

## **A Guide to Survival for Friends and Family Members of Homicide Victims**

Someone you love has been murdered, or was killed by a drunk or reckless driver. It is an understatement to say that your life has been changed. Your anger and pain are deep, and it will take a great deal of hard work and time to recover. You may never feel as if you have "recovered". However, many persons who have been in your situation learn to "manage their grief". You will need time, determination and often, the support of a caring listener.

The feelings you experience are likely to be very difficult and foreign for you, but, most likely, they will be similar to what others have felt. This booklet was written for you by counselors who work with survivors - with help from people who have lived through the loss of a loved one to homicide.

### **The Most Common Feelings of Grief**

#### **SHOCK**

In the beginning, most people feel a profound numbness. Some liken it to "being in a fog". It may be this fog that allows you to accomplish the necessary arrangements for the funeral and other duties.

#### **TURMOIL**

When the fog clears, most people's emotions fall into turmoil. You may have flashbacks of the moments you were notified of the death, or the last time you saw your loved one alive. You may dream of your loved one, or believe that he or she will soon "walk through that door". Part of you will deny that your loved one is really dead.

You may experience many grief spasms at first, crying as if you couldn't stop. The spasms gradually will come further apart. You may have panic attacks and feel afraid for your life or the lives of other family members. You may be filled with restlessness unable to concentrate on anything. You may be unable to sleep at night or find it very hard to get out of bed in the morning.

As the reality of death sinks in, depression usually is not far behind. The world may seem to lose its meaning for you. Activities that you once enjoyed may seem like a burden. You may feel as if there is little point in going on, or you may want to withdraw from everyone.

During all of these emotions and phases, you need to keep talking with someone you can trust and with someone who will listen with a non-judgmental ear. It is the only way we know to keep from getting stuck in one of the phases.

#### **SEARCHING FOR UNDERSTANDING**

You will probably experience a great need to understand why this tragedy happened. In your search for understanding, you may feel the need to know what happened, where it happened, and who did it. If someone is arrested, you may want to know as much as you can about the person.

You may expect the criminal justice system to work more quickly and keep you informed better than it does.

Rumors and opinions of many peoples may come your way concerning the crime, motivation, and the criminal. You may decide to attend the trial, if there is one, as a part of your search for why this happened. Oftentimes you will not find answers to all your questions. (If a survivor is a witness at the trial, he or she could be barred from attending the remainder of the trial, if witness are sequestered. You can ask the Victim Advocate for information on this.)

### **GUILT**

Each Survivor lives with "what-ifs". "Why did I let her go home alone?" "What if I had been there with him?" This is a normal reaction. Please remember that no one can predict the future or recreate what might have been. We can't change the events that took place, and to continue blaming ourselves will only be destructive.

### **ANGER**

Anger can be both frightening and motivating. Sometimes it may feel as if anger will overwhelm you. It may be directed at the murderer, society, the criminal justice system, family members, or friends. It is not uncommon to be angry at God. Many people feel guilty about their anger, but it is a completely normal feeling that many people experience.

Anger may immobilize you or move you to relentless activity. It is a natural reaction to sever loss. Your anger will never completely go away. With time and support your anger can be managed and may even contribute to helping you gain back some control in your life

### **REVENGE**

For the first time in their lives, many survivors find themselves thinking of ways to kill another human being, the killer. Understandably, some people are deeply disturbed by this emotion. You may wonder if you are losing your mind. You aren't. Counselors of survivors find that almost every person they work with thinks about revenge. Having these feelings does not mean that you are going to act on them.

Some people will tell you wanting revenge is unhealthy and that the only way you can find peace is to forgive. If forgiveness is in your heart, fine, but do not allow people to place unnecessary guilt on you. Chances are they have never been through what you are experiencing.

### **Coping with the Reactions of Others**

Each of us is an individual. We like different foods, wear different clothing, and choose unique lifestyles. It stands to reason that, at the most painful time in our lives, we would also grieve in our own way. How we choose to grieve is determined by three things -- our personal view of death, how society views death, and our individual personalities.

