Carriage of livestock-associated *Staphylococcus aureus* has been reported among industrial hog operation workers in North Carolina, and these bacteria may be more likely to be antibiotic-resistant. This study used antibiotic susceptibility testing to determine whether livestock workers and their household members are at greater risk of carrying antibiotic-resistant *S. aureus* than other members of the community. Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion assays were performed on *S. aureus* from 167 industrial hog operation household members, including 104 adults and 63 children, and 159 community referent household members, including 97 adults and 62 children. The prevalence of multidrug-resistant *S. aureus* from industrial hog operation children was 1.7 that of community referent children. Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) prevalence in industrial hog operation children was 5.1 that of adults from the same group. The prevalence of tetracycline-resistant *S. aureus* from industrial hog operation adults was 4.3 that of children from the same group. Additionally, 97% of study participants were resistant to at least one class of antibiotics used for human and livestock treatment, while 1.8% were resistant to at least one class of antibiotics used only for human treatment. These results demonstrate an elevated amount of antibiotic-resistant *S. aureus* among livestock workers and children living in their households. Additional research is needed to determine if these strains pose a health risk to workers, their children and the broader community.

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