IJCCR

www.ijccr.org · ISSN: 1325-9547

Place, C. (2024). Literature Review on Integral, Mixed, and Creative Research Approaches for Complementary Currency Impact Evaluation. *International Journal of Community Currency Research 28*, 40-78. https://doi.org/10.15133/j.ijccr.2024.003

International Journal of Community Currency Research

VOLUME 28 (2024) 40-78

LITERATURE REVIEW ON INTEGRAL, MIXED, AND CREATIVE RESEARCH APPROACHES FOR COMPLEMENTARY CURRENCY IMPACT EVALUATION

Integrative Review of all 194 articles published in the International Journal of Community Currency Research from 1997 to 2022.

Christophe Place

University of Lancaster, University of Cumbria, University of Oxford
cp@christopheplace.com

ABSTRACT

According to the integrative review of all 194 articles published in the International Journal of Community Currency Research from 1997 to 2022, two-third (66.0%) were dealing with currency impact assessment—compared to one-sixth (17.9%) for 4 other literature reviews since impact's definition influences its outcome—of which two-fifth (38.3%) had a positive impact but five-ninth (55.5%) had a neutral impact for a positive/negative impact ratio of 6.1. On average, the existing currencies studied represented a multiplier effect or velocity of 12.1, 7.33% of a targeted population, and 3.01% of a monetary mass or gross domestic product—and only one-fourth (23.6%) became inactive after 7 years. As suspected, seven-eighth (87.6%) investigated currencies with sustainable development objectives—involving 2.87 of the 5 pillars of sustainable development and targeting 5.26 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Coming from 19 different disciplines, authors used 3.66 methodologies in average—among 79 different methodologies including the usual systems theory and econometrics—but four-fifth (78.4%) unexpectedly used multi-methodological frameworks (Integral Methodological Pluralism, 'mixed methods' research, 'creative research' methods) whereas only two-fifth (39.2%) used meta-theoretical paradigms (Complex Thought, Integral Theory, Critical Realism). Therefore, meta-theoretical paradigms with multi-methodological frameworks for the study of money or currency as a complex phenomenon are recommended.

KEYWORDS

Literature Review, Integrative Review, Meta-Analysis, Impact Assessment, Multiple Methodology, Integral Methodological Pluralism, Mixed Methods Research, Creative Methods Research, Integral Theory, Critical Realism, Complex Thought.

To cite this article: Place (2024) 'Literature Review on Integral, Mixed, and Creative Research Approaches for Complementary Currency Impact Evaluation' INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY CURRENCY RESEARCH - VOLUME 28 (2024); www.ijccr.net; ISSN 1325-9547; DOI - http://dx.doi.org/10.15133/j.ijccr.2024.003

1. INTRODUCTORY BACKGROUND: LEADING AUTHORITIES ADVOCATING AN INTEGRAL APPROACH OF CURRENCY INNOVATION

In Full-Spectrum Economics (alias 'integral economics')—published in 2010 with a foreword by Ken Wilber (Arnsperger, 2010b; Arnsperger, 2010a) and reviewed by Bernard Lietaer the same year (Lietaer, 2010)—Christian Arnsperger invites economists to apply Ken Wilber's Integral Theory (IT) alias the 'Einstein of Consciousness' (Wilber, 1995; Wilber, 1996; Wilber, 2000). And yet, Bernard Lietaer—the original thought leader of the complementary currency movement—already used in 2005 its 'four quadrants' on the concept of Money through An Integral View on Money and Financial Crashes (Lietaer, 2005b, p. 2) and its 'development levels' on the history of Money in Economics as an Evolutionary System with Stefan Brunnhuber (Lietaer and Brunnhuber, 2005a)—after he met him at the same time as Ken Wilber in 2004[1] (Krause, 2021).

Still within this research area on 'integral money', it is important to note the works of: Jérôme Blanc (Blanc, 2011) from a generational development perspective; and Makoto Nishibe from an evolutionary economics perspective (Nishibe, 2012; Nishibe, 2018)—both dealing with the institutional and historical emergence of complementary currencies.

Figure 1: 'Four quadrants' in integral theory.

	Interior	**Exterior**
Individual	**Subjective (I)** Self and consciousness (beliefs).	**Objective (IT)** Brain and organism (behaviours).
Collective	**Inter-subjective (WE)** Culture and worldview (values).	**Inter-objective (ITS)** Social and environment systems (collaborations).

Source: adapted from Four quadrants (Wilber, 1995) apud Altitudes of Development & Quadrants of Reality (Salzman, 2019).

Figure 2: 'Development levels' in integral theory.

Level (colour)	**Description**
Post-postmodern (turquoise).	Kosmo-centric, integral, holistic, evolutionism.
Postmodern (green).	World-centric, environmental, pluralistic, relativism.
Modern (orange).	Ethno-centric, rational, scientific, materialism.
Premodern (red).	Ego-centric, traditional, magic, mysticism.

Source: adapted from Spiral Dynamics (Beck and Cowan, 1996) and A Theory of Everything (Wilber, 2000) apud Altitudes of Development & Quadrants of Reality (Salzman, 2019).

Therefore, I came to follow the advice of the mastermind Bernard Lietaer—who introduced me to the complementary currency movement in 2009—to use an integral approach to the study of money. Going deeper into the subject, I discovered the meta-theoretical paradigms of Edgar Morin's Complex Thought, Ken Wilber's Integral Theory, Roy Bhaskar's Critical Realism, and Sean Esbjörn-Hargens's Complex Integral Realism. The latter advocates the use of multi-methodological frameworks to investigate complex phenomenon—especially Integral Methodological Pluralism which invites the use of up to 8 methodological families.

Time for me to check whether currency innovation research had already used such integral approach in the past—and the resulting 'mixed methods' research and 'creative research' methods.

This article aims to give a bird's-eye-view on how people perceive, understand, design, use, and assess the function and nature of Money—and on how the complementary currency movement and the currency innovation research network help to build relevant bridges within and between communities from different evolutionary development (alias 'development levels'; resp. premodern, modern, postmodern, 'post-postmodern') and researchers from various disciplinary background and cultural context (alias 'four quadrants'; resp. subjective, inter-subjective, objective, inter-objective).

After an overview of some previous literature reviews on currency impact assessment which revealed its research gap, I will present an integral research design for the data collection and analysis performed in an integrative review—as a qualitative and quantitative method of meta literature review with the purpose of analyzing the theory, methodology and method used to investigate currency and its impact—to finally present its findings and discuss them regarding literature.

2. RESEARCH GAP: PREVIOUS LITERATURE REVIEW ON CURRENCY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

It is important to note that literature reviews are usually differentiated between narrative literature review[2] and analytical literature review[3].

2.1 BIBLIOGRAPHY OF COMMUNITY CURRENCY RESEARCH DATABASE (CC-LITERATURE)

About one-fifth (18.3%)[4] of all the contributions listed in 2010 since 1829 in the Bibliography of Community Currency Research database (CC-Literature)—as its most exhaustive research database—were systematic empirical studies about specific exchange systems (e.g. country investigations, activist reports, etc.) which could be considered as impact reports—as first published in 2011 through an analytical umbrella review[5] (Schroeder et al., 2010, p. 216–222 apud Schroeder et al., 2011, p. 34, 38).

About one-fifth (18.7%)[6] of the English sources listed in 2012 in the CC-Literature appeared with terms related to impact assessment—as first published in 2012 through an analytical scoping review[7] (Place, 2012, p. 12).

Note that the Bibliography of Community Currency Research database (CC-Literature) has a more narrow scope—with boundaries[8] as opposed to speculative cryptocurrencies (Schroeder, 2020)—than the International Journal of Community Currency Research (IJCCR) when it comes to Complementary and Community Currency Systems (CCS).

2.2 INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY CURRENCY RESEARCH (IJCCR)

About one-eighth (12.7%)[9] of the 102 papers published between 1997 and 2013 from volume 1 to 17 in the peer-reviewed International Journal of Community Currency Research (IJCCR) dealt with an impact evaluation approach of Complementary and Community Currency Systems (CCS)—according a literature review carried out in 2013 and only published in 2015 (Place and Bindewald, 2013, p. 7–8 apud Place and Bindewald, 2015, p. 154). It is important to note that this literature review was indeed only an analytical rapid review[10] of which studies of complementary currencies—within its leading academic journal—were using an impact assessment approach in the strict sense of the term.

About one-third (35.0%) of the 78 papers published between 2009 and 2016 from volume 13 to 20 in the peer-reviewed IJCCR "included some level of impact assessment […] in economic, environmental and/or social variables […] [with] a partial analysis using basic data […] in most cases"—but less than one-twentieth (5.0%) included a "thorough, exhaustive and mid to long impact assessment (more than one year of systematic data collection and analysis)" (Moreira Alves and Ferreira dos Santos, 2018, p. 5, 8).

2.3 ONE-SIXTH OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH CONCERNS CURRENCY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

As the average of these four aforementioned literature reviews, about one-sixth (17.9%) of research on CCS is dealing with impact report, assessment or evaluation. There is therefore a research gap in the literature about currency impact assessment and improvement. But it is clearly the definition of the impact sought by the currency project leader or even the currency impact assessor that will define whether the currency has an impact or not—in the strict or broad sense of the term.

3. RESEARCH DESIGN: INTEGRATIVE REVIEW OF INTEGRAL, MIXED AND CREATIVE METHODS RESEARCH APPROACHES TO CURRENCY

3.1 THEORETICAL RESEARCH PARADIGM (WHY): COMPLEX INTEGRAL REALISM

For this specific integral research design, I followed the new meta-theoretical paradigm of Sean Esbjörn-Hargens's Complex Integral Realism—going further and completing Ken Wilber's Integral Theory by merging with Edgar Morin's Complex Thought and Roy Bhaskar's Critical Realism (Bhaskar et al., 2015; Esbjörn-Hargens and Hedlund, 2022; Esbjörn-Hargens and Hedlund, In Press)—to investigate the complex phenomena of monetary evaluation.

Figure 3: Integral research design.

Sean Esbjörn-Hargens's Complex Integral Realism.	**Why?** Theory (paradigm of research).
Edgar Morin's Complex Thought.	**Who?** Epistemology (subject of research).
Ken Wilber's Integral Theory.	**How?** Methodology (framework of research).
Roy Bhaskar's Critical Realism.	**What?** Ontology (object of research).

Source: adapted from Key Integral Metatheories in Complex Integral Realism (Esbjörn-Hargens, 2015, p. 117, 121, 125).

3.2 METHODOLOGICAL RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS (HOW): INTEGRAL METHODOLOGICAL PLURALISM, 'MIXED METHODS' RESEARCH, 'CREATIVE RESEARCH' METHODS

Such meta-theoretical paradigm encourages to implement its multi-methodological framework called Integral Methodological Pluralism (IMP) with its 'eight zones' of methodological family (Esbjörn-Hargens, 2006, p. 102–104; Esbjörn-Hargens, 2010, p. 50–53)—and the resulting 'mixed methods' research (Creswell and Plano Clark, 2017, p. 105) and 'creative research' methods (Kara, 2020, p. 5, 23–43).

Figure 4: Integral Methodological Pluralism's methodological families

	Interior	Exterior
Individual	**Phenomenology (inside)** Direct experience (phenomenological–inquiry).	**Autopoiesis (inside)** Self-regulating behaviour (autopoiesical).
	Structuralism (outside) Recurring patterns of direct experience (structural–assessment).	**Empiricism (outside)** Observable behaviours (empirical–observation).
Collective	**Hermeneutics (inside)** Understanding between people (hermeneutical–interpretative).	**Social autopoiesis (inside)** Self-regulating dynamics in systems (social autopoiesical).
	Ethnomethodology (outside) Recurring patterns of mutual understanding (ethnomethodological).	**Systems theory (outside)** Observable whole (systems analysis).

Source: adapted from Zones in Development: Insides and Outsides of Dimensions of Experience (Schaik, 2016a, p. 14; Schaik, 2016b, p. 74).

Figure 5: Four types of complex 'mixed methods' research design.

Type	Description
Experimental/intervention design.	Convergent core design of qualitative during quantitative methods.
Case study design.	Convergent core design of qualitative during quantitative methods.
Participatory-social justice design.	Explanatory sequential core design of qualitative after quantitative methods.
Program evaluation design.	Exploratory sequential core design of qualitative before quantitative methods.

Source: adapted from Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research (Creswell and Plano Clark, 2017, p. 105).

Figure 6: Five key areas of 'creative research' methods.

Area	Example
Arts based research.	Visual arts, performance arts, textile arts.
Embodied research.	Boddy, somatic, senses, emotion, intuition.
Research using technology.	Software, social media, computer/video games.
Transformative research frameworks	Participatory research, activist research, feminist research, decolonizing methodologies, community based methodologies, and asset based methodologies
Multi modal research.	Mixed methods research, mix of quantitative and/or qualitative methods.

Source: adapted from Creative Research Methods: A Practical Guide (Kara, 2020, p. 5, 23–43).

3.3 EPISTEMOLOGICAL RESEARCH SUBJECT (WHO): RESEARCHER'S PROFILE AS A SUSTAINABLE AND INTEGRAL CURRENCY IMPACT AUTHORITY

As the inherent subject of this research—namely myself as a researcher on this project, reviewer of this literature, and author of this article—I am sometimes considered—in the words of some of my peers—as a 'sustainable development expert' with nineteen years in this domain, a 'currency impact specialist' with fifteen years in this field and an 'integral money connoisseur' with nine years in this area—making me a sort of authority in the integral impact assessment of complementary currency towards sustainable development (Hudon and Michel, 2015, p. 168; Place, 2021a, p. 37–39; Bertschy, 2023, p. 42–43) or even a living integral thinker by example (Petz, 2023, p. 9, 151).

In any case, I was recognized as having at least some expertise in the complementary currency movement—alongside Stephen DeMeulenaere, Shigeto Kobayashi, Leander Bindewald, Matthew Slater, Jérôme Blanc, Georgina Gómez, and Ester Barinaga (Contreras Ramirez, 2021, p. 28).

Knowing that I was the 3rd author having published the most articles on the IJCCR from 1997 to 2022, with 5 out of 194 articles from 235 authors—after Yoshihisa Miyazaki and Rolf F. H. Schroeder with 6 articles each and equal with Stephen DeMeulenaere with 5 articles. Note that 14 of my research publications have been cited 29 times by 11 articles—but really 8 publications cited 11 times by 7 articles since 12 publications were cited 18 times by my own 4 articles.

3.4 ONTOLOGICAL RESEARCH OBJECT (WHAT): LEADING ACADEMIC INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY CURRENCY RESEARCH

As the aimed object of this research, from 15 August 2022 to 21 September 2022, I reviewed all 102 articles published between 1997 and 2013; and from 14 November 2022 to 08 June 2022, I reviewed the remaining 92 articles published between 2014 and 2022—in the leading academic journal of CCS which is the peer-reviewed IJCCR in which this article is published. Out of 194 articles, 184 were written in English (94.8%), 8 in Spanish (4.1%), and 2 in French (1.0%).

Only 2 out of 194 articles used the word 'impact' (1.0%) in their list of explicit keywords, but 11 used the word 'sustainable' or 'sustainability' (5.7%), 37 used 'currency' (19.1%) and 18 used 'money' (9.3%), 27 used 'social' (13.9%) and 24 used 'community' (12.4%) and 23 used 'complementary' (11.9%) but 13 used 'local' (6.7%) and 7 used 'alternative' (3.6%).

For all combined abstracts, the word 'impact' has been used 43 times, 57 times for the word 'sustainable' or 'sustainability', 564 for 'currency' and 132 for 'money', 238 for 'community' and 184 for 'social' and 181 for 'local' but 144 for 'complementary' and 62 for 'alternative'.

In all combined articles, the most frequent denomination for complementary currency was 1'167 times for 'currency' and 389 for 'money', 249 for 'local' and 204 for 'community' and 153 for 'complementary' but 124 for 'social' and 87 for 'alternative'.

For the denomination of conventional money, it was 346 times for 'money' and 291 for 'currency', 94 for 'national' and 58 for 'official' and 32 for 'conventional' but 32 for 'legal' and 29 for 'tender' and 28 for 'fiat'.

As for the research's topic, 31 out of 194 articles are dealing with impact evaluation (16.0%), 28 with monetary theory (14.4%) and 9 with monetary policy (4.6%), 19 with design proposal (9.8%), 14 with econometrics (7.2%), 14 with history and typology (7.2%) as well as 14 with history (7.2%) and 7 with typology (3.6%), 9 with key success factors (4.6%).

3.5 LITERATURE REVIEW METHOD (HOW): INTEGRATIVE REVIEW WITH 125 ANALYSIS PARAMETERS

Concerning the chosen method of this literature review, I conducted an analytical integrative review[11]—as a combination of an analytical qualitative[12] and quantitative[13] meta-analysis reviews—thanks to 58 qualitative and 67 quantitative analysis parameters [cf. table 1 in appendix] of impact research approaches to CCS—such as integral, mixed and creative methods—based on a universe of 194 articles published in the IJCCR over the period 1997–2022 corresponding to volumes 1–26—which also revealed many other unexpected findings that will not be covered in this paper.

For matters of coherence in the analysis, book reviews as well as editorial and introductory notes were not included in our sample; except for the only preface by David Boyle (2011, vol. 15, iss. 1, sec. D) considered as feedback from field experience.

All data collection was retrieved from the consultation of each paper downloaded directly from the IJCCR website and analyzed using Excel spreadsheet and Excel statistical functions—as well as three other online data analysis tools[14]. The database will be made available after publication of this article for researchers willing to follow-up and complement my work.

