Additional file 1

Tables

AF1 Table 1 Description of the trading practices for slaughter pigs among slaughterhouses and middlemen

		Traders in collective slaughterhouses (n=2)	Local slaughterhouses (n=9)	Middlemen (n=5)
Average number of pigs slaughtered or purchased (Min -Max)	**Usual days**	122 (90-155) per day	14 (2-30) per day	9334 (540-29783) for the 1.5 year study period
	During Tet	155 (125-185) per day	27 (5-75) per day	
Overall percentage of pigs purchased from:	**Companies**	56.7%	15.4%	25.2%
	Large farms	42.4%	65.2%	43.7%
	Small farms	0.4%	14.6%	24.9%
	Other traders	0.5%	4.8%	6.2%

AF1 Table 2 Distribution of the farms hiring boars across the farm and network classes

Class	VB	LB	SB	LF	SF
Isolated farms	-	-	16 (11 ; 5)	-	5 (4 ; 1)
Primary sinks	-	-	-	1 (0 ; 1)	9 (3 ; 6)
Secondary sinks	-	1 (1 ; 0)	1 (0 ; 1)	-	9 (7 ; 2)
Sources	-	-	-	-	-
Total no of farms	**0 (0%)**	**1 (5%)**	**17 (68%)**	**1 (7%)**	**23 (32%)**

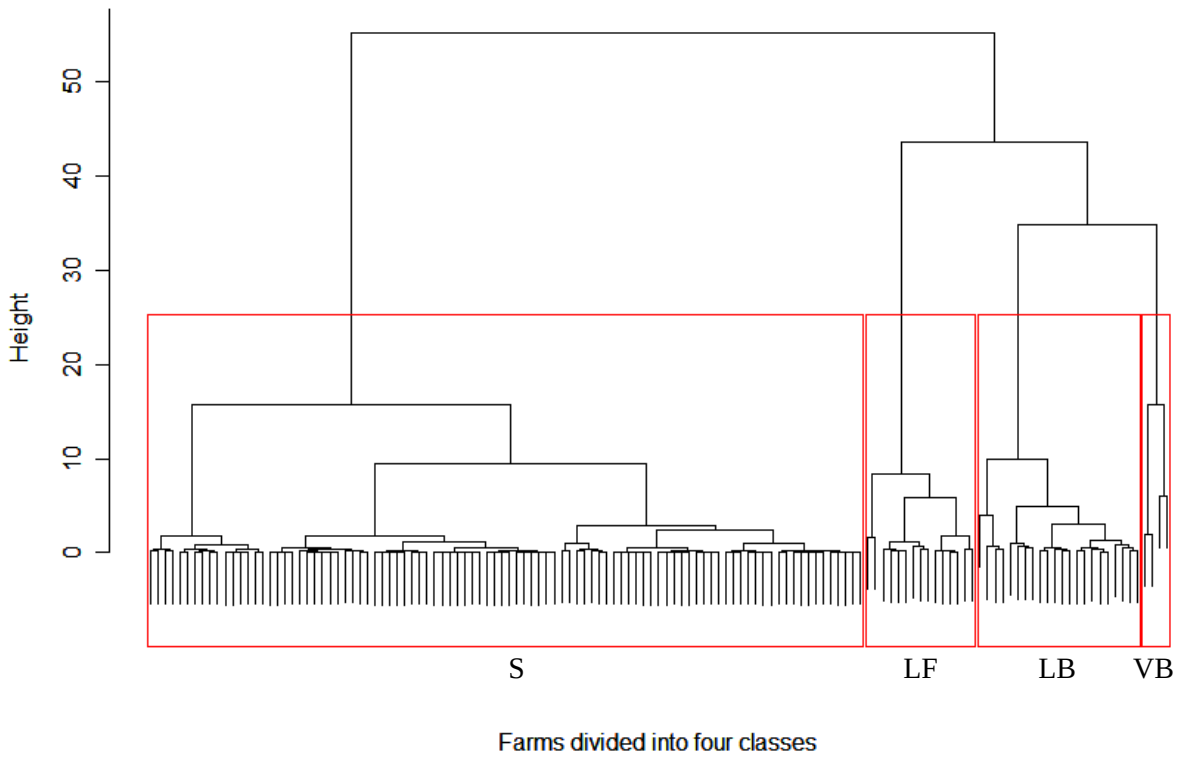
Percentages of farms hiring boars over the total of farms per farm class.

