

Continuing Education Questions: January 2026

Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin

Krause et al

- 1) Which definition aligns with work life expectancy as defined in the manuscript?
 - a) A statistical measure of the average remaining years of life at a given age.
 - b) The cumulative number of expected years of work after diagnosis or injury.
 - c) The total time an individual can work before retirement age.
 - d) The duration of employment an individual can sustain given their health status and personal circumstances.
- 2) Which of the following summarizes the findings of MS participants compared to those with SCI?
 - a) The findings are essentially the same, as a similar spike or hump was observed for people with MS.
 - b) Race ethnicity was significantly related to work life expectancy, but without the spike of early exit among minority participants.
 - c) There were significant racial ethnic differences in work life expectancy but favoring minority participants.
 - d) There were no significant racial differences in work life expectancy.
- 3) What demographic factors were found to influence work life expectancy among MS participants?
 - a) The study identified race and age as significant demographic factors.
 - b) The study identified income and years of education as significant demographic factors.
 - c) The study identified race and years of education as significant demographic factors.
 - d) The study identified age and sex as significant demographic factors.
- 4) Which disease factors were most associated with hazard of job loss in MS participants ?
 - a) Relapsing remitting MS and the severity of MS symptoms were the disease factors most closely linked to an increased hazard of job loss.
 - b) Fatigue and the mild/moderate severity of MS symptoms were the disease factors most closely linked to an increased hazard of job loss.
 - c) Cognitive limitations and the severity of MS symptoms were the disease factors most closely linked to an increased hazard of job loss.
 - d) Low severity of MS symptoms and fatigue were the disease factors most closely linked to an increased hazard of job loss.
- 5) What types of targeted interventions might be beneficial for improving work life expectancy for high-risk groups identified in the study?
 - a) Tailored workplace accommodations.
 - b) Support for cognitive challenges.
 - c) Targeted training programs and outreach initiatives specifically for non-Hispanic Blacks and those with severe MS symptoms.
 - d) All of the above.

Umucu et al

- 6) **What does Core Self-Evaluation (CSE) primarily predict?**
 - a) Academic performance
 - b) Job performance
 - c) Subjective well-being
 - d) Physical health
- 7) **Which of the following traits is NOT a component of Core Self-Evaluation (CSE)?**
 - a) Self-esteem
 - b) Self-efficacy
 - c) Locus of control
 - d) Emotional intelligence

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- 8) **According to the study, how does Core Self-Evaluation (CSE) mediate the relationship between PTSD symptoms and well-being?**
- a) It directly impacts PTSD symptoms, which then affects well-being.
 - b) It fully mediates the relationship, where PTSD symptoms affect CSE, which in turn affects well-being.
 - c) It has no significant effect on the relationship between PTSD symptoms and well-being.
 - d) It moderates the relationship between PTSD symptoms and well-being without direct mediation.
- 9) **What was one of the hypotheses regarding the role of gender in the study?**
- a) Gender has no effect on the relationship between PTSD symptoms and well-being.
 - b) CSE is higher in females than males.
 - c) Gender moderates the indirect effect of PTSD on well-being through CSE.
 - d) PTSD symptoms have a stronger effect on well-being for males compared to females.
- 10) **Which method was used to test the mediation hypothesis in the study?**
- a) ANOVA
 - b) Regression analysis
 - c) Moderation analysis
 - d) Chi-square test
- Sprong et al**
- 11) **What was one of the main limitations of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Veteran Affairs (VA) Healthcare System's service delivery?**
- a) Increased access to mental health treatment for veterans.
 - b) Enhanced ease of enrollment in vocational rehabilitation programs.
 - c) Reduced access, enrollment, and employment at discharge for veterans in vocational rehabilitation.
 - d) Decreased utilization of telehealth services.
- 12) **Which factor escalated the risk of initiating or intensifying substance use among veterans during the COVID-19 pandemic?**
- a) Financial hardships and unemployment
 - b) Improved mental health services through telehealth
 - c) Increase in social support networks
 - d) Enhanced funding for vocational rehabilitation
- 13) **What was the main outcome variable analyzed in this study for veterans enrolled in the vocational rehabilitation program?**
- a) Enrollment rates in the vocational rehabilitation program
 - b) Employment status at discharge
 - c) Access to mental health services
 - d) Duration of substance use
- 14) **What was a significant finding regarding the employment rates at discharge for veterans with a diagnosis of substance use disorder (SUD)?**
- a) Veterans with SUD were more likely to be employed at discharge compared to those without SUD.
 - b) Veterans with SUD were equally likely to exit employment as those without SUD.
 - c) There was no significant difference in employment rates between veterans with and without SUD.
 - d) Veterans with SUD were less likely to be employed at discharge compared to those without SUD.