The data analysis was processed by reviewing each article to fill in all 125 quantitative and qualitative parameters in a database—determined by either extracting 51 data directly from the article (40.8%) as presented or interpreting 74 data indirectly from my own appraisal (59.2%).

The number of iterations [in square brackets] gives the total number of parameters of the currencies or researchers involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency or researcher with the same parameter several times. Therefore, there is a replication of data from the same currencies that have not been discriminated within this database—which is the main approximation or limitation of this literature review.

4. RESEARCH FINDINGS: UNEXPECTED INTEGRAL, MIXED AND CREATIVE METHODS OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN OVERALL POSITIVE CURRENCY IMPACT

4.1 BEYOND PRESUPPOSED SYSTEMS THEORY METHODOLOGY AND ECONOMETRIC METHODS

As Money is usually considered as a social and economic system[15] (i.e. object of study in economic and social sciences), it is generally accepted that systems theory (viz. interdisciplinary study of complex systems[16]) is the theoretical paradigm (e.g. monetary economics[17]) or methodological framework (e.g. econometrics[18]) the most appropriate and commonly used for the investigation of monetary systems (Ingleby, 1998, p. 2).

And yet, this integrative review proves the contrary in the context of complementary currency since only 90 out of 194 articles (46.4%) have used methodological families from systems theory and only 63 out of 194 articles (32.5%) have used quantitative methods of econometrics (e.g. monetary multiplier effect, velocity, circulation, turnover, leger, accounting, transaction, etc.). Meaning that only about two-fifth (39.4%) have used close methodological criteria restricted to systems theory or econometrics in the strict sense of impact.

This is certainly due to the fact that the 235 authors—as affiliated or independent researchers, or practitioners from 218 public, civic, or private institutions based in 35 countries—came from some 19 different scientific disciplines and 36 nationalities with a male/female ratio of 2.5—thus revealing not only the multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary or transdisciplinary aspect of complementary currency studies, but also their international, cosmopolitan and multicultural appeal.

With regard to the research's type, 150 out of 194 articles (77.3%) were practical, 54 were theoretical (27.8%), 33 were proposal (64.0%), and 8 were bibliographical (4.1%). In terms of research's temporality, 110 out of 194 articles were retrospective (56.7%), 90 were actual (46.4%), and 43 were prospective (22.2%).

4.2 MORE OVERALL POSITIVE THAN NEGATIVE CURRENCY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

As revealed in this analytical integrative review, according to open methodological criteria extended to all existing methodological families in the broad sense of impact, 128 out of 194 articles or two-third (66.0%) were proceeding an impact assessment of CCS—from which 49 out of 128 or two-fifth (38.3%) were positive, 71 out of 128 or five-ninth (55.5%) were neutral, and 8 out of 128 or one-sixteenth (6.3%) were negative (viz. a positive/negative impact ratio of 6.1)—mainly linked to economic, social, management, or monetary issues.

Furthermore, 46 out of 128 articles or one-third (35.9%) were proposing an impact framework, 58 out of 128 articles or three-seventh (45.3%) were encouraging an impact evaluation, and 67 out of 128 articles or one-half (52.3%) were expecting further research.

4.3 REASONABLE OPERATING DURATION, VELOCITY, MONETARY MASS, AND TARGETED POPULATION

As for geopolitical[19] and geoeconomic[20] conditions, 185 out of 194 articles or fifteen-sixteenth (95.4%) studied existing currencies of 18 different types and 189 various names in 79 out of 195 (40.5%) countries[21] unevenly distributed across all 6 continents[22] and 23 out of 25 subregions[23]—thanks to 38 pioneering countries and 82 inspirational sources in terms of currency innovation—with a physical/digital format ratio of 1.09 of which 16 were distributed ledger technologies (alias cryptographic currency or blockchain technology).

As for managerial, leadership and politico-legal aspects, 37 out of 157 articles or one-fourth (23.6%) studied existing currencies which became inactive after a operating duration of 7 years on average (min: 0.33, max: 21); 128 out of 159 or four-fifth (80.5%) were issued by a non-profit organization; 133 out of 165 or four-fifth (80.6%) used a bottom-up approach; 127 out of 271 or three-seventh (46.9%) were not convertible currencies; 149 out 349 or three-seventh (42.7%) were under restricted legalities.

As for monetary ledger accounts, 148 articles studied 80 currency systems each on average (sum: 11'801, min: 1, max: 2'082); which involved 189'726 individuals on average (sum: 18'024'006, min: 40, max: 3'682'484); served 4'921 organizations on average (sum: 285'502, min: 9, max: 104'250); proposed 41 bureaux of change on average (sum: 408, min: 10, max: 59); crossed the border into 27.6 countries on average (min: 2, max: 64); injected 430'367'721 units on average (sum: 24'530'960'141, min: 352, max: 15'392'920'800); circulated 254'486'208 units on average (sum: 13'233'282'813, min: 376, max: 8'464'000'000); collected 474'724 units on average (sum:

4'272'522, min: 290, max: 1'483'231); with a multiplier effect or velocity of 1'211% on average (min: 10%, max: 19'150%).

As for currency design modalities, 144 articles studied existing currencies launched around 1982 on average (min: 914, max: 2021); which aimed at 7.33% of a targeted population on average (min: 0.01%, max: 83.41%); represented 3.01% of a national monetary mass or local gross domestic product on average (min: 0.000004%, max: 51.32%); proposed a demurrage rate of 28% per year on average (min: 3%, max: 260%); an interest rate of 4.8% per year on average (min: 3%, max: 12%); a conversion rate of 5.1% on average (min: 2%, max: 50%); a face value of 14.06 units per hour on average (min: 0.33, max: 100); a nominal value of 2'711 on average (min: 1/20, max: 20'000); 20 denomination notes of which 3.14 for the number π; a validity period of 2.4 years on average (min: 0.08, max: 7); a credit/debit limit of -23'963/+1'657 units on average (min: -200'000, max: +7'000); a discount rate of 13.2% on average (min: 1%, max: 50%); a donation rate of 8.0% on average (min: 0.5%, max: 40%); a loan amount of 3'518 units on average (min: 30, max: 30'000); a grant amount of 2'903 units on average (min: 20, max: 65'000).

As for stakeholder, network and pluralism records, 85 articles involved an interorganizational partnership of 12.6 organizations on average (sum: 1'073, min: 1, max: 350); an interoperability network of 321.1 internetworks on average (min: 2, max: 1'221); a multicurrency system of 2.9 systems on average (min: 2, max: 7); a diversity of 17.8 products on average (min: 3, max: 27).

4.4 EXPECTED OBJECTIVES TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In terms of the objectives of the currencies studied through 185 articles, 23 out of 185 articles or one-eighth (12.4%) were investigating currencies aiming at economic objective only; whereas 162 out of 185 articles or seven-eighth (87.6%) were investigating currencies aiming at economic and/or social or environmental or territorial objectives (alias sustainable development objectives)—to compare with 16 out of 25 articles or five-eighth (64.0%) investigating distributed ledger technologies (alias cryptographic currency or blockchain technology) aiming at sustainable development objectives.

Concerning the 5 pillars of sustainable development[24]—although only 20 articles (10.3%) made explicit reference to it—all 194 articles investigated currencies involving 2.87 of these 5 pillars in average or four-seventh (57.6%) (min: 1, max: 5). As for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[25] or Good Life Goals (GLGs)[26]—although only 3 articles (1.5%) made explicit reference to it—all 194 articles studied currencies targeting 5.26 of these 17 goals in average or two-seventh (30.9%) (min: 1, max: 13).

As for the explicit reference to the notion of sustainability within 110 out of 194 articles (56.7%), 82 out of 194 articles (42.3%) referred to it as sustainable development, 21 articles (10.8%) as durability, 7 articles (3.6%) as resiliency.

4.5 SURPRISING NON-EXPLICIT USE OF META-THEORETICAL PARADIGMS

With regard to meta-theoretical paradigms using Edgar Morin's Complex Thought, Ken Wilber's Integral Theory, and/or Roy Bhaskar's Critical Realism, 76 out of 194 articles or two-fifth (39.2%) used at least one of these meta-theoretical paradigms involving 1.51 of these 3 paradigms in average or one-half (50.4%) (min: 1, max: 3)—although only 8 articles (10.5%) made explicit reference to it.

4.6 ABOVE AVERAGE NON-EXPLICIT USE OF INTEGRAL, MIXED AND CREATIVE METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

All 194 articles used 3.66 methodologies in average (min: 1, max: 9) among 79 different methodologies of which 23 assessed a positive currency impact and 19 for a negative one—but 2.86 excluding literature review (min: 1, max: 8) with the oldest bibliographical references being around 1939 on average (min: 360 BC, max: 2009 AD)—and 5.92 methods in average (min: 1, max: 26)—with data collected around 2008 on average (min: 1974, max: 2021) with a duration of 8.49 years on average (min: 0.003, max: 181) and a response rate of 44% on average (min: 6%, max: 79%) as well as 160 respondents on average (min: 1, max: 7'000) from mostly primary and secondary knowledge sources.

About multi-methodological frameworks using integral, mixed and/or creative methods research approaches, 152 out of 194 articles or four-fifth (78.4%) used at least one of these multi-methodological frameworks involving 2.09 of these 3 frameworks in average or five-seventh (69.8%) (min: 1, max: 3)—although only 6 articles (3.9%) made explicit reference to it.

Integral Methodological Pluralism (IMP)—by using more than one methodological family from the 'eight zones' excluding systems theory for literature review—has been used by 135 out of 194 articles or fifteen-sixteenth (94.3%)—although only 1 article (0.7%) made explicit reference[27] to it—involving 2.63 of these 8 methodological families in average or two-third (32.9%) (min: 2, max: 6) and 2.03 of the corresponding 4 integral quadrants in average or one-half (50.7%) (min: 1, max: 4)—even though 129 out of 194 articles (66.5%) involved more than 2 integral quadrants.

'Creative research' methods—excluding multi modal research for 'mixed methods' research—have been used by 105 out of 194 articles or five-ninth (54.1%)—although only 3 articles (2.9%) made explicit reference to it—involving 1.10 of these 4 'creative research' methods in average or two-seventh (27.6%) (min: 1, max: 2).

'Mixed methods' research has been used by 77 out of 194 articles or two-fifth (39.7%)—although fairly 28 articles (36.4%) made explicit reference to it—involving 1 of these 4 'mixed methods' research in average or one-fourth (25.0%) (min: 1, max: 1).

Would not it be interesting to investigate the use of integral, mixed and creative methods in the Bibliography of Community Currency Research database (CC-Literature)?

4.7 LOW INVOLVEMENT OF POST-POSTMODERN LEADERSHIP, ORGANIZATION, CURRENCY, RESEARCH, AND METHODOLOGY

In terms of integral 'level/stage' of development, only 11 out of 144 articles or five-sixty-fourth (7.6%) involved a post-postmodern leadership; 2 out of 149 articles or one-hundredth (1.3%) involved a post-postmodern organization; 28 out of 306 currency types or one-tenth (9.2%) were post-postmodern currency; 28 out of 201 research approaches or one-seventh (13.9%) were post-postmodern research; 9 out of 230 methodological frameworks or one-thirty-second (3.9%) were post-postmodern methodologies.

4.8 PARTIAL VALIDATION OF MY DEFINITION HYPOTHESIS OF 'INTEGRAL MONEY'

Nevertheless, my definition hypothesis of 'integral money' has been partially validated by various articles dealing with these notions: Money is a changing rule and an evolutive concept which encourage behaviours and collaborations, as well as activate beliefs and values.

Furthermore, multiple articles dealt with the 'four quadrants' in terms of circles, topics, sciences.

Surprisingly, 38 out of 194 articles or one-fifth (19.6%) inexplicitly dealt with the conspiracy theory of a world government (e.g. international authority, central bank, legal restriction, etc.).

5 RESEARCH DISCUSSION: CONFIRMING SUSTAINABLE OBJECTIVES AND DISCOVERING MULTIPLE METHODOLOGY

5.1 RELATIVE DEFINITION OF IMPACT INFLUENCES THE RESULTS/FINDINGS

By re-reviewing the literature of the leading academic journal of this field; I was surprised to discover that not one-eighth (12.7%) as previously found in 2013 but five-seventh (69.6%) as later found in 2022—according to a boarder definition of impact—of all 102 articles published from 1997 to 2013 were actually dealing with currency impact assessment—representing a multiplication factor of 5.5 or an evolution rate of 446%. Indeed, by extending the definition of impact—from a strict to a broad sense of the term defined by the same researcher 9 years apart—we passed from one-eighth (12.7%) (Place and Bindewald, 2013, p. 7–8 apud Place and Bindewald, 2015, p. 154) to five-seventh (69.6%) of the articles published in the leading academic journal of CCS dealing with currency impact assessment (i.e. from 13 to 71 of 102 articles published in IJCCR between 1997 and 2013)—of which one-third (33.8%) were a positive impact assessment and three-fifth (59.2%) were neutral whereas only one-fourteenth (7.0%) were negative (viz. a positive/negative impact ratio of 4.8) (Place, 2022, p. 330, 332).

In the same way, not one-third (35.0%) but two-third (65.9%)—in accordance with a different definition of impact—of all 78 or 82 articles published from 2009 to 2016 were actually dealing with currency impact assessment—representing a multiplication factor of 1.9[28] or an evolution rate of 89%. In fact, by differentiating the definition of impact—with a varying sense of the term defined by two different researchers 4 years apart—we passed from one-third (35.0%) (Moreira Alves and Ferreira dos Santos, 2018, p. 8) to two-third (65.9%) of the articles dealing with currency impact assessment (i.e. from 27 out of 78 to 54 out of 82 articles published in IJCCR between 2009 and 2016)—of which three-eighth (35.2%) were a positive impact assessment and five-eighth (61.1%) were neutral whereas only one-thirty-second (3.7%) were negative (viz. a positive/negative impact ratio of 9.5) (Place, 2022).

These findings should be put into perspective with the average of one-sixth (17.9%) of research on CCS dealing with impact report, assessment or evaluation—according to the four aforementioned literature reviews.

Nevertheless, it is impossible to say which methodology or method is better than another for assessing such impact because each will give a different result or finding—since the moneyer, manager, leader, or researcher's choice of the size of the magnifying glass, telescope or microscope will affect the extent of the discovery.

5.2 POSITIVE IMPACT RELATING MORE TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC THAN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

I extended these partial results of this preliminary study to all 194 articles published from 1997 to 2022 which revealed that two-third (66.0%) of its articles were actually dealing with currency impact assessment—with a positive/negative impact ratio of 6.1 concerning mainly economic, social, management, or monetary issues.

Even though the impact of local currency has been sometimes disparaged or descried (Beitone and Danglade, 2017), let us recall here the overall impact comparison—as a narrative generic overview[29]—of 3 leading literature reviews until 2015 that assessed the actual impact of CCS (Place and Bindewald, 2013, p. 9 apud Place and Bindewald, 2015, p. 155):

Overall positive impact through an analytical mixed methods systematic review[30]: positive impact with high social sustainability, limited economic benefits, and few environmental outcomes has been demonstrated with systematic literature review of 1'175 studies of complementary currencies from 1993 to 2013 (Michel and Hudon, 2015).

Overall neutral impact through an analytical mapping review[31]: neutral objectives, mainly economic and social with few environmental goals, have been analyzed with reference to a study of 3'418 currency-related projects from 1996 to 2011 (Seyfang and Longhurst, 2013).

Overall negative impact through a narrative state-of-the-art review[32]: negative impacts due to limited tax integration, as well as business model and policy agenda change, have been shown through 126 studies of complementary currencies between 1996 and 2013 (Dittmer, 2013).

This analytical integrative review revealed that the majority of the CSS studied were mostly dealing with social, territorial, or economic sustainable development objectives; economic, social, or culture sustainable development pillars; as well as the sustainable development goals of decent work and economic growth (8), industry and innovation and infrastructure (9), partnerships for the goals (17), reduced inequality (10).

The question that remains unanswered is: which sustainable development objectives, pillars, or goals have been actually reached, attained, or achieved?

5.3 SIGNIFICANT USE OF META-THEORETICAL PARADIGMS AND MULTI-METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORKS

Contrary to what one might have expected, little research was using classical economics methodologies (i.e. systems theory, econometrics) and a significant number of studies was involving meta-theoretical paradigms (i.e. Complex Thought, Integral Theory, Critical Realism) or multi-methodological frameworks (i.e. Integral Methodological Pluralism, 'mixed methods' research, 'creative research' methods).

Although this integrative review confirmed the established fact that most complementary currencies were aiming at sustainable development, it also made the unexpected discovery of an intrinsic multidisciplinary approach as well as a relative integral approach to investigate currency innovation—through a significant use of meta-

theoretical paradigms or multi-methodological frameworks without even knowing it through an explicit reference to it.

The strength of the research community of the complementary currency movement is to be interdisciplinary from its intrinsic origin as a potential consequence of the complexity of the subject matter that is money—this becoming a relevant topic of investigation for integral research.

6 CONCLUDING RECOMMENDATION: A RELEVANT META-THEORETICAL PARADIGM WITH A MULTI-METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR CURRENCY INVESTIGATION AS A COMPLEX PHENOMENON

Why use the same tool to achieve a different vision?[33]

"We see what we are ready to see" (alias 'I do not see what I do not want to see') and by using the same "labelling" (e.g. backward primitive economy of premodern decentralized community vs progressive capitalist economy of modern centralized state), one is preventing oneself from discovering other types of economic tools or means of exchange—as do most of the scientists, academics or researchers among social science disciplines such as economics, anthropology, or sociology—hence the absence of wording for "The * Hypothesis" [34] of Irene Sotiropoulou (Sotiropoulou, 2012, p. 70, 77–78).

