unspecified	110,794	168,318	+52%
TOTALS	7,200,696	7,856,268	+9%

*Census designation for the languages of India.

Compiled by the Court Interpreting, Legal Translating, and Bilingual Services Section, Special Programs Unit, Office of Trial Court Services, Administrative Office of the Courts, P.O. Box 988, Trenton, NJ 08625-0988. April 21, 1994. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Summary Tape File 3. Prepared by New Jersey State Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor (May 1992); U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2000 Summary File 3, page 44. Prepared by New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research.

LANGUAGES APPEARING IN THE NEW JERSEY SUPERIOR COURT

(Unit of Count = Number of Discrete Interpreted Events)

(July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007)

Language	# Of Events	Language	# Of Events
Spanish	75,384	Mandinka	12
Portuguese	1,716	Slovak	11
Korean	1,255	Farsi, Eastern	10
Polish	1,253	Thai, Northeastern	10
Haitian Creole	928	Georgian	8
American Sign Language	815	Khmer, Central	7
Chinese, Mandarin/Guoyu, Huayu, Putonghua	768	Armenian	6
Russian	746	Krio	6
Arabic, Egyptian Colloquial	644	Laotian	6
Vietnamese	462	Pashto, Central	6
Hindi	300	Soninke	6
Turkish	257	Chinese, Cantonese/Yue: Hoishan, Taishan, Toishan	5
Gujarati	223	Serbo-Croatian	5
Italian	200	Swahili	5
Arabic, Levantine	170	Telugu	5
Panjabi, Eastern	152	Amharic	4
Urdu	138	Czech	4
Chinese, Cantonese/Yue: Guangzhou, Zhongshan	113	Romanian	4
Tagalog	109	Somali	4
Greek	106	Igbo	3
Bengali	105	Latvian	3
Idiosyncratic Gesturing System	85	Malay	3
Japanese	66	Twi	3
French	51	Unknown	3
Hungarian	46	Bosnian	2
Croatian	44	Dutch	2
Tamil	35	Fulfulde, Adawama	2
Albanian, Tosk	34	Kurdish, Unknown	2
Arabic, Arabian Peninsula	34	Norwegian	2
Chinese, Unknown	32	Sicilian	2
Indonesian	31	Yiddish, Unknown	2
Akan	28	Languages with one event each: Guaraní, Unknown; Karachay-Balkar, Lesser Antillean Creole, French, Mixteco, Unknown; Mongolian, Unknown; Pampangan, Pashto, Unknown; Thai, Northeastern	
Albanian, Gheg	28		
Ukrainian	27		
Arabic, North Africa	25		
Panjabi, Western	25		
Serbian	24		
Macedonian	23		
Hebrew	22		
Malayalam	22		
Farsi, Western	20		
Chinese, Northern Fukienese/Minbei: Foochow, Fuzhou	18	TOTALS: 86,765 Events 82 Languages	
German	14		
Lithuanian	14		
Bulgarian	12		

**NUMBER OF EVENTS INTERPRETED BY COUNTY AND LANGUAGE (MAJOR LANGUAGES)
(FY 2007)**

COUNTY	ARA EGY	ARA LEV	ASL	CHI MAN	GUJ	HAI CRE	HIN	ITA	KOR	POL	POR	RUS	SPA	TUR	VIE	OTH LAN	SUM
Atlantic	18	0	10	8	2	3	5	2	6	1	6	12	1,291	2	82	70	1,518
Cape May	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	9	420	0	8	1	442
Bergen	61	56	33	96	27	4	12	46	949	253	77	147	3,577	65	76	323	5,802
Burlington	17	0	38	14	0	0	0	6	22	19	149	34	320	41	26	74	760
Camden	16	0	101	53	1	4	3	0	22	3	0	8	3,433	5	82	73	3,804
Essex	12	0	86	33	0	287	7	11	27	67	595	37	5,440	8	8	92	6,710
Hudson	293	7	75	140	43	46	17	17	73	99	170	13	14,020	6	41	165	15,225
Mercer	19	0	40	33	2	93	5	8	24	129	9	86	4,172	14	4	37	4,675
Middlesex	79	2	48	167	84	8	194	21	46	118	117	107	9,330	4	34	198	10,557
Monmouth	33	2	28	35	12	120	7	10	7	17	174	48	3,589	4	11	81	4,178
Morris	22	3	20	43	7	6	27	6	20	20	12	24	2,891	17	4	37	3,159
Sussex	3	0	5	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	7	122	2	0	14	162
Passaic	23	79	63	9	29	11	0	28	25	260	9	35	10,584	48	3	193	11,399
Union	42	0	92	89	5	346	15	19	6	197	297	61	6,117	5	31	118	7,440
Somerset	3	9	8	27	10	0	4	6	7	28	9	28	1,768	2	16	57	1,982
Hunterdon	1	12	6	2	1	0	2	0	4	5	9	1	434	0	0	11	488
Warren	0	0	26	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	313	0	5	4	353
Ocean	1	0	93	12	0	0	2	14	15	29	77	72	5,312	28	30	62	5,747
Gloucester	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	98	4	1	19	137
Cumberland	0	0	32	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	15	1,921	0	0	1	1,977
Salem	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	2	0	14	250
Totals	644	170	815	768	223	928	300	200	1,255	1,253	1,716	746	75,384	257	462	1,644	86,765