AF1 Table 3 Median (Min-Max) of the different typology variables for farms involved in boar hiring

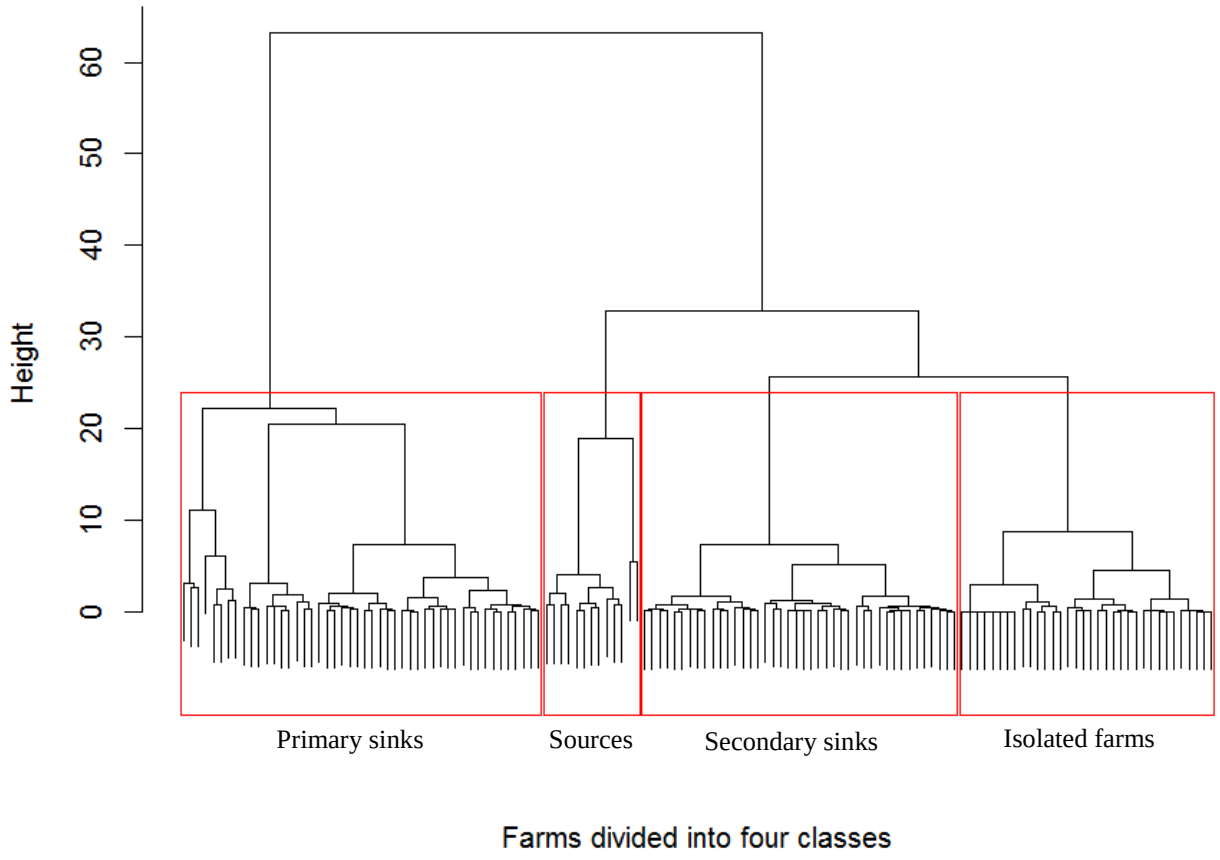
Boar hiring	Class	Out-degree	Trade weighted out-degree	Pig weighted out-degree	In-degree	Trade weighted in-degree	Pig weighted in-degree	Total no of farms
Excluded	**Isolated farms**	0 (0-4)	0 (0-5)	0 (0-60)	1 (0-1)	1 (0-2)	1 (0-40)	**21 (62%)**
	Primary sinks	0 (0-0)	0 (0-0)	0 (0-0)	3 (2-5)	5 (3-8)	131 (30-340)	**10 (21%)**
	Secondary sinks	0 (0-2)	0 (0-2)	0 (0-50)	2 (1-2)	3 (1-5)	39 (7-150)	**11 (26%)**
Included	**Isolated farms**	1 (1-5)	10 (1-50)	12 (1-87)	2 (1-3)	10 (1-45)	14 (1-52)	**21 (62%)**
	Primary sinks	1 (1-2)	18 (4-60)	18 (4-60)	4 (3-6)	24 (8-65)	142 (38-370)	**10 (21%)**
	Secondary sinks	1 (1-3)	10 (1-45)	10 (1-68)	3 (2-4)	11 (3-49)	51 (18-175)	**11 (26%)**

Percentages of farms hiring boars over the total of farms per network class.