Indeed, by entering into a dualist vision of conflictual opposition through the postmodern anti-capitalist discourse of heterodox economics against the modern capitalist discourse of neoclassical economics, one is inevitably reducing all monetary alternative proposals to the unconventional and marginal (for such is the power of words to reflect and feed limiting beliefs on an ongoing basis so as not to discover the 'true truth' and the 'real reality').

This could probably be the reason why complementary currency is not the focus of attention or interest of the conventional or mainstream economics—which would allow us to name "The * Hypothesis" of Irene Sotiropoulou previously stated as 'The lack of transdisciplinary, evolutionary or integral perspective Hypothesis' to investigate a complex phenomenon.

Besides, this rejection of a specific 'quadrant' or 'level' for the benefit of another one has been deeply and rigorously theorized by Ken Wilber's Integral Theory as 'level reductionism'[35] or 'quadrant reductionism'[36] (alias 'flatland') (Helfrich, 2007). Moreover, the reduction or conflation of the domain of the 'real' to the domain of the 'actual' and/or 'empirical' has been described as the 'actualism's fallacy' by Roy Bhaskar's Critical Realism (Hedlund, 2013). And lastly, problem-solving abilities by guessing, preferring, believing a solution has been defined as 'simple thought' by Edgar Morin's Complex Thought (which consists in proposing hypotheses for solutions by creating relationships, searching for criteria, relying on valid justifications, and self-correcting) (Montuori, 2013).

Currency projects could be considered as one of the most complex human-made projects to be designed and implemented (and highly strategical as it involves and depends on entrepreneurial leadership, organizational management, and monetary network considerations) which therefore required a relevant theoretical paradigm and methodological framework to investigate such complex phenomenon—by using various 'labeling' (e.g. analytical method or methodological technique) rather than the same one again and again as described above (i.e. systems theory, econometrics).

A meta-theoretical paradigm with multi-methodological framework seems to me—and other big names on the international complementary currency scene such as Bernard Lietaer, Stefan Brunnhuber, and Christian Arnsperger—to be the most appropriate to do so (as it was already done in some previous complementary currency research without even knowing it according to my integrative review).

At the minimum prerequisite, I invite all researchers to explicitly promulgate their: theoretical research paradigm(s) (theory: why); methodological research framework(s) (methodology: how); methodic research study(ies) (method: how); epistemological research subject(s) (profile: who); ontological research object(s) (matter: what)—as I have just done in the research design of this article.

Nevertheless, as already stated by Filipe Moreira Alves and Rui Ferreira dos Santos, "[d]ue to the variety of methodologies, indicators, proxies […], more in-depth, comparable and methodologically coherent socio-economic impact assessment […] metrics and frameworks […] should be prioritized […] [to allow] a comparative analysis

between assessments or even a compound macro simulation." (Moreira Alves and Ferreira dos Santos, 2018, p. 4, 11).

Finally, I share the conclusion of Rolf F. H. Schroeder with Yoshihisa Miyazaki and Marie Fare that, to spearhead the sustainable development, social innovation and financial technology sectors, "the schemes are to grow beyond the small niches at the fringe of the capitalist system, where they exist right now […]. The development of community currencies has reached a crucial stage: it has become evident that the attempts of small groups of social activities to overcome the scarcity of money are not sufficient to create economic alternatives. It will also be necessary to enter a political struggle and campaign for an appropriate framework in which economically viable community currencies can prosper." (Schroeder et al., 2011, p. 39 apud Moreira Alves and Ferreira dos Santos, 2018, p. 8).

This article shows that the first point has been accomplished by using an integral research design (theory, methodology, epistemology, ontology) and an analytical integrative review (literature review method)—with mostly positive impact in average. The second point of creating a unique currency impact assessment framework for comparative analysis has already been challenged—by the existence of at least three robust, multidisciplinary and multimethodology research approaches (resp. Theory of Change, Impact Assessment Matrix, Integral Methodological Pluralism) (Place and Bindewald, 2013 apud Place and Bindewald, 2015; Place, 2019 apud Place et al. 2021b). The third point of entering a political struggle and campaign to spread the idea and integrate the mainstream economic policy is still undergoing.

Whether it is for the purpose of internal project management and tool design or external fundraising support and stakeholder legitimacy (Place and Bindewald, 2013b, p. 7 apud Bindewald and Steed, 2013, p. 18), there is a gap in the impact research of currency innovation, and I wish to address it by proposing an integrative framework for its impact assessment and improvement. And yet, I would argue that evaluating a monetary system or currency innovation with the most forward-looking theory and cutting-edge methodology should be the norm—even if not yet the most fashionable, popular, or mainstream because wisely and widely used.

ENDNOTES

[1] When he was invited to "'The Money Crunch: Complementary Currency Solutions' conference in Boulder, Colorado, in May 2004, where [Bernard] Lietaer and [Stefan] Brunnhuber met and had a long conversation with Ken Wilber, whose integral philosophy [Bernard] Lietaer valued highly as it shared so much with his own world view." (Lietaer [p.c.] apud Krause, 2021, p. 102–103).

[2] Alias traditional review; i.e. to critique a body of literature and identify inconsistencies in a body of knowledge.

[3] Alias formal assessment review; i.e. a particular method and rigorous appraisal according to some specific criteria of inclusion and exclusion of the literature to be reviewed—to reveal what is known or remains unknown as sorted and organized results—quantitative statistics or qualitative synthesis—of a transparent, thorough and comprehensive search of selective keywords in relevant bibliographic databases in order to condense and make sense of a large body of research.

[4] "The databank comprises 1'099 titles […]. The database identifies 201 contributions with information about specific exchange systems or groups of systems — these are systematic empirical studies, sometimes country surveys of certain types of systems, and sometimes reports from activists." (Schroeder et al., 2010, p. 216–222 apud Schroeder et al., 2011, p. 34, 38).

[5] I.e. analytical review of the results of broad conditions or competing interventions from multiple literature reviews of compiling and compelling evidence—by analyzing secondary knowledge sources of data known as reviews of studies.

[6] Among the 1'251 sources of the Bibliography of Community Currency Research database in 2012, 406 were in English, and only 76 appeared by searching the following keywords: impact, evaluation, measure, rating, audit, indicator, scorecard, assessment, monitoring, performance (30, 21, 14, 5, 3, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0 sources extracted respectively).

[7] I.e. analytical review of a preliminary assessment of the potential quantitative size and qualitative scope of all the available literature on a specific topic without any restriction on the materials sourced—by identifying the nature and extent of the research evidence according to the quality of its study design and by including viable and ongoing research in progress.

[8] Resp. membership of an institution; boundaries in relation to space and time (territorial, objects of trading/sectoral, time/limited duration, media of exchange); boundaries to other social divides (informal economy, capitalist market system, state and welfare organization); boundaries to other complementary and community currency (measure of value, duration of exchange) (Schroeder, 2015b apud Schroeder, 2017, p.5 apud Schroder, 2020b).

[9] Among the 102 papers, published from 1997 to May 2013 in the 17 volumes and 2 special issues, 13 papers are dealing with pertinent impact analysis: Williams Collin C. in volume 1 of 1997; Ingleby Julie in volume 2 of 1998; Laacher Smaïn in volume 3 of 1999; Cahn Edgar S. in volume 5 of 2001; Seyfang Gill in volume 6 of 2002; Wheatley Gerald, Jacob Jeffrey, Brinkerhoff Merlin, and Jovic Emily in volume 8 of 2004; Schroeder Rolf F. H. in volume 10 of 2006; Gelleri Christian in volume 13 of 2009; Naughton-Doe Ruth in volume 15 special issue of 2011; Sotiropoulou Irene in volume 15 special issue of 2011; Thiel Christian in volume 15 special issue of 2011; Molnar Stefan in volume 15 of 2011; Scott Cato Molly, and Suárez Casado Marta in volume 16 special issue of 2012.

[10] I.e. analytical review of an assessment of the established and existing literature about a specific policy or practical issue—by systematically searching and critically appraising a determined size and scope of materials according to their quality and future direction-

[11] Alias inclusive review; i.e. analytical review of a specific subject or guiding issue from the integrated theoretical and methodological literature of both quantitative and qualitative studies with related or identical research hypotheses or questions in order to critically evaluate their rigour and characteristics, to generate new frameworks or perspectives, to define concepts, analyze issues and refine theories or methodologies—by reviewing, synthesizing, criticizing and integrating these studies.

[12] Alias qualitative meta-synthesis review; i.e. analytical review with an evaluative or interpretive synthesis of the exhaustive literature of multiple qualitative studies only to identify common or new themes, concepts or core

elements—by analyzing primary, secondary or tertiary knowledge sources of data and by integrating and transforming their findings into new conceptualizations and interpretations.

[13] I.e. analytical review with a statistical analysis and combination of the exhaustive literature of multiple quantitative studies only to enhance their understanding, to detect patterns and relationships, and to provide a more precise analysis of the effect of their results—by measuring this effect numerically and by expecting a certain homogeneity.

[14] Resp. Online Tools (https://onlinetoolz.net/alphabetical-order#);
Measure SEO (https://www.measureseo.com/tools/keyword-density-checker/);
Browser Ling (https://www.browserling.com/tools/extract-numbers).

[15] I.e. a group of interacting or interrelated elements that act according to a set of rules to form a unified whole.

[16] I.e. cohesive groups of interrelated and interdependent components that can be natural or human-made.

[17] I.e. economic study of the different competing theories of money; and macroeconomic framework for analyzing the functions of money—such as medium of exchange, store of value and unit of account.

[18] I.e. application of statistical methods to economic data in order to give empirical content to economic relationships.

[19] I.e. a study of the effects of Earth's human and physical geography on politics and international relations.

[20] I.e. a study of the spatial, temporal, and political aspects of economies and resources.

[21] Alias 193 United Nations General Assembly member states plus 2 United Nations General Assembly non-member observer states without 11 United Nations General Assembly non-member non-observer states.

[22] Alias 6 continents of North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania.

[23] Alias 25 United Nations geographical subregions in North America (Northern, Central, Caribbean), South America (Eastern, Southern, Northwestern, Northeastern), Europe (Northern, Western, Southern, Eastern), Africa (Western, Middle, Southern, Eastern, Northern), Asia (Western, Central, Southern, Eastern, Southeastern), Oceania (Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia).

[24] Sustainable development pillars: culture (e.g. beliefs, habits, anthropology, philosophy, psychology, etc.); governance (e.g. transparency, consensus, disintermediated transactions, group decision-making, profit use, etc.); social (e.g. pride, inclusion, well-being, social and solidarity economy, trust compare to national currency, etc.); economic (e.g. employment, liquidity, financing of volunteering and projects, local Gross Domestic Product, percentage of dynamic turnover to nominal Gross Domestic Product at current prices, percentage of static balance of client credits to global money supply or monetary aggregate, etc.); environmental (e.g. encourage local, seasonal, organic, ethical, reuse, recycle, renewable consumption, etc.). I would propose two new pillars: consciousness (e.g. consciousness which is culture beliefs and philosophy values provide driving force over space and time); lifestyle (e.g. virtuous or eco-friendly behavioural transformation).

[25] I.e. collection of 17 interlinked global goals (number in brackets) set up in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and "designed to be a blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all" by 2030; viz. no poverty (1), zero hunger (2), good health and wellbeing (3), quality education (4), gender equality (5), clean water and sanitation (6), affordable and clean energy (7), decent work and economic growth (8), industry and innovation and infrastructure (9), reduced inequality (10), sustainable cities and communities (11), responsible consumption and production (12), climate action (13), life below water (14), life on land (15), peace and justice and strong institutions (16), partnerships for the goals (17) (UNDESA, 2015).

[26] I.e. behavioural and lifestyle asks for individuals that are carefully aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)— set of personal actions that people around the world can take to help support them—and launched by Futerra on 25 September 2018 because "for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be reached, everyone needs to do their part: government, the private sector, civil society and people like you" according to the United Nations so by following the Good Life Goals (GLGs) we can all help make tomorrow better than today; viz. help end poverty (1), eat better (2), stay well (3), learn and teach (4), treat everyone equally (5), save water (6), use clean energy (7), do good work (8), make smart choices (9), be fair (10), love where you live (11), live better (12), act on climate (13), clean our seas (14), love nature (15), make peace (16), come together (17) (WBCSD et al., 2018).

[27] I.e. number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of methodological family explicitly involved in each research article using Integral Methodological Pluralism (IMP) but excluding systems theory for literature review; viz. empiricism [1], systems theory [1], hermeneutics [1], ethnomethodology [1], structuralism [1], phenomenology [1].

[28] I.e. by passing from 27 to 51 of all 78 articles published from 2009 to 2016 actually dealing with currency impact assessment—since 51 out of 78 is equivalent to 54 out of 82; viz. multiplication factor of 51 divided by 27 equal 1.88.

[29] Alias conceptual review; i.e. narrative review of recent or current literature with descriptive summary or categorization survey of a wide range of subjects and published materials through the snapshot of a particular field.

[30] Alias mixed studies review; i.e. analytical review of the results, processes and strategies of the combined literature of both qualitative and quantitative studies to look for correlations between characteristics.

[31] I.e. analytical review of existing literature to identify the need for further reviews of primary, secondary or tertiary knowledge sources of data according to the quality of their study design.

[32] I.e. narrative review of the most recent and extensive literature conducted periodically with a description of the current state of knowledge, matters and disagreements according to the priority for future investigation.

[33] "If all you have is a hammer, everything looks like a nail." — Abraham Maslow.
"No problem can be solved from the same level of consciousness that created it. […] Insanity is repeating the same mistakes and expecting different results." — Albert Einstein.
"You never change things by fighting the existing reality. To change something, build a new model that makes the existing model obsolete." — Richard Buckminster Fuller.

[34] "[T]he present paper is an attempt to formulate a hypothesis, with the intention to see at least within such a historical perspective, how scheme members with both their discourse and action challenge our perceptions about important issues in economics. There is no name or title for this hypothesis (yet). We believe that it is too early to name it. It seems that the schemes studied are the surface of an economy or economies which never ceased to exist, as both material spaces and experiences in people's histories. It is about viewing all this activity as setting a different agenda for economics than what capitalist and anti-capitalist discourse can offer. […] The * Hypothesis. There is no name or title for this hypothesis (yet). It might seem absurd to write this, after the previous pages of stating one hypothesis after another, but it is impossible to gather them and represent them in just one phrase. I believe that it is too early to name it, given that it seems that our way of perceiving all the phenomena mentioned above but also the notions which concern them and we have been taught so far, do not permit us to construct a wording that would not limit us to the traps we try to escape from. [...] Let alone, that to give a name to this hypothesis right now would lead the researcher to make the same mistake as the one probably done by those who do not 'see' transactions if the latter do not look like the ones described in books. It seems that the schemes studied are the surface of an economy or economies which never ceased to exist, as both material spaces and experiences in people's histories. They were, however, dismissed, disdained and even disreputed and the first texts that easily accepted this 'I do not see for I do not want to see' attitude have been the academic ones, even if we would expect exactly the opposite from them. Particularly about economics, which claims to be the most 'scientific' among social science disciplines, the inability to 'see' was much more intense than in other disciplines (like anthropology or sociology) which, however, could not substitute economics, but only criticise its stance. Finally, the entire discussion is not about naming the schemes studied as modern or old, pre-capitalistic or post-capitalistic, parallel or resisting to capitalist economy. It seems that if one gets into such type of discussion, then one is obliged to use the same analytical tools that prevented us from 'discovering' this type of economy till the last years. Labelling is handy under certain conditions, but it is not useful if one searches to answer questions like the ones stated in this paper." (Sotiropoulou, 2012, p. 70, 77–78).

[35] 'Level reductionism' of 'all levels' to one (alias extreme vertical 'hierarchical' 'flatland', e.g. relativists reduce 'all levels' to their pluralistic and holistic absence of absolute transcendence).

[36] 'Quadrant reductionism' of 'all quadrants' to one (alias extreme horizontal 'heterarchical' 'flatland', e.g. behaviourists reduce 'all quadrants' to the exterior–individual upper right 'quadrant' of objective reality of observable behaviour).

REFERENCES

Arnsperger Christian (September 2010a). Spelling Out Integral Economic Science: The Full-Spectrum Project [book summary]. Journal of Integral Theory and Practice 5(3): 15–28. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283553660_Spelling_out_integral_economic_sciencet_He_full-spectrum_project. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Arnsperger Christian (01 March 2010b). Full-Spectrum Economics: Toward an Inclusive and Emancipatory Social Science. Abingdon-on-Thames: Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203860908. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Beck Don Edward, and Cowan Christopher C. (08 May 1996). Spiral Dynamics: mastering values, leadership, and change. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.

Beitone Alina, and Danglade Nicolas (19 September 2017). Local currencies between community withdrawal and economic liberalism [fr: Les monnaies locales entre repli communautaire et libéralisme économique]. Les Possibles 14(Summer 2017): 1–14. https://france.attac.org/nos-publications/les-possibles/numero-14-ete-2017/debats/article/les-monnaies-locales-entre-repli-communautaire-et-liberalisme-economique. Last accessed: 19 September 2017.

Bertschy Mickael (20 June 2023). Durabilité territoriale et solidarité via les monnaies locales : Étude de cas de l'association Monnaie Léman [master's dissertation]. Lausanne: Université de Lausanne. https://igd.unil.ch/memoires/memoires/2031. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Bhaskar Roy, Esbjörn-Hargens Sean, Hedlund Nicholas, and Hartwig Mervyn (eds.) (21 December 2015). Metatheory for the Twenty-First Century: Critical Realism and Integral Theory in Dialogue. Routledge: Abingdon-on-Thames. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315689333. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Blanc Jérôme (2011). Classifying 'CCs': Community, Complementary and Local Currencies. International Journal of Community Currency Research 15 (1/D): 4–10. http://dx.doi.org/10.15133/j.ijccr.2011.013; https://ijccr.files.wordpress.com/2012/05/ijccr-2011-special-issue-02-blanc.pdf. Last accessed: 19 November 2022.