15) What do the study findings suggest about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on veterans with substance or alcohol use disorders (SUD/AUD) enrolled in VHA vocational rehabilitation?

- a) The pandemic had no significant impact on the enrollment and employment rates for veterans with SUD/AUD.
- b) The pandemic resulted in a decrease in program enrollment for all veterans, regardless of SUD/AUD status.
- c) Veterans with SUD/AUD faced increased barriers to employment and a heightened need for vocational rehabilitation services during the pandemic.
- d) Employment outcomes improved for veterans with SUD/AUD post-pandemic due to increased program resources.

Strauser et al

- 16) Which of the following is a theme amongst sampled exemplary employers?
- a) Prioritizing Shareholder Needs
 - b) Interdepartmental Collaboration
 - c) Responsive Practices
 - d) Supportive Job Coaching
- 17) Which of the following most closely relates to the Community Relationships theme?
- a) Employers spend a considerable amount of time and resources to develop community relationships.
 - b) Employers use their expertise to teach community partners best practices.
 - c) Employers focus on only the most productive community relationships.
 - d) Employers have clear guidelines and objectives when engaging with community partners.
- 18) What was a reason provided by employers for hiring people with disabilities?
- a) Tax breaks
 - b) Competitive advantage
 - c) It is the right thing to do
 - d) Local government incentives

- 19) How are accommodations perceived by employers sampled?
- a) Relatively inexpensive
 - b) Expensive but necessary
 - c) Burdensome and ineffective
 - d) Difficult to discuss with employees not receiving accommodations

- 20) What is an implication of the study for professionals supporting PWD?
- a) Pilot programs are often difficult and should be tried only as a last resort.
 - b) Feedback is often not helpful to employers since they are experts in work.
 - c) All pilot programs develop need to be run error-free to be considered viable.
 - d) Sharing best practices and suggesting modifications is valuable to employers.

Saia et al

- 21) Which type of language was employed for the survey language when referring to disability?
- a) Identity-first
 - b) Person-first
 - c) Euphemisms
 - d) Strength-based
- 22) What percentage of the sample population were pursuing counselor licensure as part of their degree program?
- a) 10%
 - b) 25%
 - c) 90%
 - d) 100%
- 23) What analytic approach did the authors utilize in the study?
- a) Grounded theory
 - b) Ethnography
 - c) Case study
 - d) Phenomenology
- 24) Which field did universal design originate from?
- a) Marking
 - b) Architecture and design
 - c) Rehabilitation Counseling
 - d) Education

- 25) To establish trustworthiness with the data analysis, the authors utilized:
- a) Four reviewers
 - b) Semantic analysis
 - c) External auditor
 - d) Delphi review

Individuals seeking continuing education credit for questions printed in issue 68(4) must submit their materials to the American Rehabilitation Counseling Association no later than January 31, 2027.

Levine et al

- 26) What have rehabilitation counselor educators identified as a common method of obtaining social justice-related professional development?
- a) Reading journal articles
 - b) Consulting with colleagues
 - c) Attending a conference
 - d) Communicating with members of marginalized communities
- 27) Counselors must acknowledge what to decrease likelihood of perpetuating discrimination and oppression?
- a) The influence of the social environment
 - b) Multicultural counseling competencies
 - c) Appropriate theoretical frameworks
 - d) Disability identity
- 28) Section D of the newly revised CRCC Code of Ethics includes which of the following topics?
- a) Advocacy
 - b) Multiple Relationships
 - c) Gift Giving
 - d) Systemic Oppression
- 29) In the current study, what was the least represented diversity construct?
- a) Race/ethnicity
 - b) Faith tradition
 - c) Disability
 - d) Gender identity
- 30) The majority of presentations were coded under which of the three themes?
- a) Social Justice Only
 - b) Social Justice for Multicultural Groups
 - c) Multicultural Only
 - d) None of the above