### **FAMILY**

When a homicide happens to a family, you might expect it to pull the family together. This is not always true. It is not unusual for counselors to see families separate, both physically and

emotionally. At this time, communication is very important. Work hard to express your feelings within the family with supportive friends.

## **FRIENDS**

When you hurt, you turn to people who have always been there, your friends. But where are they a month, six months or a year after the murder? Often, they have gone back to their lives, but you still need to talk. If you bring up the homicide, some people will change the subject. Many people do not want to listen to the details of the tragedy, even though survivors often need to talk about the details. People often can't bring themselves to talk about homicide. They may feel they do not have the words to say or the ability to listen. They may feel hopelessly inadequate. And the loss of your loved one probably hit them with a stark reality: If it can happen to you, it could happen to them. You may notice that people you have known for years avoid you on the street or in a store. Your coworkers may avert their eyes and "not see you." They usually have no idea that this feels like a rejection and only adds to your grief. You can face this problem in various ways. You can write these friends off and stop seeing them. You can continue contact but avoid the subject you most need to discuss. You can raise the issue directly with your friends, which may allow you to deal openly and honestly with each other. You can add to your circle of friends other people who have lost loved ones or who are willing to share your experience. Many people are ready to respond when they understand how important it is to talk with you about the experiences rather than avoid it.

## **Coping with Holidays**

Holidays can be very difficult. They are usually an accumulation of traditions or customs created by families to be shared with family members. When a member of the family is no longer there to share a cherished tradition, the holiday can become a painful reminder instead of a time of joy. The first time you celebrate a holiday after a death, it may become a nightmare. Holiday gifts that once ripped open immediately may sit for days. Thanksgiving is hollow ("What do we have to be thankful for?" shouts the survivor.) New Year's Day and birthdays, which celebrate another year of life, become reminders of death. You may find the need to develop new traditions. For some, a trip out of town at holiday-time is beneficial. A birthday can be something that is meaningful to you. There is no rule to follow on how to "get-through" a holiday. You will grieve. Allow yourself to grieve. It is a key part of the healing process.

## **Coping with the Criminal Justice System**

Most victims are new to the workings of the criminal justice system. As you progress through various stages, you may become angry and frustrated because your impressions of the justice system are false. People naturally want to see justice done swiftly so that they can heal from that part of the trauma. You may find that the justice system does not always prevail. Sometimes, the guilty are released on procedural grounds. Many homicide cases are never solved or do not result in convictions, even if the identity of the

offender is known. Sometimes, the only ones serving a "life sentence" are the victim's loved ones. Cases may drag on and on. Many cases never go to trial or take years for a conviction. If there is a conviction, it likely will be appealed, and a small fraction of cases find their way back to court for another trial. Those who administer our laws -- law officers, prosecutors, judges, and others -- must deal every day with the most brutal crimes. Sometimes they build self-protective barriers which come across to victims as insensitivity. To help you through this ordeal, seek out supportive friends, counselors or advocates. Remember, too, Oklahoma law gives survivors of homicide victims certain rights to information about pending cases, and other assistance.

## **Epilogue**

The rest of your life is the epilogue. The widow of a homicide victim said recently, "My life has been permanently changed. I don't know who I am anymore." This is a common reaction for most homicide survivors. Your life has changed. You will see things differently now. You may never again want to watch violence portrayed on TV. You may struggle with new or stronger prejudices for the rest of your life. You may feel irritated by the "little things" in life. Or, incidents that once seemed to be a catastrophe will only be minor aggravations because you have already survived the worst. Your faith may be shaken. You may find it impossible to trust strangers. You may feel that laws you thought were designed to protect your family, are really designed to protect criminals. You may wonder if the victim has any rights. But most survivors slowly heal. Meaning comes back into their daily activities. They find people to stand by them and give them support. Some find sensitivity for others they never experienced before. Most find joy in the treasured memories of their loved ones. Many join others who want to carry on the vigil for all of those who have died as a result of violence.