Contreras Ramirez Sanel Alberto (2021). Degrees of consensus and experts' views on Community and Complementary Currencies. International Journal of Community Currency Research 25 (2): 28–41. http://dx.doi.org/10.15133/j.ijccr.2021.0013; https://ijccr.files.wordpress.com/2021/10/28_41-ijccr-2021_2-contreras-1.pdf. Last accessed: 19 November 2022.

Creswell John W., and Plano Clark Vicki L. (06 October 2017). Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research [3rd ed.]. Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications.

Dittmer Kristofer (01 September 2013). Local currencies for purposive degrowth? A quality check of some proposals for changing money-as-usual. Journal of Cleaner Production 54: 3–13. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2013.03.044. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Esbjörn-Hargens Sean, and Hedlund Nicholas (eds.) (In Press). Integrative Responses to the Global Metacrisis: Metatheory for the Anthropocene, Vol. 2. Abingdon-on-Thames: Routledge.

Esbjörn-Hargens Sean, and Hedlund Nicholas (eds.) (09 August 2022). Big Picture Perspectives on Planetary Flourishing: Metatheory for the Anthropocene, Vol. 1. Abingdon-on-Thames: Routledge. https://www.routledge.com/Big-Picture-Perspectives-on-Planetary-Flourishing-Metatheory-for-the-Anthropocene/Hedlund-Esbjorn-Hargens/p/book/9781138856257. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Esbjörn-Hargens Sean (2020). MetaImpact/MetaCapital Framework [based on the integrated report of the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) since 2011]. San Francisco: MetaIntegral Foundation. https://www.metaintegral.com/. Last accessed: 02 March 2022.

Esbjörn-Hargens Sean (21 December 2015). Developing a complex integral realism for global response: three meta-frameworks for knowledge integration and coordinated action. In Bhaskar Roy, Esbjörn-Hargens Sean, Hedlund Nicholas, and Hartwig Mervyn (eds.). Metatheory for the Twenty-First Century: Critical Realism and Integral Theory in Dialogue [1st ed.]. Abingdon-on-Thames, Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315689333. Last accessed: 02 March 2022.

Esbjörn-Hargens Sean (01 August 2010). An Overview of Integral Theory: An All-Inclusive Framework for the Twenty-Frist Century. In: Esbjörn-Hargens Sean (eds.). Integral Theory in Action: Applied, Theoretical, and Constructive Perspectives on the AQAL Model. Albany: State University of New York Press, 33–61. https://sunypress.edu/Books/I/Integral-Theory-in-Action2. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Esbjörn-Hargens Sean (2006). Integral Research: A Multi-Method Approach to Investigating Phenomena. Constructivism in the Human Sciences 11 (1/2): 79–107. https://www.proquest.com/docview/204580061; https://sites.google.com/site/constructingworlds/journal. Last accessed: 11 October 2021.

Hedlund Nicholas H. (June 2013). Critical Realism: A Synoptic Overview and Resource Guide for Integral Scholars [resource paper]. San Francisco: MetaIntegral Foundation [ex Integral Research Center]. https://www.academia.edu/4599580/Critical_Realism_A_Synoptic_Overview_and_Resource_Guide_for_Integral_Scholars. Last accessed: 23 October 2021.

Helfrich Paul M. (04 September 2007). Ken Wilber's Model of Human Development: An Overview [ver. 5.0]. Castaic: Wildfire Media [Paul M. Helfrich: Explore the Cutting Edge of Science, Art & Spirit]. https://www.paulhelfrich.com/integral-psychology/publications/; https://www.paulhelfrich.com/library/Helfrich_P_The_Five_Phases_of_Wilber.pdf. Last accessed: 08 October 2021.

Hudon Marek, and Michel Arnaud (August 2015). Community currencies and sustainable development: A systematic review. Ecological Economics 116:160–171. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2015.04.023. Last accessed: 25 February 2022.

Ingleby Julie (1998). Local Economic Trading Systems: Potentials for New Communities of Meaning: a brief exploration of eight LETSystems, with a focus on decision making. International Journal of Community Currency Research 2: 1–24. http://dx.doi.org/10.15133/j.ijccr.1998.004; https://ijccr.files.wordpress.com/2012/05/ijccr-vol-2-1998-2-ingleby.pdf. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Kara Helen (14 October 2020). Creative Research Methods: A Practical Guide [2nd ed.]. Bristol: Policy Press, Bristol University Press. https://helenkara.com/2015/03/26/creative-research-methods/. Last accessed: 29 October 2021.

Krause Peter (08 March 2021). Bernard Lietaer: Life and Work [vol. I, Bernard Lietaer's biography and personal communication]. Norderstedt: Books on Demand. https://monneta.org/en/news/biography-bernard-lietaer/. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Lietaer Bernard (September 2010). Full-Spectrum Economics: Toward an Inclusive and Emancipatory Social Science, by Christian Arnsperger [book review]. Journal of Integral Theory and Practice 5(3): 194–196.

Lietaer Bernard and Brunnhuber Stefan (October 2005a). Economics as an Evolutionary System—Psychological Development and Economic Behavior. Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Review 2 (1): 113–139. https://doi.org/10.14441/eier.2.113; https://www.researchgate.net/publication/275596059_Economics_as_an_Evolutionary_SystemmdashPsychological_Development_and_Economic_Behavior. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Lietaer Bernard (October 2005b). An Integral View on Money and Financial Crashes. https://library.uniteddiversity.coop/Money_and_Economics/Bernard_Lietaer/Integral_Money.pdf. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Michel Arnaud, and Hudon Marek (August 2015). Community currencies and sustainable development: A systematic review Ecological Economics 116: 160–171. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2015.04.023. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Montuori Alfonso (June 2013). Complex Thought: An Overview of Edgar Morin's Intellectual Journey [resource paper]. San Francisco: MetaIntegral Foundation [ex Integral Research Center]. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/260603130_Edgar_Morin_and_Complex_Thought; https://www.academia.edu/4074758/COMPLEX_THOUGHT_An_Overview_of_Edgar_Morin_s_Intellectual_Journey. Last accessed: 23 October 2021.

Moreira Alves Filipe, and Ferreira dos Santos Rui (2018). IJCCR Publications – a literature review 2009–2016. International Journal of Community Currency Research 22 (2): 4–15. http://dx.doi.org/10.15133/j.ijccr.2018.013; https://ijccr.files.wordpress.com/2018/09/4-15-ijccr-2018-summer-alves-santos1.pdf. Last accessed: 23 November 2022.

Nishibe Makoto (2018). Understanding the diversity of CCs worldwide in globalisation and deindustrialisation as an evolutionary tree diagram. International Journal of Community Currency Research 22 (1): 16–36. http://dx.doi.org/10.15133/j.ijccr.2018.003; https://ijccr.files.wordpress.com/2018/02/16_36-special-issue_ijccr_2018_winter_nishibe_fin.pdf. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Nishibe Makoto (2012a). Community Currencies as Integrative Communication Media for Evolutionist Institutional Design. International Journal of Community Currency Research 16 (1/D) 36–48. http://dx.doi.org/10.15133/j.ijccr.2012.010; https://ijccr.files.wordpress.com/2012/07/ijccr-2012-nishibe.pdf. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Petz Marcus Kit (01 September 2023). Community Currencies: A mechanism for rural renaissance, promise and practicalities. University of Jyväskylä [published doctoral thesis]: Jyväskylä, Finland, p. 334. https://jyx.jyu.fi/handle/123456789/88586#. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Place Christophe (28 October 2022). Integrative Review of Integral, Mixed and Creative Methods Research Approaches to Currency Innovation and its Impact—through 102 articles published in the International Journal of Community Currency Research from 1997 to 2013 as a preliminary study. Paper presented at the 6th biennial international conference on Complementary and Community Currency Systems "Complementary Currency Systems – Bridging Communities". University of National and World Economy, Institute of Economics and Politics, Monetary Research Center, 27–29 October 2022. https://ramics2022sofia.sciencesconf.org/; https://ramics.org/6th-cccs-conference-sofia-2021/; https://ramics2022sofia.sciencesconf.org/resource/page/id/13; https://ramics-sofia-2022.unwe.bg/Uploads/Conference/_26ab8_Book_RAMICS%202022_FINAL.pdf; https://insight.cumbria.ac.uk/id/eprint/7196/. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Place Christophe (14 October 2021a). Transformation of an Integral Research(er) through Synchronicities and Mixed Methods. Sentio Journal: an interdisciplinary social science journal 3: 36–44. https://sentiojournal.uk/issues/issue-3-transformations/; https://sentiojournal.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/211004-Sentio-Journal-Issue-3-Place.pdf; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ehFrTdQFV0&t=59s; http://insight.cumbria.ac.uk/id/eprint/6323/. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Place Christophe, Bendell Jem, Chapman Ian, McPhie Jamie, and Murphy David F. (26 March 2021b). Integral Research on the Lake District Pound: Six Mixed Methods for Assessing the Impact of a Currency. International Journal of Community Currency Research (vol. 25, iss. 1): Lyon, France, p. 34–51. http://dx.doi.org/10.15133/j.ijccr.2021.003.; https://ijccr.files.wordpress.com/2021/03/34_51-ijccr-2021_1-place.pdf; http://insight.cumbria.ac.uk/id/eprint/6047/. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Place Christophe, and Bendell Jem (11 September 2019). *The Lake District Pound, a Holistic Impact Assessment? Using Integral Research Methods to Study a Currency Innovation [conference proceedings*. Paper presented at the 5th biennial international conference on Complementary and Community Currency Systems "Going Digital? New Possibilities of Digital-Community Currency Systems". Senshu University Digital Community Currency Consortium Laboratory, Good Money Lab, 11–15 September 2019, p. 377–398. https://sites.google.com/view/ramics-2019-takayama/program/academic-conference; https://ramics.org/5th-cccs-conference-hida-takayama-2019/; http://insight.cumbria.ac.uk/id/eprint/5480/; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cWGyfkY8EAU&t=485s. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Place Christophe, and Bindewald Leander (08 March 2015). Validating and improving the impact of complementary currency systems through impact assessment frameworks [special issue on money and development]. International Journal of Community Currency Research 19 (2): 152–164. http://dx.doi.org/10.15133/j.ijccr.2015.015; https://ijccr.files.wordpress.com/2015/03/ijccr-2015-place-bindewald.pdf; http://insight.cumbria.ac.uk/id/eprint/2168/. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Place Christophe, and Bindewald Leander (20 June 2013). Validating and Improving the Impact of Complementary Currency Systems: impact assessment frameworks for sustainable development [best paper award]. Paper presented at the 2nd biennial international conference on Complementary and Community Currency Systems "Multiple moneys and development: making payments in diverse economies". Erasmus University Rotterdam, International Institute for Social Studies, 19–23 June 2013. https://www.iss.nl/en/research/conferences-and-seminars/international-conferences-iss/complementary-currency-systems; https://www.iss.nl/sites/corporate/files/PLACE_Christophe_BINDEWALD_Leander.pdf. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Place Christophe (11 July 2012). Impact Assessment of Economic and Monetary Innovations for their Financing and Improvement: why is it necessary for social transformation projects management? [conference proceedings]. Paper presented at the Tesla Conference "Energy Currency: Energy as the Fundamental Measure of Price, Cost and Value". University of Split, Faculty of Economics, 10–12 July 2012. http://www.teslaconference.com/materials.html; http://www.teslaconference.com/documents/PLACE%20Christophe.pdf; www.teslaconference.com/documents/PLACE%20Christophe.pptx. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Salzman Jeff (29 April 2019). A Quick Intro to Integral Theory: Altitudes of Development & Quadrants of Reality. The Daily Evolver: An integral view of politics and culture. https://www.dailyevolver.com/theory/.; https://integraleuropeanconference.com/integral-theory/. Last accessed: 27 October 2021.

Schaik Paul van (07 May 2016a). Guides for Integral Informed Practitioners: Walking in the world Not talking of the world: Advanced [vol. 2]. London: Integral Mentors, Integral Without Borders. https://issuu.com/paulvanschaik/docs; https://fr.slideshare.net/PauljvsSS/documents; https://www.pinterest.com/pin/495184921499337115. Last accessed: 25 February 2022.

Schaik Paul van (07 May 2016b). Guides for Integral Informed Practitioners: Walking in the world Not talking of the world: Basic [vol. 1]. London: Integral Mentors, Integral Without Borders. https://issuu.com/paulvanschaik/docs; https://fr.slideshare.net/PauljvsSS/documents; https://www.pinterest.com/pin/495184921499337115. Last accessed: 25 February 2022.

Schroeder Rolf F. H. (15 May 2020b). Beyond the veil of money: Boundaries as constitutive elements of complementary currencies. The Japanese Political Economy 46(1): 17–41. https://doi.org/10.1080/2329194X.2020.1762499; https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/2329194X.2020.1762499. Last accessed: 15 May 2020.

Schroeder Rolf F. H., Miyazaki Yoshihisa, and Fare Marie (2011). Community currency research: an analysis of the literature. International Journal of Community Currency Research 15 (2): 31–41.

http://dx.doi.org/10.15133/j.ijccr.2011.004; https://ijccr.files.wordpress.com/2012/04/ijccr-2011-schroeder.pdf. Last accessed: 25 February 2022.

Schroeder Rolf F. H., Miyazaki Yoshihisa, and Fare Marie (2010). Materials Section to Community Currency Research: An Analysis of the Literature [unpublished paper]. Lyon: Bibliography of Community Currency Research database (CC-Literature). http://www.cc-literature.de/CCLit_Materials_Section.pdf. Last accessed: 25 February 2022.

Seyfang Gill, and Longhurst Noel (February 2013). Growing green money? Mapping community currencies for sustainable development. Ecological Economics 86: 65–77. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2012.11.003. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

Sotiropoulou Irene (2012). Economic Activity Without Official Currency in Greece: The * Hypothesis. International Journal of Community Currency Research 16 (1): 70–79. http://dx.doi.org/10.15133/j.ijccr.2012.013; https://ijccr.files.wordpress.com/2012/07/ijccr-2012-sotiropolou.pdf. Last accessed: 15 September 2022.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) (25 September 2015). Sustainable Development Goals: Agenda 2030. New York City: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), Division for the Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG), Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR): United Nations headquarters. https://sdgs.un.org/. Last accessed: 25 February 2022.

Wilber Ken (29 August 2000). A Theory of Everything: An Integral Vision for Business, Politics, Science and Spirituality. Boulder: Shambhala Publications.

Wilber Ken (16 January 1996). A Brief History of Everything. Boulder: Shambhala Publications.

Wilber Ken (28 February 1995). Sex, Ecology, Spirituality: The Spirit of Evolution [Eros, Kosmos, Logos: A Millennium-vision]. Boulder: Shambhala Publications.

World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and Futerra (25 September 2018). Good Life Goals: The Manual. London: Futerra. https://sdghub.com/GoodLifeGoals/; https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/26433/GLG_Manual.pdf?sequence=1; https://docs.wbcsd.org/2018/09/Good_Life_Goals/Manual.pdf. Last accessed: 24 February 2022.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I dedicate this article to Bernard Lietaer, Stefan Brunnhuber, and Christian Arnsperger who were the first to integrate Ken Wilber's Integral Theory into complementary currency. I want to thank my supervisors, Jem Bendell, David Murphy, Ian Chapman, Jamie McPhie, and Stephen Gibbs while being a doctoral candidate under the Lancaster University pathway of the University of Cumbria from Easter 2018 to Trinity 2025. As well as Laura Rival and David Zeitlyn who invited me as a doctoral student at the School of Anthropology and Museum Ethnography of the University of Oxford during Hilary–Trinity 2020–2021–2022. Without forgetting Simon Watts and Kimberley Bartholomew from the Postgraduate Research Training attended during Hilary–Easter 2021 at the University of East Anglia under the care of the Guild Higher Education. In addition to Ester Barinaga, Anders Ögren, and Paul Stankovski Wagner from the postgraduate course on Digital Monies for a Sustainable Future taught on Michaelmas 2021 at the Lund University. Without forgetting the salutary support and punctual financial aid from the Virtuous University of VirtoŜanĝo during Trinity 2022–2025.

DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

The author declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article. Opinions and conclusions expressed are those of the author and cannot be attributed to his academic affiliations. All errors and deficiencies of this paper are the author's responsibility only.

FUNDING

An earlier version of this paper has been presented at the 6th biennial international conference on Complementary and Community Currency Systems entitled Complementary Currency Systems – Bridging Communities and held on 27–29 October 2022 in Sofia in Bulgaria. The author received financial support to attend this conference from the Graduate School of the University of Cumbria. The author received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

His encounter with Bernard Lietaer in 2009 led Christophe Place to write his master's dissertation between the École des hautes études commerciales de Paris (HEC) and the Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) on complementary currencies in Latin America. After participating in all 6 biennial international conferences on Complementary and Community Currency Systems (CCS) since their launch in 2011 and organized by the Research Association on Monetary Innovation and Community and Complementary Currency Systems (RAMICS) since its foundation in 2015 of which he became a fellow member since 2019, he published 6 articles in all special issues of the International Journal of Community Currency Research (IJCCR) since 2011. As a strategy consultant at Valeureux Activateurs de Richesses (VAR) in 2010–2011, he contributed to the design and implementation pre-projects of L'Éco in Annemasse and Monnaie Léman in Greater Geneva of which he was an expert for 6 bachelor and master works as assistant then associate professor at the Haute école de gestion de Genève (HEG) since 2011, which led him to co-found the Swiss Currency Confederation (SCC) in 2017. In 2018–2021, he became a doctoral researcher at the Institute For Leadership And Sustainability (IFLAS) to study the impact of the Lake District Pound.

