**Introduction**
Low Back Pain (LBP) has been increasingly prevalent in recent years. It is currently the second leading cause of disability in America, with an estimated 80% of the population experiencing it at some point in life. Because of this, the impact it has on Physical Activity should be investigated.

**Purpose**
Our purpose is to examine previously collected data to find correlations between reported low back pain levels and measures of physical activity, such as walking and climbing stairs.

**Design**
Data collected in a 2018 study was examined to analyze correlations between reports of chronic low back pain and physical activity. A Pearson’s r-correlation test was run to determine relationships between the prevalence of low back pain, walking ability, and ability to climb stairs.

**Importance**
Findings of this could help to determine physical activities which could be made difficult due to chronic low back pain.

**METHODS**
- Responses to the Roland-Morris Disability Questionnaire of 60 participants were organized.
- Pearson’s r-correlation test was conducted.
- Fields included in the analysis:
  - Average reported pain in the last 7 days
  - Ability to climb stairs in the last 7 days
  - Ability to walk for at least 15 minutes in the last 7 days
- Statistical tests were conducted through Microsoft Excel and SPSS software.

**RESULTS**
From the 60 responses analyzed, the average intensity of pain was found to be positively but weakly correlated with walking (R=0.26) and climbing stairs (R=0.17). Both tests were found to be statistically insignificant. Walking ability impacted by LBP was found to be of stronger positive correlation with the ability to climb stairs (R=0.55). This test was statistically significant (p=0.00001).

**REFERENCES**