

Covid-19 as a chance for more food democracy in European cities? The responses of actors within Vienna's urban food system to the pandemic.

**Supplementary material: Codebook**

The following table presents the codes used by the authors for the media analysis as well as for analyzing the interviews. Detailed descriptions of the codes are included to allow the reader understand the meanings of the different concepts as used by the authors.

<b>Code Main category</b>	<b>Code subcategory</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
Impact		impR	<p>Covid-19 impact on the resources subsystem of the VUFS.</p> <p>An impact is defined as any event that affects the ability of one or more of the elements to contribute to the fulfillment of the function of the subsystem.</p> <p>Resource subsystem: the agri-food value chain (i.e., the set of activities from production ('the field') to consumption ('the table') that are needed to produce, make available and consume food products (FAO, 2014).</p> <p>Elements of the resource subsystem: Processing and packaging, out-of-home catering, retailing and distributing, and producing (López Cifuentes et al., 2021).</p>
		impC	<p>Covid-19 impact on the citizens subsystem of the VUFS.</p> <p>An impact is defined as any event that affects the ability of one or more of the elements to contribute to the fulfillment of the function of the subsystem.</p> <p>Citizen-consumer subsystem: citizens whose consumption habits are negotiated between engaged attitudes (citizen) and pragmatic behavioral choices (consumer) (de Bakker &amp; Dagevos, 2011).</p> <p>Elements of citizen-consumer subsystem: plant-based oriented, convenience oriented, environmentallz concious, health oriented, tradicional oriented (López Cifuentes et al., 2021).</p>
		impG	<p>Covid-19 impact on the governance subsystem of the VUFS.</p> <p>An impact is defined as any event that affects the ability of one or more of the elements to contribute to the fulfillment of the function of the subsystem.</p> <p>Governance subsystem: formulating, promulgating, implementing and/or enforcing societally relevant rules by government, business and/or societal actors, whereby the rules can apply to other or to themselves.</p> <p>Elements of governance subsystem: local government, interest groups, municipal</p>

Covid-19 as a chance for more food democracy in European cities? The responses of actors within Vienna's urban food system to the pandemic.

			authorities and businesses (lobbies) (López Cifuentes et al., 2021).
Response		resCollaboration	A response of an actor of the VUFS that affects collaborations towards food system sustainability within the system
		resCommunity	A response of an actor of the VUFS that affects the orientation within the VUFS towards the community good
		resKnowledge	A response of an actor of the VUFS that affects the ability of actors in the VUFS to become knowledgeable about food and the food system
		resSharing	A response of an actor of the VUFS that affects idea sharing in the VUFS
		resEfficacy	A response of an actor of the VUFS that affects the systems efficacy with respect to food system sustainability
Actor in VUFS	actor regime	regimeR	The actor that is mainly responsible for a response to an impact of Covid-19. In this case the actor is situated in the <b>resource subsystem</b> and is part of the dominant <b>regime</b> of the VUFS. The <b>regime</b> is characterized by stable rules and institutions that govern the structure of food provision and consumption (Geels, 2004; Smith, 2007).
		regimeC	The actor that is mainly responsible for a response to an impact of Covid-19. In this case the actor is situated in the <b>citizen-consumer subsystem</b> and is part of the dominant <b>regime</b> of the VUFS. The <b>regime</b> is characterized by stable rules and institutions that govern the structure of food provision and consumption (Geels, 2004; Smith, 2007).
		regimeG	The actor that is mainly responsible for a response to an impact of Covid-19. In this case the actor is situated in the <b>governance subsystem</b> and is part of the dominant <b>regime</b> of the VUFS. The <b>regime</b> is characterized by stable rules and institutions that govern the structure of food provision and consumption (Geels, 2004; Smith, 2007).
	actor niche	nicheR	The actor that is mainly responsible for a response to an impact of Covid-19. In this case the actor is situated in the <b>resource subsystem</b> and is part of alternative <b>niche</b> of the VUFS. <b>Niches</b> are places for experimentation protected from the pressures of the dominant food regime (Geels 2004).

Covid-19 as a chance for more food democracy in European cities? The responses of actors within Vienna's urban food system to the pandemic.

		nicheC	The actor that is mainly responsible for a response to an impact of Covid-19. In this case the actor is situated in the <b>citizen-consumer subsystem</b> and is part of alternative <b>niche</b> of the VUFS. <b>Niches</b> are places for experimentation protected from the pressures of the dominant food regime (Geels 2004).
		nicheG	The actor that is mainly responsible for a response to an impact of Covid-19. In this case the actor is situated in the <b>governance subsystem</b> and is part of alternative <b>niche</b> of the VUFS. <b>Niches</b> are places for experimentation protected from the pressures of the dominant food regime (Geels 2004).
Actor outside VUFS		OutsideR	The actor that is mainly responsible for a response to an impact of Covid-19. In this case the actor is situated in the <b>resource subsystem</b> and is outside VUFS -i.e., Bundesland (region), national or EU levels.
		OutsideC	The actor that is mainly responsible for a response to an impact of Covid-19. In this case the actor is situated in the <b>citizen-consumer subsystem</b> and is outside VUFS -i.e., Bundesland (region), national or EU levels.
		OutsideG	The actor that is mainly responsible for a response to an impact of Covid-19. In this case the actor is situated in the <b>governance subsystem</b> and is outside VUFS -i.e., Bundesland (region), national or EU levels.

## References

- de Bakker, E., & Dagevos, H. (2011). Reducing meat consumption in today's consumer society: Questioning the citizen-consumer gap. *Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics*, 25(6), 877–894. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10806-011-9345-z>
- FAO. (2014). *Developing sustainable food value chains. Guiding principles*.
- Geels, F. W. (2004). From sectoral systems of innovation to socio-technical systems: Insights about dynamics and change from sociology and institutional theory. *Research Policy*, 33(6), 897–920. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2004.01.015>
- López Cifuentes, M., Freyer, B., Sonnino, R., & Fiala, V. (2021). Embedding sustainable diets into urban food strategies: A multi-actor approach. *Geoforum*, 122, 11–21. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2021.03.006>
- Smith, A. (2007). Translating sustainabilities between green niches and socio-technical regimes. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, 19(4), 427–450. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09537320701403334>