APPENDIX

Table 2: Integrative review data collection and analysis

	Analysis parameter [№ of articles] *own appraisal	Data collection [№ of parameters]	Data analysis [№ of iterations] (sum, minimum, maximum)
Qualitative	Explicit keywords [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number (above 2) of explicit keywords from the authors involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with the same explicit keyword several times [46 explicit keywords].	currency(ies) [es: moneda] [37], social [27], community [24], complementary [es: complementaria] [23], money [18], local [13], credit [12], sustainable(ility) [11], system(s) [es: sistemas] [11], development [9], mutual [9], economy(ies) [9], economic(s) [8], time(bank/ing) [8], exchange [es: intercambio] [8], alternative [7], bank(s)(ing) [8], payment [6], value(s) [6], analysis(tics) [6], common(s) [6], monetary [6], blockchain [5], innovation [5], data [5], model(s) [es: modelo] [5], resilience [es: resiliencia] [5], finance(ing) [5], digital(ization) [5], theory [4], marketing [4], network [3], France [3], reciprocity [3], barter [3], Argentina [3], solidarity [3], integral [3], resource [3], units [3], crypto(currencies) [3], […] impact [2], assessment [2], improvement [2].
	Combined abstracts [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number (above 50) of words involved in each abstract—but that can represent the same abstract with the same word several times [25 words].	currency(ies) [es: moneda(s)] [564], system(s) [es: sistema(s)] [245], community(ies) [es: comunidad(es)] [238], social [184], local [181], complementary [es: complementaria/o(s)] [144], paper [143], economic(s) [141], money [es: dinero] [132], economy(ies) [103], exchange [es: intercambio(s)] [131], research [102], time(bank/ing) [es: tiempo] [99], value(s) [es: valor(es)] [98], LETS(systems) [96], study(ies) [es: estudio(s)] [92], based [88], article(s) [75], monetary [es: monetarios] [63], alternative(s) [es: alternativo/a(s)] [62], credit(s) [61], different [es: diferentes] [60], sustainable(ility) [es: sostenible(ilidad), sustentable(ilidad)] [57], new [es: nuevo] [49], impact(s) [es: impacto] [43].
	Complementary currency's denomination [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number (above 10) of complementary currency's denomination involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with the same denomination several times [84 complementary currency's denominations].	currency(ies) [1'167], money(ies) [389], local(ly) [249], system(s) [246], community(ies) [204], exchange(s) [157], complementary [153], social [124], time(bank/ing) [133], credit(s) [105], alternative(s) [87], based [75], bank/ing(s) [75], barter(ing) [68], trade(ing) [65], mutual [62], monetary [54], digital(ization) [53], new [48], scrip [48], economy(ies) [46], free(ly) [44], network(s) [51], region(al) [43], virtual [35], non [33], scheme(s) [32], parallel [28], innovation [28], crypto(currency) [27], solidarity [27], business(es) [27], economic(s) [25], backed [23], paper [23], multiple/multi(currency) [23], national [22], electronic [22], stamp [22], interest(s) [21], tax(es) [21] demurrage(ing) [21], sustainable(ility) [20], private [20], issued [18], technology [18], model(s) [18], value(s) [18], purpose(ful) [17], development [16], circulation [16], commodity [16], blockchain [16], project(s) [15], convertible [14], reciprocal [13], unit [13], global [13], special [13], payment(s) [13], fiat [12], voucher [12], peer [12], note(s) [12], transaction(s) [12], form [11], market [11], hours [11], coupon [11], citizen [11], circuit [11], token [11], future [11], people [11], gift [11], green [11], labour [11], dollar [10], eco [10], loyalty [10], commercial [10], work [10], specific [10], municipal [10], initiative(s) [10].
	Conventional money's denomination [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number (above 10) of conventional money's denomination involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with the same denomination several times [38 conventional money's denominations].	money [346], currency(ies) [291], national [94], official(ly) [58], system(s) [49], bank/ing(s) [60], legal [39], conventional [32], tender [29], fiat [28], monetary [24], central(ly) [23], credit(s) [21], value [20], electronic [20], exchange [18], state(s) [19], real [17], coin(s) [15], debt(s) [14], issued [13], commodity [13], supply [13], market [12], reserve [12], creation [12], ordinary [11], traditional [11], commercial [11], monopoly(istic) [11], federal [10], cash [10], based [10], single [10], mainstream [10], digital [10], (bank)note(s) [10], standard(ized) [10].
	*Research's topic [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of research's topics involved in each research article [35 research's topics].	impact evaluation [31], monetary theory [28], design proposal [19], econometrics [14], history [14], history and typology [14], key success factors [9], monetary policy [9], typology [7], comparative case studies [4], database [4], demographic [4], gender [4], literature review [3], art money [2], co-production [2], critical discourse [2], experts' view/opinion [2], founders' view/opinion [2], geographic information systems [2], indicators' proposal [2], research proposal [2], activist view [1], blockchain technology adoption [1], cross-border cooperative [1],

			currency game design simulation [1], full-employment discourse [1], governance [1], ideological [1], implementation condition [1], negotiation mechanism, platform software comparison [1], reward motivation [1], social support network theory [1], token economics [1], trust for sustainability [1].
	Author's name [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of researchers involved in each research article—but that can represent the same researcher several times [235 researchers].	MIYAZAKI Yoshihisa [6], SCHROEDER Rolf F. H. [6], DeMEULENAERE Stephen [5], PLACE Christophe [5], FARE Marie [4], LIETAER Bernard [4], NISHIBE Makoto [4], MARTIGNONI Jens [4], STODDER James [4], YOSHIDA Masayuki [4], BLANC Jérôme [3], GÓMEZ Georgina M. [3], HIROTA Yasuyuki alias Miguel [3], KAVČIČ Samo [3], KOBAYASHI Shigeto [3], KURITA Ken-ichi [3], ORZI Ricardo Marcelo [3], ROSA i ESTEVA Josep Lluís de la [3], SEYFANG Gill [3], SOTIROPOULOU Irene [3], WHEATLEY Gerald [3], WILLIAMS Collin C. [3], ALDRIGE Theresa [2], BENDELL Jem [2], BERG Dmitry Borisovich [2], BINDEWALD Leander [2], BRINKERHOFF Merlin [2], COLLOM Ed [2], DINIZ Eduardo Henrique [2], ESKELINEN Teppo [2], GELLERI Christian [2], JACOB Jeffrey [2], JONES Shira Destinie A. [2], JOVIC Emily [2], KIRSCHNER Amy M. [2], LEE Roger [2], LEYSHON Andrew [2], MEYER Camille [2], MUNS TERRATS Lluís [2], PETZ Marcus Kit [2], PINOS Fabienne [2], RUDDICK William O. [2], RUZZENE Maurizio [2], SCOTT CATO Molly [2], SEGURA BONET Marta [2], SZALAY Zsuzsanna Eszter [2], THÉRET Bruno [2], THIEL Christian [2], THRIFT Nigel [2], TICHIT Ariane [2], TOOKE Jane [2], AGRAZ HERNÁNDEZ Claudia Maricusa [1], AHMED Sabbir [1], ALAJLAN Hind [1], ANTONIADIS Panayotis [1], ARDRON Mitra [1], AUSTIN Preston [1], BANKS Mark [1], BARINAGA Ester [1], BATES Lisa K. [1], BATTERINK Lydwien A. [1], BIRCH Dawn [1], BOIK John C. [1], BONANNO Andrew [1], BOVE Arianna [1], BOYLE David [1], BRAKKEN Marc [1], BRENES MATA Erik [1], BROOKS Skylar [1], BURGESS Gemma [1], CAHN Edgar S. [1], CALDERON Antonin [1], CALDWELL Caron [1], CANALS PARERA Agustí [1], CARRILLO F. Claudia I. [1], CARRILLO PEÑA Paulo Nicolás [1], CHAMNEY Austin [1], CHAPMAN Ian [1], CLEMENT Neville [1], CONTRERAS RAMIREZ Sanel Alberto [1], CÓRDOBA BRENES Karla Vanessa [1], COUTROT Thomas [1], CUKIERMAN Henrique Luiz [1], DAN Mayumi [1], DELLA PERUTA Maëlle [1], DINI Paolo [1], DISSAUX Tristan [1], DITTMER Kristofer [1], DUHAIME Gérard [1], EDME-SANJURJO Dante [1], ELKADI Hisham [1], ELVINS Sarah [1], EL-KADRI Nour [1], FERREIRA dos SANTOS Rui [1], FESENFELD Lukas [1], FITZPATRICK Tony [1], FLØDE Albert [1], FOIS-DUCLERC Mathilde [1], FORSTER Daniella [1], FREITAS Carlos de [1], FRIIS Gustav R. B. [1], GATCH Loren [1], GAWTHORPE Katerina [1], GLASER Florian [1], GODSCHALK Hugo [1], GOMES da SILVA HERNANDES Eurídice [1], GONÇALVES SEVERO Fernando [1], GRAN Even [1], GRECO Jr. Thomas H. [1], GREGORY Lee [1], GROPPA Octavio [1], HAWRANICK SERRA Stephan [1], HAYASHI Kiminori [1], HAYASHI Mayumi [1], HEYSHAM Nourhan [1], HIRAMOTO Takeshi [1], HOLBROOK Allyson [1], HONG Baeg Eui [1], HONZAWA PUIG Andreu [1], HUBER Lucas [1], HUDON Marek [1], HUEBER Olivier [1], HUGHES Neil [1], INGLEBY Julie [1], JACKSON Mark [1], JANSEN Mark A. [1], JEGATHEESAN Sowmyan [1], JELÍNEK Petr [1], JOACHAIN Hélène [1], JOSAVAC Milenko [1], KAMPERS Edgar A. D. [1], KANG Joonmo [1], KAPLAN Naomi [1], KICHIJI Nozomi [1], KIESGEN Thomas [1], KLIMASCHEWSKI Maja [1], KLOPFERT Frédéric [1], KONEČNÝ Alois [1], KRABBE Robin [1], KROHN Gregory A. [1], KUIK Ir. Miranda van [1], KUWATA Manabu [1], LAACHER Smaïn [1], LAKÓCAI Csaba [1], LANDIVAR Diego [1], LARUE Louis [1], LEPOFSKY Jonathan [1], LEWIS Alan [1], LIESCH Peter W. [1], LITTERA Giuseppe [1], LIZOTTE Mathieu [1], LONGHURST Noel [1], LOPEZLLERA-MENDEZ Luis [1], LUNG Yannick [1], LYONS Kevin [1], MACNEIL Johanna [1], MASCORNICK Jeff [1], MATHONNAT Clément [1], McDONALD Elizabeth [1], McFARLANE Erin [1], McPHIE Jamie [1], MENG Han [1], MILANESI Julien [1], MOLNAR Stefan [1], MORAL-ESPÍN Lucía del [1], MOREIRA ALVES Filipe [1], MOUATT Simon [1], MURPHY David F. [1], NAKAYAMA Chikako [1], NAKAZATO Hiromi [1], NAUGHTON-DOE Ruth [1], NORTH Peter [1], OKABE Kayo [1], OSTI SÁENZ Juan [1], OZANNE Lucie K. [1], PAIVA

			SOBRINHO Ranulfo [1], PANACHEV Anton Anatolievich [1], PEÑA de CARRILLO Clara Inès [1], PEREYRA Francisca [1], PFAJFAR Damjan [1], PHAROW Peter [1], PIERRET Dorothée [1], PLINGE J. Walter [1], PORCHEROT Raphael [1], POWELL Jeff [1], POZZEBON Marlei [1], PRIOLO Barbara [1], PRITTWITZ Wilko von [1], REARICK Stephanie [1], RIBEIRO ROMEIRO Ademar [1], RICHARDS Morgan A. [1], ROGERS John [1], RUß alias RUSS Daniela [1], RYAN-COLLINS Josh [1], SÁNCHEZ de la BLANCA DÍAZ-MECO Paula [1], SARTORI Laura [1], SCALFONI RIGO Ariádne [1], SCHRAVEN Jorim [1], SEPTEMBER Jeremy [1], SGRO Giovanni [1], SHARMA Ashish [1], SILVA de FARIA Luiz Arthur [1], SLATER Matthew [1], SMITH Carmen [1], SMITH Max [1], SNYDER Alan M. [1], SOARES VIANA de OLIVEIRA Diego [1], SOBIECKI Grzegorz [1], SÖDER Natalie Terese [1], SOUZA SIQUEIRA Erica [1], STAMM Christoph B. [1], STEINKOPF RICE Julie [1], STUCKATZ Jan [1], SUÁREZ CASADO Marta [1], SUMMERSON Iona [1], TAYLOR Graeme [1], TONCHEVA Rositsa [1], TORRE Dominique [1], TORRENS MÈLICH Lluís [1], UEDA Akira [1], VALDECANTOS Sebastián [1], VASCONCELOS FREIRE Marusa [1], VEER Judith C. V. van der [1], VIEIRA NOBRE BISCAYA Sara [1], VOLKMANN Krister [1], WAGNER Wolf [1], WAINWRIGHT Saul [1], WALKER David [1], WALLIMANN Isidor [1], WARNER Jonathan [1], WEKKEN Ruby van der [1], YOUNG Melina [1], YOUNIE Corrine [1], ZATKO Alexander [1], ZVEREVA Olga Mikhailovna [1].
	*Author's nationality [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of nationalities of the researchers involved in each research article—but that can represent the same researcher with the same nationality several times [36 nationalities].	British [28], United Statesian [27], French [25], Japanese [19], German [15], Canadian [13], Spanish [11], Argentinian [8], Australian [7], Belgian [7], Brazilian [7], Swiss [7], Dutch [6], Greek [4], Italian [4], Slovenian [4], Finnish [3], Mexican [3], Hungarian [3], Costa Rican [2], Czech [2], Austrian [2], Portuguese [2], Russian [2], South African [2], Swedish [2], Bolivian [1], Bulgarian [1], Colombian [1], Danish [1], Egyptian [1], Indian [1], Norwegian [1], Polish [1], Slovakian [1], South Korean [1].
	*Author's discipline [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of disciplines of the researchers involved in each research article—but that can represent the same researcher with the same discipline several times [19 disciplines].	economics [61], currency [37], sociology [20], management [14], environment [13], development [11], policy [9], informatics [7], geography [5], political [4], law [3], anthropology [2], arts [2], history [2], urban [1], banking [1], finance [1], psychology [1], health [1].
	*Author's occupation [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of occupations of the researchers involved in each research article—but that can represent the same researcher with the same occupation several times [216 occupations].	affiliated researcher [157], independent researcher [44], practitioner [15].
	*Institution's name [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of institutions of the researchers involved in each research article—but that can represent the same researcher with the same institution several times [218 institutions].	Institute of Advanced Studies of Lyon (ENS Lyon) [6], Lumière University Lyon 2 [6], FleXibles - Association for the investigation of a new economy-system [4], Erasmus University Rotterdam [4], Hokkaido University [4], International Institute for Social Studies (ISS) [4], Joetsu University of Education (Juen) [4], University of East Anglia (UEA) [4], Access Foundation [3], Free University of Brussels (ULB) [3], French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) [3], Geneva School of Business Administration (HEG) [3], Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV) [3], National Institute of Technology Sendai College (NIT) [3], New Economics Foundation (NEF) [3], Sao Paulo School of Business Administration (EAESP) [3], University of Bath [3], University of Bristol [3], University of Calgary [3], University of Girona (UdG) [3], University of Nottingham [3], Antiutilitarian Association of Social Criticism [2], Anti-utilitarian Movement in the Social Sciences (M.A.U.S.S.) [2], Association for Degrowth [2], Clermont Auvergne University (UCA) [2], Corvinus University of Budapest [2], Côte d'Azur University [2], Boston University (BU) [2], Institute for Interdisciplinary Research in Social Sciences (IRISSO) [2], Institute For Leadership And Sustainability (IFLAS) [2], Interamerican Open University (UAI) [2], International Development Research Centre (IDRC) [2], Learning by Doing [2], Lyon Institute of Political Studies (Sciences Po Lyon) [2], National University of Luján (UNLu) [2], Observatory of Local Complementary Currency in Japan (OLCCJP) [2], Paris Dauphine University [2], Paris Sciences and Letters University (PSL) [2], Pompeu Fabra University (UPF) [2], Radboud University Nijmegen (RU) [2], Rensselaer