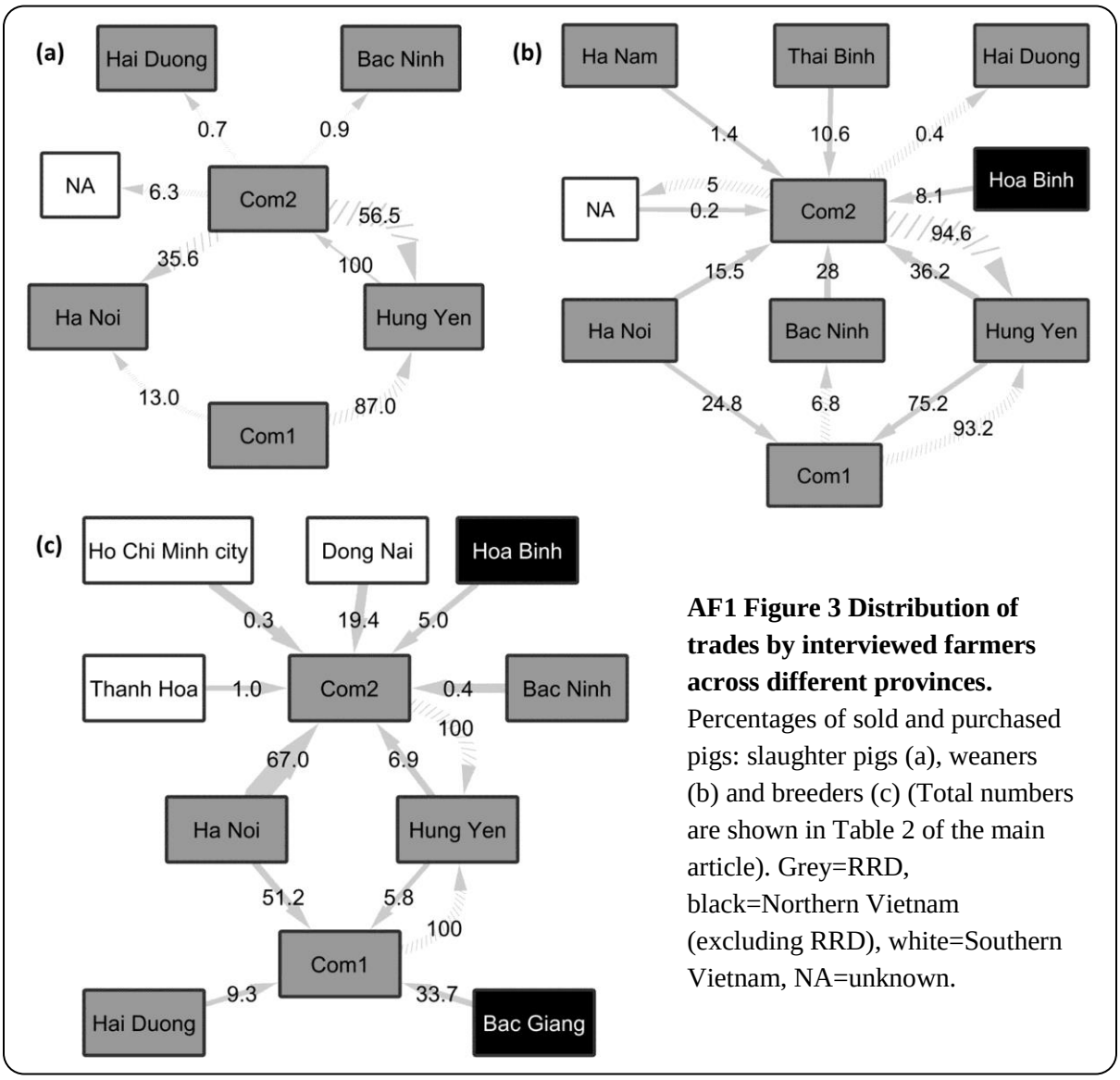
Figures



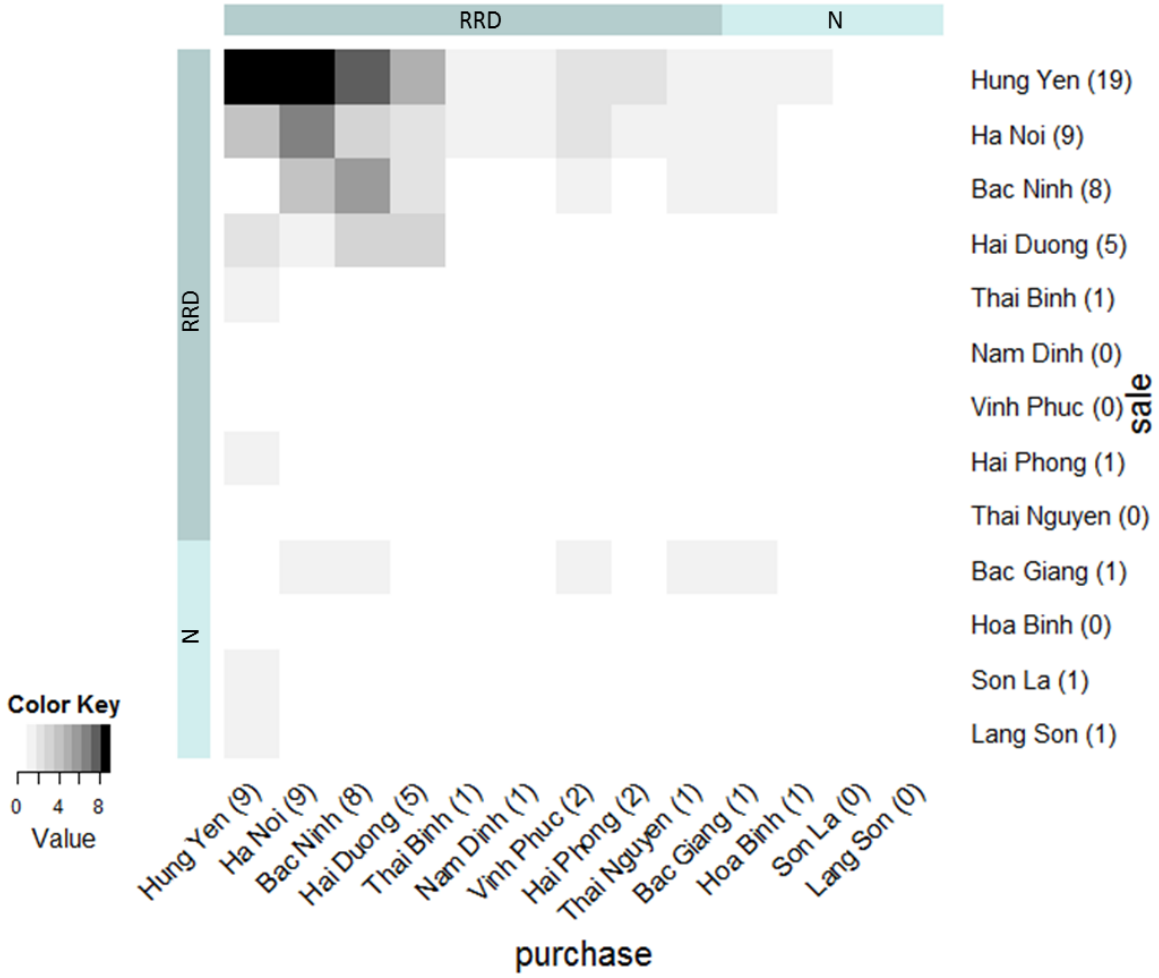
AF1 Figure 1 Farm typology divided into four classes. S = Small farms, LF= Large fattening farms, LB= Large farrow to finish farms, VB= Very large farrow to finish farms; 'Height' represents an arbitrary distance between the different classes.