			Polytechnic Institute (RPI) [2], Sapporo City University (SCU) [2], Social TRade Organization (STRO) [2], University of Cape Town (UCT) [2], University of Crete [2], University of Cumbria (UoC) [2], University of Eastern Finland (UEF) [2], University of Jyväskylä (JYU) [2], University of Leicester [2], University of London [2], University of Pau and the Adour Region (UPPA) [2], University of Southern Maine (USM) [2], University of Valencia (UV) [2], Ural Federal University (UrFU) [2], Vermont Sustainable Exchange (VSE) [2], Victoria International Development Education Association (VIDEA) [2], Aberystwyth University [1], Asahikawa University [1], Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB) [1], Autonomous University of Bucaramanga (UNAB) [1], Autonomous University of Campeche (UACam) [1], Autonomous University of Madrid (UAM) [1], Balsillie School of International Affairs (BSIA) [1], Bank for International Settlements (BIS) [1], Berkeley (UC Berkeley) [1], Beyond Money [1], Bordeaux Institute of Political Studies (Sciences Po Bordeaux) [1], Brainbot Technologies [1], Bucknell University [1], California College of the Arts (CCA) [1], California State Polytechnic University (Cal Poly) [1], Cambiatus [1], Cardiff University [1], Catholic University of Louvain (UCL) [1], Central Bank of Brazil (BCB) [1], Charles Léopold Mayer Foundation for the Progress of Humankind (FPH) [1], Chiba University [1], City Hall of Barcelona [1], Clermont Business School (ESC Clermont) [1], Colu Techologies [1], Community Exchange Networks (RetiCS) [1], Community Forge [1], Dante Alighieri University for Foreigners of Reggio Calabria (UniDA/UniDARC/UniStraD) [1], Directorate of Research and Economic Studies and Statistics (DARES) [1], Drodt University [1], Dutch municipality of Landgraaf [1], Euskal Moneta [1], Fair-trade Shop Potsdam [1], Federal University of Bahia (UFBA) [1], Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) [1], Fraunhofer Institute for Digital Media Technology (IDMT) [1], Free University of Berlin [1], French Ministry of Labour and Employment and Economic Inclusion [1], Fukuyama City University (FCU) [1], Global Fund for Cities Development [1], Grassroots Economics [1], Helsinki Timebank [1], Hertie School of Governance [1], House of Human Sciences of Aquitaine/Bordeaux (MSHA/B) [1], Humboldt University of Berlin [1], Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA) [1], Ineval Foundation [1], Institute for Economic and Social Research (IRES) [1], Institute of Advanced Studies of Cachan (ENS Cachan) [1], Institute of Political Studies of Grenoble (IEP Grenoble) [1], Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) [1], King's College London (KCL) [1], Kokusai Junior College [1], Korea Military Academy (KMA) [1], La Trobe University (LTU) [1], LatLng Corporation Research Unit on Spatial Thinking [1], Laval University [1], Leeds Beckett University (LBU) [1], London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) [1], Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich (LMU) [1], Lund University (LU) [1], Masaryk University [1], Meiji Gakuin University [1], Meiji University [1], Mendel University [1], Moneda Par [1], Montreal School of Business Studies (HEC Montréal) [1], Mutual Aid Network (MAN) [1], Naropa University [1], National Higher Architecture School of Paris-La Villette (ENSAPLV) [1], National University of General Sarmiento (UNGS) [1], NetHood (NH) [1], Network/Chamber of Social and Solidarity Economy Geneva (APRES-GE) [1], New Mexico State University (NMSU) [1], New University Lisbon (NOVA) [1], Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) [1], Open University of Catalonia (UOC) [1], Open University (OU) [1], Otaru University of Commerce (Otaru) [1], Pablo de Olavide University (UPO) [1], Palmas Institute Europe [1], Paul Sabatier University/Toulouse III (UPS/UT3) [1], PaySys Consultancy [1], Pontifical Catholic University of Argentina (UCA) [1], Prague University of Economics and Business (VŠE) [1], Principled Societies Project (PSP) [1], Promotion of Popular Development A.C. (PDP) [1], Qoin Foundation [1], Queen Margaret University (QMU) [1], Queen Mary University of London (QMUL) [1], Quest University Canada [1], Regios eG [1], Ritsumeikan University [1], Royal Agricultural and Social Management Institute of Thailand [1], School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHSESS) [1], School of Advanced Commercial Studies of

			Paris (HEC Paris) [1], Senshu University [1], Seoul National University (SNU) [1], Social Currency Institute (IMS) [1], Solent University in Southampton [1], Spanish National Distance Education University (UNED) [1], State University of Campinas (UniCamp) [1], Sustainability.School [1], Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zürich (ETH Zürich) [1], Syracuse University (SU) [1], Thailand Community Currency Systems (TCCS) [1], The Appalled Economists [1], Tilburg University [1], Time Banking Initiative in Sweden (TNB) [1], Time Dollar Institute [1], Tohoku University [1], Tokiwa University [1], Tokyo University of Agriculture (NoDai) [1], Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (TUFS) [1], University Institute of Technology of Bayonne and Basque Country (IUT Bayonne) [1], University of Augsburg (UNIA) [1], University of Bedfordshire [1], University of Birmingham [1], University of Bologna (UNIBO) [1], University of Bordeaux (U Bordeaux) [1], University of Brasília (UnB) [1], University of Buenos Aires (UBA) [1], University of Calabria (UNICAL) [1], University of California [1], University of Cambridge [1], University of Canterbury [1], University of Central Oklahoma (UCO) [1], University of Cologne [1], University of Essex [1], University of Finance and Business and Entrepreneurship (VUZF) [1], University of Georgia (UGA) [1], University of Jaén (UJA) [1], University of Lancaster (LU) [1], University of Lausanne (UNIL) [1], University of Liverpool [1], University of Manitoba [1], University of Montana [1], University of Montreal (UdeM) [1], University of National and World Economy (UNWE) [1], University of Newcastle (UON) [1], University of Nice Sophia Antipolis (UNSA) [1], University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC) [1], University of Ottawa [1], University of Oxford [1], University of Pécs (PTE) [1], University of Pennsylvania [1], University of Potsdam [1], University of Queensland (UQ) [1], University of Roehampton [1], University of Salford [1], University of São Paulo (USP) [1], University of Southern Queensland (USQ) [1], University of Strathclyde [1], University of Tasmania (UTAS) [1], University of Tokyo [1], University of Vermont (UVM) [1], University of Wisconsin–Madison [1], University of Würzburg (Uni Wuerzburg) [1], Utrecht University (UU) [1], Value for People [1], Victoria University in Melbourne (VU) [1], Vrije University (VU) [1], Warsaw School of Economics (SGH) [1].
	*Institution's country [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of countries of the researchers involved in each research article—but that can represent the same researcher with the same country several times [35 countries].	United Kingdom [35], United States of America [25], France [21], Japan [18], Germany [16], Canada [14], Spain [11], Switzerland [11], Netherlands [10], Brazil [8], Australia [7], Argentina [5], Italy [5], Belgium [4], Finland [3], Greece [3], Hungary [3], Slovenia [3], Czechia [2], Mexico [2], Portugal [2], Russia [2], South Africa [2], Sweden [2], Thailand [2], Bulgaria [1], Colombia [1], India [1], Indonesia [1], Israel [1], Kenya [1], Norway [1], Poland [1], Slovakia [1], South Korea [1].
	*Institution's type [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of types of institution of the researchers involved in each research article—but that can represent the same researcher with the same type of institution several times [3 types of institution].	public institution [142], civic institution [39], private institution [37].
	*Impact assessment until 2022 [128 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of impact assessment of the currencies involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with a different impact assessment in the broad sense of impact [3 impact assessments].	positive [49], neutral [71], negative [8].
	*Impact assessment until 2013 [71 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of impact assessment of the currencies involved in each research article until 2013—but that can represent the same currency with a different impact assessment in the broad sense of impact [3 impact assessments].	positive [24], neutral [42], negative [5].
	*Impact assessment from 2009 to 2016 [82 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of impact assessment of the currencies involved in each research article from 2009 to	positive [19], neutral [33], negative [2].

		2016—but that can represent the same currency with a different impact assessment in the broad sense of impact [3 impact assessments].	
	*Positive impact [120 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of positive impact of the currencies involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same positive impact several times [32 positive impacts].	economic [91], social [76], management [54], monetary [53], cultural [44], development [44], ideology [36], behavioural [27], political [27], research [25], governance [25], network [22], environmental [19], policy [19], education [18], marketing [18], technology [16], legal [16], leadership [16], transition [15], financing [15], evaluation [10], demographic [10], sustainability [9], wellbeing [9], geography [6], accounting [5], psychological [5], belief [4], art [2], consciousness [1], translation [1].
	*Negative impact [79 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of negative impact of the currencies involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same negative impact several times [31 negative impacts].	economic [47], management [41], monetary [35], network [21], financing [19], social [18], governance [15], marketing [15], political [14], policy [12], development [11], legal [11], cultural [9], demographic [9], research [9], education [8], technology [8], behavioural [7], evaluation [7], ideology [6], leadership [5], accounting [4], environmental [4], psychological [4], transition [2], geography [2], tax [2], art [1], resiliency [1], wellbeing [1], translation [1].
	*Currency's type [185 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of types of the currencies involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same type several times [18 types of currency].	asset-based currency [116], mutual credit [84], time credit [58], time-based currency [35], barter [25], bank currency or WIR equivalent [22], cryptographic currency [19], retirement currency [8], multiservice currency [5], energy currency [4], eco-friendly currency [3], fiat currency [3], integrated currency [3], commodity currency [2], art money [1], dividend bonus voucher [1], knowledge currency [1], peer-to-peer currency [1].
	Currency's name [185 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of names of the currencies involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same name several times [189 names of currency].	Local Exchange Trading System (LETS) [fr: SEL Système d'Échange Local] [47], Time Bank/Timebanking (TB) [28], Regional Money (RM) [de: REGIO RegioGeld] [17], HOURS [14], WIR [14], Community Development Bank (CDB) [pt: BCD Banco Comunitário de Desenvolvimento] [13], Global Barter Network [es: RGT Red Global de Trueque] [13], Community Exchange System (CES) [12], Bitcoin ₿ (BTC) [12], Caring Relationship Tickets [jp: FK Fureai Kippu] [11], Stamp/Scrip currency (SC) [10], Eco-Money (EM) [8], Talent [de: Talente, hu: Talentum] [8], Accorderie [7], Bristol Pound (B£) [7], SOLidarity Movement [fr: SOL Mouvement SOLidaire] [7], Volunteer Labour Ban (VLB) [6], Local Currency (LC) [6], Wörgl [6], BerkShares [5], Chiemgauer [5], Ethereum (ETH) [5], Léman (LEM) [5], Ripple (XRP) [5], Brixton Pound (£B) [5], Business-to-Business Barter System [4], Calgary Dollars (CD) [4], Eco-Pesa [4], Spice Time Credits/Tempo Time Credits (STC/TTC) [4], Bangla-Pesa [3], Commercial Credit Circuit (C3) [3], Eusko [3], Commodity-Money-Commodity KoMoKo Monetary System (KMS) [3], Citizen's Complementary Local Currencies [fr: MLCC Monnaies Locales Complémentaires Citoyennes] [3], NU Savings Card [nl: NU-Spaarpas] [3], Reka [3], Sardex (SRD) [3], Local Alternative Unit [el: ΤΕΜ Τοπική Εναλλακτική Μονάδα, Topikí Enallaktikí Monáda] [3], Transition Currency (TC) [3], Terra Trade Reference Currency (TRC) [3], Wära [3], Burlington Currency Project (BCP) [2], Bia [2], Commercial Credit Circuit [it: CCC Circuito di Credito Commerciale] [2], Community Forge (CF) [2], Cumulus [2], Exchange Networks (EN) [2], European Network of Women (ENW) [2], Facebook Libra/Diem [2], FreeCycle (FC) [2], Free Exchange Bazaars (FEB) [2], Give-it-Aways (GA) [2], Grama [2], Give-and-Take (GT) [2], Hudson Valley Current (HVC) [2], International Reciprocal Trade Association (IRTA) [2], Jai [2], Money Back System (MBS) [2], Mutual Credit (MC) [2], Multiple-Circulation Local Coupons (MCLC) [2], Barter Community Market (BCM) [es: MCT Mercados Comunitarios de Trueque] [2], M-Pesa [2], National Association of Independent Trade Exchanges (NATE) [2], Ovolos Currency (OC) [2], PLENTY [2], Por [2], Provincial banknotes [2], PuntoTransacciones [2], RES [2], Supercard [2], Stroud Pound (S£) [2], Associations of Barter Centres [de: Tauschringe] [2], Totnes Pound (T£) [2], Talent Barter Center Hanover [de: TTH Talente Tauschring Hannover] [2], Universal Currency (UCCI) [2], Suchitoto Solidarity Exchange Unit [es: UDIS Unidades De Intercambio Solidario] [2], WAT [2], Atom Currency (AC) [1], Arassussa [1], Banjar [1], Barter Card [1], Behaviour Incentive [1], Business Improvement District [1], Billex [1], Biwa Kipu

			[1], Exchange Network of Chania [1], Boja [1], Bolívar [1], Boniato [1], Bytesring Stockholm (BYST) [1], B-Mimcome [1], Care4Care (C4C) [1], Care Bank (CB) [1], Commodity Backed Currency (CBC) [1], Community Currency Hub (CC-Hub) [1], CHARCOAL [1], Chron [1], Collexa [1], Colu Local Network (CLN) [1], Cooperative Integral [1], CoopeVictoria [1], Cossettón [1], Crewship [1], CROM [1], Cubo Card [1], Cyclos [1], Canterbury Pound (C£) [1], Camden Pound (C£) [1], District Currency Game (DCG) [1], Downtown Dollars (DD) [1], Do it Together (DiT) [nl: SD Samen Doen] [1], Earth Day Money (ED) [2], Eco [1], EcoElce [1], Electronic Currency Time (ECT) [1], Ekhi [1], Epi Lorrain [1], Eurakos [1], E-Dinheiro [1], E-pormonnee [1], Gecko (GCK) [1], Gota Verde [1], Global Virtual Currency (GVC) [1], Hawala [1], Hour Deposit System (HDS) [1], Humboldt Exchange Community Currency (HECC) [1], Impact Hub São Paolo [1], JEU [1], Kaláka [1], KapoCa [1], Karma [1], Blue franc [hu: Kfr Kékfrank] [1], Kör [1], Helsinki Timebank [fi: STAP Stadin Aikapankki, KPNE ex Kumpula vaihtopiiri] [1], La Doume [1], Lake District Pound (LD£) [1], Leaf [1], LOcal Value Exchange (LOVE) [1], Lunch Check [1], Lewes Pound (L£) [1], Modern Barter Exchange System (MBES) [1], Mutual Credit Network [it: RMC Rete di Mutuo Credito] [1], Meal voucher [1], Merit [1], Neco [1], Money PAR [es: Moneda PAR] [1], PayPal [1], Payback (PB) [1], Prosperity Certificate (PC) [1], Puma [1], Portland West Time Dollar Exchange (PWTDE) [1], Residents' Basic Registration Network System (RBRNS) [1], Citizen Economic Resource: Citizen Currency [ca: REC Recurso Económico Ciudadano: Moneda Cuitadana] [1], Red COMAL [1], Reneria [1], Resource Swap Ring [de: RTR Ressourcen-Tauschring] [1], Riace Voucher [1], Knowledge [pt: SBR Saber] [1], Senior Citizen Cooperatives [de: Seniorengenossenschaften] [1], Shaimuratics [1], Shell [1], Social Credit Scheme [1], Sodzil [1], Solidarity Organized Freely and laboriously [es: SOL Solidaridad Organizada Libre y laboriosamente] [1], Stackchain [1], Social TRade Organization (STRO) [1], Sysmä [1], Time Based Currency (TBC) [1], Tradable Energy Quotas (TEQs) [1], Token Exchange System (TES) [1], Tláloc [1], Time Banking Initiative in Sweden [se: TNB TidsNätverket I Bergsjön] [1], Torekes [1], TradeQoin [1], TrocoBuy [1], Trustlines [1], Túmin [1], Turuta [1], UdalTruke [1], Universal Digital Currency (UDC) [1], Value and Change [es: Valor Y Cambio] [1], Vermont Business for Social Responsibility (VBSR) [1], Ven (VEN) [1], WITS [1], Solidarity Economy Network [ca: XES Xarxa d'Economia Solidària] [1], Platform for Cooperation of Regional Transaction Systems [de: ZART Plattform für Zusammenarbeit regionaler Transaktionssysteme] [1].
	Currency's country [185 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of countries of the currencies involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same country several times [79 countries of currency].	United States of America (US) [43], United Kingdom (GB) [31], Germany (DE) [25], France (FR) [22], Japan (JP) [22], Argentina (AR) [18], Brazil (BR) [18], Switzerland (CH) [18], Canada (CA) [16], Australia (AU) [15], Austria (AT) [14], Spain (ES) [14], Italy (IT) [11], Netherlands (NL) [11], New Zealand (NZ) [11], Mexico (MX) [10], El Salvador (SV) [9], Belgium (BE) [8], Sweden (SE) [8], Thailand (TH) [8], Greece (GR) [8], Slovakia (SK) [7], Honduras (HN) [7], Hungary (HU) [6], Kenya (KE) [6], Poland (PL) [6], South Africa (ZA) [6], South Korea (KR) [6], China (CN) [5], Indonesia (ID) [5], Papua New Guinea (PG) [5], Colombia (CO) [4], Finland (FI) [4], Norway (NO) [4], Portugal (PT) [4], Russia (RU) [4], Bulgaria (BG) [3], Central African Republic (CF) [3], Croatia (HR) [3], Czechia (CZ) [3], India (IN) [3], Ireland (IE) [3], Peru (PE) [3], Uruguay (UY) [3], Venezuela (VE) [3], Costa Rica (CR) [2], Denmark (DK) [2], Ecuador (EC) [2], Hong Kong (HK) [2], Iceland (IS) [2], Israel (IL) [2], Romania (RO) [2], United Arab Emirates (AE) [2], Algeria (DZ) [1], Andorra (AD) [1], Bosnia Herzegovina (BA) [1], Chile (CL) [1], Egypt (EG) [1], Estonia (EE) [1], Guinea (GN) [1], Kuwait (KW) [1], Latvia (LV) [1], Lithuania (LT) [1], Luxembourg (LU) [1], Malaysia (MY) [1], Morocco (MA) [1], North Macedonia (MK) [1], Philippines (PH) [1], Rwanda (RW) [1], Saudia Arabia (SA) [1], Senegal(SN) [1], Serbia (RS) [1], Singapore (SG) [1], Slovenia (SI) [1], Taiwan (TW) [1], Tanzania (TZ) [1], Tunisia (TN) [1], Turkey (TR) [1], Vietnam (VN) [1], and all countries [17].
	Currency's continent [185 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of continents of	Europe [89], North America [55], South America [32], Asia [29], Oceania [19], Africa [16], and all continents [17].

		the currencies involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same continent several times [6 continents of currency].	
	*Currency's subregion [185 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of subregions of the currencies involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same subregion several times [23 subregions of currency].	Europe (Western) [49], North America (Northern) [46], Europe (Northern) [35], Europe (Southern) [24], Asia (Eastern) [23], South America (Southern) [19], Oceania (Australasia) [18], South America (Eastern) [18], North America (Central) [17], Europe (Eastern) [15], Asia (Southeastern) [9], Africa (Eastern) [8], South America (Northwestern) [7], Africa (Southern) [5], Oceania (Melanesia) [5], Africa (Middle) [3], Africa (Northern) [3], Asia (Western) [3], Africa (Northern) [2], Asia (Southern) [2], North America (Caribbean) [1], Oceania (Polynesia) [1], South America (Western) [1], and all subregions [17].
	*Currency's pioneering country [115 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of pioneering countries of the currencies unveiled each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same pioneering country several times [38 pioneering countries].	United States of America (US) [23], Japan (JP) [19], Germany (DE) [18], Argentina (AR) [13], Brazil (BR) [13], France (FR) [12], Switzerland (CH) [12], Spain (ES) [8], United Kingdom (GB) [8], Canada (CA) [7], Italy (IT) [6], Austria (AT) [5], Kenya (KE) [5], Belgium (BE) [4], El Salvador (SV) [4], Netherlands (NL) [4], Papua New Guinea (PG) [4], South Africa (ZA) [4], Central African Republic (CF) [3], Russia (RU) [3], Finland (FI) [2], Greece (GR) [2], Honduras (HN) [2], Hungary (HU) [2], Mexico (MX) [2], New Zealand (NZ) [2], China (CN) [1], Costa Rica (CR) [1], Ecuador (EC) [1], Egypt (EG) [1], India (IN) [1], Indonesia (ID) [1], Israel (IL) [1], Latin America (LA) [1], Poland (PL) [1], Slovakia (SK) [1], Uruguay (UY) [1], Venezuela (VE) [1].
	*Currency's inspirational source [96 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of inspirational sources of the currencies revealed in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same inspirational source several times [82 inspirational sources].	LIETAER Bernard [18], CAHN Edgar S. [15], GESELL Silvio [15], LINTON Michael [14], STEINER Rudolf [10], KENNEDY Margrit and Declan [9], SCHUMACHER Ernst Friedrich (Schumacher Center for a New Economics, E.F. Schumacher Society) [9], GRECO Jr. Thomas H. [7], MELO NETO SEGUNDO João Joaquim de [6], POLANYI Karl [6], SLATTER Matthew [6], Aktie Strohalm Foundation/ Social Trade Organization (STRO) [5], FISHER Irving [5], HOPKINS Rob [5], PLACE Christophe [5], ANDERSON Tim [4], BOSQUÉ Frédéric [4], DUNAND Christophe [4], ENDE Michael [4], MAYER Thomas [4], NISHIBE Makoto [4], WARYNSKI Danièle [4], ZYLSTRA Charles [4], KEYNES John Mayer [3], LENOBLE Françoise and Philippe [3], MARX Karl [3], RIEGEL Edwin C. [3], VIVERET Patrick [3], BLANC Jérôme [2], DeMEULENAERE Stephen [2], DERRUDER Philippe [2], HAYEK Friedrich [2], HOTTA Tsutomu [2], Italian Communist Party [it: Partito Comunista d'Italia] [2], KATO Toshiharu [2], LOGIE Richard [2], MARUYAMA Makoto [2], MIZUSHIMA Teruko [2], PRIMAVERA Heloísa [2], PROUDHON Pierre-Joseph [2], TAMANOI Yoshiro [2], TORTORIELLO Frank [2], BAKUNON Mikhail [1], BARINAGA Ester [1], BINDEWALD Leander [1], BROCK Arthur [1], COMMONS John R. [1], COSTANZA Robert [1], COVAS Horacio [1], Educational Cooperative Olga COSSETTINI [es: Cooperative Educational Olga COSSETTINI] [1], ESTILL Lyle [1], GODSCHALK Hugo [1], GÓMEZ Georgina [1], Green Review [1], GRIGNON Paul [1], HIROTA Yasuyuki [1], INGHAM Geoffrey K. [1], IZUMI Rui [1], KAMPERS Edgar [1], KINNEY Mark [1], KOBAYASHI Shigheto [1], KORTEN David [1], KROPOTKIN Peter [1], LAW John [1], LOWRY-MEEKER Susan [1], MITTERAND Danielle [1], MORINO Eiichi [1], NAKAMOTO Satoshi [1], New Economics Foundation (NEF) [1], NORTH Peter [1], NOUBEL Jean-François [1], GLOVER Paul [1], RAVERA Rubén [1], SAITO Kenji [1], SANZO Carlos de [1], SCHWARTZ Gilson [1], SEYFANG Gill [1], STODDER Jim [1], SUHR Dieter [1], The International Movement for Monetary Reform (IMMR) [1], WEBER Max [1], WILLIAMS Colin C. [1].
	*Currency format [185 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of currency format of the currencies involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same format several times or even having a double format [185 currency formats].	physical format [154], digital format [141].
	*Distributed ledger technology [23 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of distributed ledger technology of the currencies involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency	Bitcoin [9], Loka Valuto/Com'Chain/Biletujo [4], Ripple [3], Ethereum [2], Facebook Libra/Diem [2], Bancor Network Token [1], Trustlines [1], Kohinos Federation [1], Colu [1], Euskopay [1], ImpakEco/ImpakCoin/POI [1], MoneyCloud [1], Neco.Finance/ Karma Token/Neocracy [1],

		with the same distributed ledger technology several times [16 distributed ledger technologies].	Rovas/Chron/Merit [1], WABA.network [1], Electronic Currency Time [1].
	*Currency objective [185 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of objectives of the currencies involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same objective several times [4 objectives].	social (community, others-oriented, local solidarity) [122]; territorial (strengthen and stimulate a territory, a community) [91]; economic (commercial, self-oriented, liquidity) [89]; environmental (local consumption and production, re-use, eco-friendly behavior incentive) [41].
	*Sustainable development objective [185 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of sustainable development objectives of the currencies involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same sustainable development objective several times [1 sustainable development objective, 1 economic objective].	economic and/or social or environmental or territorial [162], economic only [23], unknown [0].
	* Sustainable development objective of distributed ledger technology [25 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of sustainable development objectives of the distributed ledger technologies involved in each research article—but that can represent the same distributed ledger technology with the same sustainable development objective several times [1 sustainable development objective, 1 economic objective].	economic and/or social or environmental or territorial [16], economic only [7], unknown [2].
	*Sustainable development pillars [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of sustainable development pillars involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same sustainable development pillar several times [7 sustainable development pillars].	economic [187], social [144], culture [100], governance [69], lifestyle [61], environment [59], consciousness [40].
	Sustainable development pillars' explicit reference [20 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of sustainable development pillars explicitly involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same sustainable development pillar several times [7 sustainable development pillars].	economic [20], culture [17], social [15], governance [14], environment [13], lifestyle [8], consciousness [6].
	*Sustainable development goals [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of sustainable development goals involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same sustainable development goal several times [17 sustainable development goals].	decent work and economic growth/do good work (8) [160], industry and innovation and infrastructure/make smart choices (9) [154], partnerships for the goals/come together (17) [146], reduced inequality/be fair (10) [112], sustainable cities and communities/love where you live (11) [79], peace and justice and strong institutions/make peace (16) [73], quality education/learn and teach (4) [65], no poverty/help end poverty (1) [63], responsible consumption and production/live better (12) [54], good health and wellbeing/stay well (3) [39], climate action/act on climate (13) [18], zero hunger/eat better (2) [17], life on land/love nature (15) [10], affordable and clean energy/use clean energy (7) [12], gender equality/treat everyone equally (5) [8], clean water and sanitation/save water (6) [8], life below water/clean our seas (14) [4].
	*Sustainable development goals' explicit reference [3 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of sustainable development goals explicitly involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same sustainable development goal several times [8 sustainable development goals].	no poverty/help end poverty (1) [1], clean water and sanitation/save water (6) [1], decent work and economic growth/do good work (8) [1], sustainable cities and communities/love where you live (11) [1], responsible consumption and production/live better (12) [1], climate action/act on climate (13) [1], life on land/love nature (15) [1], partnerships for the goals/come together (17) [1].
	Sustainability's explicit reference [110 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of sustainability notion explicitly involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same sustainability notion several times [3 sustainability notions].	sustainable development [82], durability [21], resiliency [7].
	*Meta-theoretical paradigms [76 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of meta-theoretical paradigms involved in each research article—but that can represent the same the same research article with	Edgar Morin's Complex Thought [53], Ken Wilber's Integral Theory [33], and/or Roy Bhaskar's Critical Realism [30].

		more than one meta-theoretical paradigm [3 meta-theoretical paradigms].	
	Meta-theoretical paradigms' explicit reference [8 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of meta-theoretical paradigms explicitly involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one meta-theoretical paradigm [3 meta-theoretical paradigms].	Edgar Morin's Complex Thought [7], Ken Wilber's Integral Theory [5], and/or Roy Bhaskar's Critical Realism [4].
	*Methodologies [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of methodologies involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one methodology [79 methodologies].	literature review (systems theory) [188], interview (ethnomethodology) [68], survey/questionnaire/voting (empiricism) [49], design (empiricism) [39], ledger (systems theory) [36], comparison (empiricism) [32], participant observation (hermeneutics) [31], autoethnography (structuralism) [26], visioning (hermeneutics) [22], prospective (systems theory) [17], participatory action research (structuralism) [15], statistics (systems theory) [15], comparative case study (empiricism) [12], case study comparison (empiricism) [11], typology/taxonomy categorization (empiricism) [11], legal analysis (systems theory) [10], accounting (systems theory) [9], case study (empiricism) [9], econometrics (systems theory) [9], focus group (hermeneutics) [9], macroeconomic analysis (systems theory) [7], velocity/multiplier effect formula (systems theory) [5], action research (hermeneutics) [4], analysis (empiricism) [4], database survey (empiricism) [4], translation (hermeneutics) [4], transaction network analysis (systems theory) [4], bibliographical database review (systems theory) [3], directory (empiricism) [3], cost–benefit analysis (systems theory) [2], economic theory (systems theory) [2], formula (systems theory) [2], forum discussion (hermeneutics) [2], participatory research (hermeneutics) [2], action learning (hermeneutics) [1], action-oriented ethnography (hermeneutics) [1], affinity diagram (empiricism) [1], archival data (systems theory) [1], artistic research methods (phenomenology) [1], atlas compendium (empiricism) [1], big data (systems theory) [1], business model canvas (empiricism) [1], clearing system comparison (systems theory) [1], closed contours computer simulation (systems theory) [1], complex evolutionary system (systems theory) [1], corpus linguistic approach (empiricism) [1], data mining (systems theory) [1], data review (systems theory) [1], discourse-historical approach (ethnomethodology) [1], ethnographic action research (hermeneutics) [1], expertise (hermeneutics) [1], fasting (phenomenology) [1], game workshop (hermeneutics) [1], geographic information system (systems theory) [1], heterarchical system design (systems theory) [1], illustration (empiricism) [1], impact classification (empiricism) [1], indicators (empiricism) [1], mapping (empiricism) [1], mathematical simulation (systems theory) [1], matrix (empiricism) [1], meditation (phenomenology) [1], methodological analysis (empiricism) [1], money creation diagram comparison (empiricism) [1], naturalistic statement (ethnomethodology) [1], network analysis (systems theory) [1], network linkage density (systems theory) [1], network transaction simulation (systems theory) [1], numismatic collection (empiricism) [1], policy proposition (systems theory) [1], price volatility (systems theory) [1], prototyping (systems theory) [1], Q-methodology (empiricism) [1], ready-made statement (system theory) [1], self-management framework (empiricism) [1], service category indicators (empiricism) [1], spatial computational statistics (systems theory) [1], success factors (empiricism) [1], theorization (empiricism) [1].
	*Methodologies for positive impact [49 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of methodologies assessing a positive currency impact involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one methodology [23 methodologies]	literature review (systems theory) [47], interview (ethnomethodology) [23], survey/questionnaire/voting (empiricism) [17], ledger (systems theory) [12], design (empiricism) [11], participant observation (hermeneutics) [11], autoethnography (structuralism) [10], comparison (empiricism) [10], econometrics (systems theory) [5], legal analysis (systems theory) [5], statistics (systems theory) [5], macroeconomic analysis (systems theory) [4], participatory action research (structuralism) [4], velocity/multiplier effect formula (systems theory) [4],

			case study (empiricism) [3], database survey (empiricism) [3], focus group (hermeneutics) [3], translation (hermeneutics) [3], accounting (systems theory) [2], typology/taxonomy categorization (empiricism) [2], action-oriented ethnography (hermeneutics) [1], closed contours computer simulation (systems theory) [1], comparative case study (empiricism) [1], cost–benefit analysis (systems theory) [1], directory (empiricism) [1], forum discussion (hermeneutics) [1], geographic information system (systems theory) [1], participatory research (hermeneutics) [1], network transaction simulation (systems theory) [1], prospective (systems theory) [1], transaction network analysis (systems theory) [1], visioning (hermeneutics) [1].
	*Methodologies for negative impact [8 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of methodologies assessing a negative currency impact involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one methodology [19 methodologies].	literature review (systems theory) [8], ledger (systems theory) [4], survey/questionnaire/voting (empiricism) [4], interview (ethnomethodology) [3], autoethnography (structuralism) [2], participant observation (hermeneutics) [2], accounting (systems theory) [1], action research (hermeneutics) [1], artistic research methods (phenomenology) [1], case study (empiricism) [1], comparative case study (empiricism) [1], comparison (empiricism) [1], data review (systems theory) [1], design (empiricism) [1], focus group (hermeneutics) [1], participatory action research (structuralism) [1], participatory research (hermeneutics) [1], statistics (systems theory) [2], typology/taxonomy categorization (empiricism) [1].
	*Multi-methodological frameworks [152 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of multi-methodological frameworks using integral, mixed and/or creative methods research approaches involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one multi-methodological framework [3 multi-methodological frameworks].	Integral Methodological Pluralism (IMP) [135], 'creative research' methods [105], 'mixed methods' research [77].
	Multi-methodological frameworks' explicit reference [6 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of multi-methodological frameworks using integral, mixed and/or creative methods research approaches explicitly involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one multi-methodological framework [3 multi-methodological frameworks].	Integral Methodological Pluralism (IMP) [5], 'creative research' methods [5], 'mixed methods' research [4].
	*Methodological families [135 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of methodological family involved in each research article using Integral Methodological Pluralism (IMP) but excluding systems theory for literature review [6 methodological families].	empiricism [113], systems theory [82], hermeneutics [69], ethnomethodology [62], structuralism [27], phenomenology [2].
	Methodological families' explicit reference [1 article].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of methodological family explicitly involved in each research article using Integral Methodological Pluralism (IMP) but excluding systems theory for literature review [6 methodological families].	empiricism [1], systems theory [1], hermeneutics [1], ethnomethodology [1], structuralism [1], phenomenology [1].
	*Integral quadrants [129 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of integral quadrants (above 2) involved in each research article using Integral Methodological Pluralism (IMP) but excluding systems theory for literature review [4 integral quadrants].	objective [112], inter-subjective [101], inter-objective [89], subjective [28].
	*Creative research [105 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of 'creative research' methods involved in each research article but excluding multi modal research for 'mixed methods' research [4 creative research methods].	transformative research frameworks [69], research using technology [46], arts based research [2], embodied research [0].
	Creative research's explicit reference [3 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of 'creative research' methods involved in each research article but excluding multi	research using technology [3], transformative research frameworks [1], arts based research [0], embodied research [0].