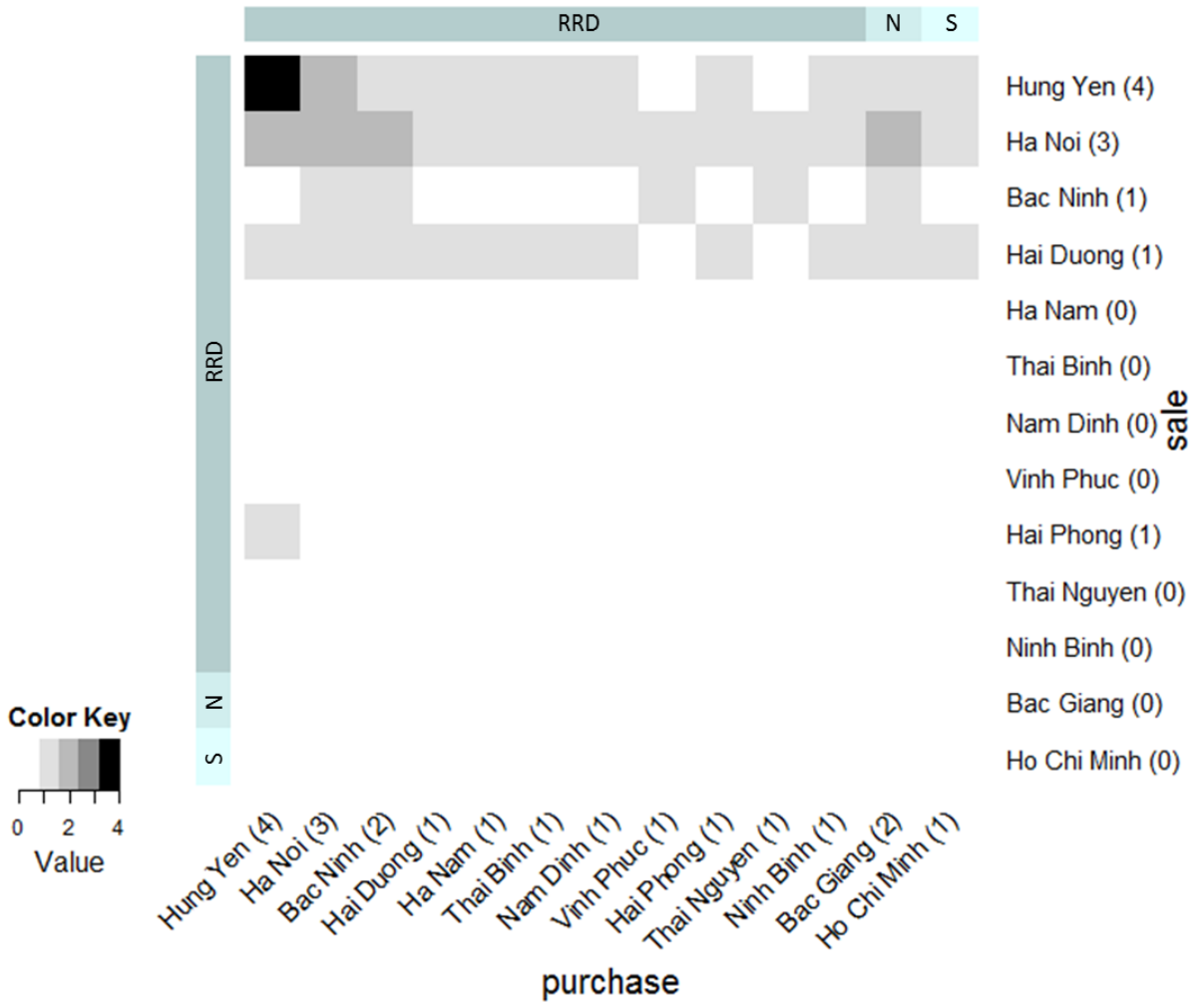
AF1 Figure 2 Network typology divided into four classes. 'Height' represents an arbitrary distance between the different classes.



AF1 Figure 3 Distribution of trades by interviewed farmers across different provinces. Percentages of sold and purchased pigs: slaughter pigs (a), weaners (b) and breeders (c) (Total numbers are shown in Table 2 of the main article). Grey=RRD, black=Northern Vietnam (excluding RRD), white=Southern Vietnam, NA=unknown.



AF1 Figure 4 Number of middlemen and market traders (N=19) purchasing and selling weaners in different provinces. Province name (total number of middlemen who mentioned the province); RRD= Red River Delta, N=North; For a trader (i), with Ai=provinces cited for purchase and Bi=provinces cited for sales, Median[(Ai∩Bi)/(Ai∪Bi)]=0.5.



AF1 Figure 5 Number of middlemen (N=5) purchasing and selling fattening pigs in different provinces. Province name (total number of middlemen who mentioned the province); RRD=Red River Delta, N=North; For a trader (i), with Ai=provinces cited for purchase and Bi=provinces cited for sales, Median[(Ai∩Bi)/(Ai∪Bi)]=0.4.