		modal research for 'mixed methods' research [4 creative research methods].	
	*Mixed methods [77 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of 'mixed methods' research involved in each research article [4 mixed methods research].	case study [35], program evaluation [24], participatory-social justice [12], experimental/intervention [6].
	Mixed methods' explicit reference [28 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of 'mixed methods' research involved in each research article [4 mixed methods research].	case study [20], program evaluation [5], participatory-social justice [2], experimental/intervention [1].
	*Leadership level/stage [144 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of leadership 'level/stage' of development involved in each research article [4 levels/stages of development].	postmodern [110], modern [23], post-postmodern [11], premodern [0].
	*Organization level/stage [149 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of organization 'level/stage' of development involved in each research article [4 levels/stages of development].	postmodern [111], modern [36], post-postmodern [2], premodern [0].
	*Currency level/stage [306 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of currency type 'level/stage' of development involved in each research article [4 levels/stages of development].	premodern [116], postmodern [81], modern [81], post-postmodern [28].
	*Research level/stage [201 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of research approach 'level/stage' of development involved in each research article [4 levels/stages of development].	modern [92], postmodern [69], post-postmodern [28], premodern [12].
	*Methodology level/stage [230 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of methodological framework 'level/stage' of development involved in each research article [4 levels/stages of development].	modern [130], postmodern [74], premodern [17], post-postmodern [9].
	*Integral money definition [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of each notion related to a definition hypothesis of 'integral money' in each research article [10 integral money notions].	collaboration [188], concept/tool [152], value [133], changing [79], rule/law [71], behaviour [71], evolutive [65], belief [53], stable [3], regressive [0].
	*Four quadrants' circle [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of each circle related to the integral 'four quadrants' in each research article [4 integral circles].	inter-objective moneyer [178], inter-subjective manager [129], objective researcher [76], subjective leader [36].
	*Four quadrants' topic [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of each topic related to the integral 'four quadrants' in each research article [4 integral topics].	inter-objective money [192], inter-subjective love [125], subjective god [23], objective sex [1].
	*Four quadrants' science [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of each science related to the integral 'four quadrants' in each research article [4 integral sciences].	inter-objective social [194], inter-subjective ideological [131], subjective spiritual [20], objective natural [8].
	*Conspiracy theory [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of conspiracy theory in each research article [5 conspiracy theories].	world government [38], extra-terrestrial [0], afterlife origin [0], invisible entities [0], satanic ritual [0].
Quantitative	All articles [194 articles].	All articles published in the International Journal of Community Currency Research over the period 1997–2022 corresponding to volumes 1–26 [194 publications].	Seyfang, 1997; Jackson, 1997; Williams, 1997; Stodder, 1998; Ingleby, 1998; Gran, 1998; Williams et al., 1998; Pierret, 1999; Laacher, 1999; Caldwell, 2000; Liesch and Birch, 2000; DeMeulenaere, 2000b; DeMeulenaere and Lopezllera-Mendez, 2000a; Fitzpatrick, 2000; Plinge, 2001; Cahn, 2001; Williams et al., 2001; Schraven, 2001; Powell, 2002; Schroeder, 2002; Seyfang, 2002; Taylor, 2003; Lietaer, 2004b; North, 2004; Wheatley et al., 2004b; Wheatley et al., 2004a; Lepofsky and Bates, 2005; Sharma, 2005; Hawranick Serra, 2006; Scott Cato, 2006; Schroeder, 2006; Lietaer, 2006d; DeMeulenaere, 2006; Lietaer and Ardron, 2006c; Pereyra, 2007; Rosa i Esteva et al., 2007; Collom, 2007; DeMeulenaere, 2007; Mascornick, 2007; Krohn and Snyder, 2008; Soder, 2008; DeMeulenaere, 2008; Vasconcelos Freire, 2009; Gelleri, 2009; Walker, 2009; Gregory, 2009; Kuik, 2009; Seyfang and Longhurst, 2010; Warner, 2010; Mouatt, 2010; Ozanne, 2010; Slater, 2011; Banks, 2011; Naughton-Doe, 2011; Kirschner, 2011b; Ryan-Collins, 2011; Fare, 2011; Szalay, 2011;

			Lizotte and Duhaime, 2011; Place, 2011h; Brenes, 2011; Sotiropoulou, 2011; Hirota, 2011; Thiel, 2011; Rogers, 2011; Blanc, 2011; Boyle, 2011; Wheatley et al., 2011; Dittmer, 2011; Kaplan, 2011; Jones, 2011b; Kirschner, 2011a; Schroeder et al., 2011; Jones, 2011a; Molnar, 2011; Ruddick, 2011; Bindewald et al., 2012; Joachain and Klopfert, 2012; Young, 2012; Nishibe et al., 2012c; Hiramoto and Nakazato, 2012; Szalay et al., 2012; Scott Cato and Suárez Casado, 2012; Volkmann, 2012; Thiel, 2012; Gómez, 2012; Sotiropoulou, 2012; Godschalk, 2012; Nishibe and Kichiji, 2012b; Nishibe, 2012a; Gatch, 2012; Elvins, 2012; Wainwright, 2012; Pfajfar et al., 2012; Hayashi, 2012; Collom, 2012; Martignoni, 2012; Groppa, 2013; Jegatheesan et al., 2013; Greco, 2013; Jansen, 2013; Martignoni and Huber, 2013; Boik, 2014; Steinkopf Rice, 2014; Brooks, 2015; Hugues, 2015; Fesenfeld et al., 2015; Place and Bindewald, 2015c; Martignoni, 2015; Sotiropoulou, 2015; Stodder and Rosa i Esteva, 2015; Schroeder, 2015; Orzi, 2015; Ruzzene, 2015; Kang and Hong, 2015; Krabbe, 2015; Miyazaki et al., 2015; Gómez, 2015; Della Peruta and Torre, 2015; Ruddick et al., 2015; Fare et al., 2015; Kavčič, 2016; Tichit et al., 2016; Smith and Lewis, 2016; Clement et al., 2017; Kampers et al., 2017; Littera et al., 2017; Paiva Sobrinho et al., 2017; Bove, 2017; Gawthorpe, 2017; Moral-Espín, 2017; Burgess, 2017; Josavac, 2017; Yoshida and Kobayashi, 2018; Miyazaki and Kurita, 2018; Toncheva, 2018; Bonanno, 2018; Place, 2018c; Blanc and Fare, 2018b; Théret, 2018; Dissaux, 2018; Nishibe, 2018; Schroeder, 2018; Rosa i Esteva et al., 2018; Sobiecki, 2018; Place et al., 2018b; Friis and Glaser, 2018; Diniz et al., 2018; Ruzzene, 2018; Martignoni, 2018; Moreira Alves and Ferreira dos Santos, 2018b; Orzi, 2019; Sánchez de la Blanca Díaz-Meco, 2019; Gómez, 2019; Muns Terrats and Segura Bonet, 2019b; Hirota, 2019; Muns Terrats et al., 2019a; Honzawa, 2019; Prittwitz, 2019; Tichit, 2019; Hueber, 2019; September, 2019; Barinaga, 2019; Scalfoni Rigo, 2020; Kavčič, 2020; Larue, 2020; Viana, 2020; Blanc and Lakócai, 2020; Miyazaki et al., 2020; Schroeder, 2020; Nakayama and Kuwata, 2020; Diniz et al., 2020; Berg and Zvereva, 2020; Meng and Ueda, 2020; Petz, 2020; Pinos et al., 2020b; Pinos, 2020a; Dan and Okabe, 2021; Zatko, 2021; Berg and Panachev, 2021; Hayashi, 2021; Stodder and Gelleri, 2021; Théret and Coutrot, 2021; Heysham et al., 2021; Place et al., 2021r; Orzi et al., 2021; Yoshida et al., 2021; Stamm, 2021; Kavčič, 2021; Contreras Ramirez, 2021; Priolo, 2021; Hudon and Meyer, 2021; Eskelinen and Wekken, 2022; Petz and Eskelinen, 2022.
	Articles in English [184 articles].	All articles wrote in English [184 articles in English].	Seyfang, 1997; Jackson, 1997; Williams, 1997; Stodder, 1998; Ingleby, 1998; Gran, 1998; Williams et al., 1998; Caldwell, 2000; Liesch and Birch, 2000; DeMeulenaere, 2000b; DeMeulenaere and Lopezllera-Mendez, 2000a; Fitzpatrick, 2000; Plinge, 2001; Cahn, 2001; Williams et al., 2001; Schraven, 2001; Powell, 2002; Schroeder, 2002; Seyfang, 2002; Taylor, 2003; Lietaer, 2004b; North, 2004; Wheatley et al., 2004b; Wheatley et al., 2004a; Lepofsky and Bates, 2005; Sharma, 2005; Hawranick Serra, 2006; Scott Cato, 2006; Schroeder, 2006; Lietaer, 2006d; DeMeulenaere, 2006; Lietaer and Ardron, 2006c; Pereyra, 2007; Rosa i Esteva et al., 2007; Collom, 2007; DeMeulenaere, 2007; Mascornick, 2007; Krohn and Snyder, 2008; Soder, 2008; DeMeulenaere, 2008; Vasconcelos Freire, 2009; Gelleri, 2009; Walker, 2009; Gregory, 2009; Kuik, 2009; Seyfang and Longhurst, 2010; Warner, 2010; Mouatt, 2010; Ozanne, 2010; Slater, 2011; Banks, 2011; Naughton-Doe, 2011; Kirschner, 2011b; Ryan-Collins, 2011; Fare, 2011; Szalay, 2011; Lizotte and Duhaime, 2011; Place, 2011h; Brenes, 2011; Sotiropoulou, 2011; Hirota, 2011; Thiel, 2011; Rogers, 2011; Blanc, 2011; Boyle, 2011; Wheatley et al., 2011; Dittmer, 2011; Kaplan, 2011; Jones, 2011b; Kirschner, 2011a; Schroeder et al., 2011; Jones, 2011a; Molnar, 2011; Ruddick, 2011; Bindewald et al., 2012; Joachain and Klopfert, 2012; Young, 2012; Nishibe et al., 2012c; Hiramoto and Nakazato, 2012; Szalay et al., 2012; Scott Cato and Suárez Casado, 2012; Volkmann, 2012; Thiel, 2012; Gómez, 2012; Sotiropoulou, 2012; Godschalk, 2012; Nishibe and Kichiji, 2012b; Nishibe, 2012a; Gatch, 2012; Elvins, 2012; Wainwright, 2012; Pfajfar et al., 2012; Hayashi, 2012; Collom, 2012;

			Martignoni, 2012; Groppa, 2013; Jegatheesan et al., 2013; Greco, 2013; Jansen, 2013; Martignoni and Huber, 2013; Boik, 2014; Steinkopf Rice, 2014; Brooks, 2015; Hugues, 2015; Fesenfeld et al., 2015; Place and Bindewald, 2015c; Martignoni, 2015; Sotiropoulou, 2015; Stodder and Rosa i Esteva, 2015; Schroeder, 2015; Orzi, 2015; Ruzzene, 2015; Kang and Hong, 2015; Krabbe, 2015; Miyazaki et al., 2015; Gómez, 2015; Della Peruta and Torre, 2015; Ruddick et al., 2015; Fare et al., 2015; Kavčič, 2016; Tichit et al., 2016; Smith and Lewis, 2016; Clement et al., 2017; Kampers et al., 2017; Littera et al., 2017; Paiva Sobrinho et al., 2017; Bove, 2017; Gawthorpe, 2017; Moral-Espín, 2017; Burgess, 2017; Josavac, 2017; Yoshida and Kobayashi, 2018; Miyazaki and Kurita, 2018; Toncheva, 2018; Bonanno, 2018; Place, 2018c; Blanc and Fare, 2018b; Théret, 2018; Dissaux, 2018; Nishibe, 2018; Schroeder, 2018; Rosa i Esteva et al., 2018; Sobiecki, 2018; Place et al., 2018b; Friis and Glaser, 2018; Diniz et al., 2018; Ruzzene, 2018; Martignoni, 2018; Moreira Alves and Ferreira dos Santos, 2018b; Tichit, 2019; Hueber, 2019; September, 2019; Barinaga, 2019; Scalfoni Rigo, 2020; Kavčič, 2020; Larue, 2020; Viana, 2020; Blanc and Lakócai, 2020; Miyazaki et al., 2020; Schroeder, 2020; Nakayama and Kuwata, 2020; Diniz et al., 2020; Berg and Zvereva, 2020; Meng and Ueda, 2020; Petz, 2020; Pinos et al., 2020b; Pinos, 2020a; Dan and Okabe, 2021; Zatko, 2021; Berg and Panachev, 2021; Hayashi, 2021; Stodder and Gelleri, 2021; Théret and Coutrot, 2021; Heysham et al., 2021; Place et al., 2021r; Orzi et al., 2021; Yoshida et al., 2021; Stamm, 2021; Kavčič, 2021; Contreras Ramirez, 2021; Priolo, 2021; Hudon and Meyer, 2021; Eskelinen and Wekken, 2022; Petz and Eskelinen, 2022.
	Articles in Spanish [8 articles].	All articles wrote in Spanish [8 articles in Spanish].	Orzi, 2019; Sánchez de la Blanca Díaz-Meco, 2019; Gómez, 2019; Muns Terrats and Segura Bonet, 2019b; Hirota, 2019; Muns Terrats et al., 2019a; Honzawa, 2019; Prittwitz, 2019.
	Articles in French [2 articles].	All articles wrote in French [2 articles in French].	Pierret, 1999; Laacher, 1999.
	Own research publications cited [11 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of my own research publications cited in each research article [14 publications cited 29 times].	PLACE and BINDEWALD (2015) [6]; PLACE (2012) [3]; PLACE, BINDEWALD, and NGINAMAU (2013) [3]; PLACE and BINDEWALD (2013) [3]; PLACE (2018) [3]; PLACE (2015) [2]; PLACE and BENDELL (2019) [2]; PLACE (2010) [1]; PLACE (2011a) [1]; PLACE (2011b) [1]; PLACE, CALDERON and CORDEIRO (2017) [1]; PLACE, CALDERON, STODDER, and WALLIMANN (2018) [1]; PLACE and LAFFERTY (2019) [1]; PLACE (In Press) [1].
	Own research publications cited by others than me [7 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of my own research publications cited by others than me involved in each research article [8 publications cited 11 times].	PLACE and BINDEWALD (2015) [4]; PLACE (2012) [1]; PLACE, BINDEWALD, and NGINAMAU (2013) [1]; PLACE and BINDEWALD (2013) [1]; PLACE (2018) [1]; PLACE and BENDELL (2019) [1]; PLACE (2011b) [1]; PLACE, CALDERON, STODDER, and WALLIMANN (2018) [1].
	Own research publications cited by me [4 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of my own research publications cited by me involved in each research article [12 publications cited 18 times].	PLACE and BINDEWALD (2015) [2]; PLACE (2012) [2]; PLACE, BINDEWALD, and NGINAMAU (2013) [2]; PLACE and BINDEWALD (2013) [2]; PLACE (2018) [2]; PLACE (2015) [2]; PLACE and BENDELL (2019) [1]; PLACE (2010) [1]; PLACE (2011a) [1]; PLACE and LAFFERTY (2019) [1]; PLACE (In Press) [1].
	*Systems theory methodology [90 articles].	Articles that used methodological families from systems theory as the interdisciplinary study of complex systems—cohesive groups of interrelated and interdependent components that can be natural or human-made [90 articles using systems theory].	Seyfang, 1997; Stodder, 1998; Laacher, 1999; Schraven, 2001; Sharma, 2005; Scott Cato, 2006; Vasconcelos Freire, 2009; Gelleri, 2009; Walker, 2009; Kuik, 2009; Mouatt, 2010; Szalay, 2011; Lizotte and Duhaime, 2011; Place, 2011h; Hirota, 2011; Kirschner, 2011a; Schroeder et al., 2011; Ruddick, 2011; Bindewald et al., 2012; Young, 2012; Hiramoto and Nakazato, 2012; Scott Cato and Suárez Casado, 2012; Godschalk, 2012; Nishibe and Kichiji, 2012b; Nishibe, 2012a; Pfajfar et al., 2012; Collom, 2012; Groppa, 2013; Martignoni and Huber, 2013; Boik, 2014; Fesenfeld et al., 2015; Place and Bindewald, 2015c; Martignoni, 2015; Sotiropoulou, 2015; Stodder and Rosa i Esteva, 2015; Ruzzene, 2015; Kang and Hong, 2015; Della Peruta and Torre, 2015; Ruddick et al., 2015; Kavčič, 2016; Tichit et al., 2016; Kampers et al., 2017; Littera et al., 2017; Paiva Sobrinho et al., 2017; Bove, 2017; Gawthorpe, 2017; Moral-Espín, 2017; Josavac, 2017; Yoshida and Kobayashi, 2018; Bonanno, 2018; Blanc and Fare, 2018b; Théret, 2018; Nishibe, 2018; Rosa i Esteva et al., 2018; Place et al., 2018b; Friis and Glaser, 2018; Diniz et al., 2018; Ruzzene, 2018; Martignoni, 2018; Moreira Alves and Ferreira dos Santos, 2018b; Muns Terrats and Segura Bonet, 2019b; Hirota,

			2019; Muns Terrats et al., 2019a; Tichit, 2019; Hueber, 2019; September, 2019; Barinaga, 2019; Scalfoni Rigo, 2020; Kavčič, 2020; Blanc and Lakócai, 2020; Miyazaki et al., 2020; Diniz et al., 2020; Berg and Zvereva, 2020; Meng and Ueda, 2020; Petz, 2020; Pinos et al., 2020b; Pinos, 2020a; Dan and Okabe, 2021; Zatko, 2021; Berg and Panachev, 2021; Hayashi, 2021; Stodder and Gelleri, 2021; Théret and Coutrot, 2021; Heysham et al., 2021; Place et al., 2021r; Orzi et al., 2021; Yoshida et al., 2021; Stamm, 2021; Kavčič, 2021; Priolo, 2021.
	*Econometric method [63 articles].	Articles that used quantitative methods of econometrics as the application of statistical methods to economic data in order to give empirical content to economic relationships—such as monetary multiplier effect, velocity, circulation, turnover, leger, accounting, transaction, etc. [63 articles using econometric method].	Seyfang, 1997; Jackson, 1997; Stodder, 1998; Schroeder, 2002; Lepofsky and Bates, 2005; Sharma, 2005; Scott Cato, 2006; DeMeulenaere, 2006; DeMeulenaere, 2007; Krohn and Snyder, 2008; DeMeulenaere, 2008; Gelleri, 2009; Walker, 2009; Ruddick, 2011; Hiramoto and Nakazato, 2012; Scott Cato and Suárez Casado, 2012; Thiel, 2012; Godschalk, 2012; Nishibe and Kichiji, 2012b; Pfajfar et al., 2012; Collom, 2012; Groppa, 2013; Greco, 2013; Martignoni and Huber, 2013; Boik, 2014; Steinkopf Rice, 2014; Place and Bindewald, 2015c; Martignoni, 2015; Sotiropoulou, 2015; Stodder and Rosa i Esteva, 2015; Schroeder, 2015; Della Peruta and Torre, 2015; Ruddick et al., 2015; Kavčič, 2016; Littera et al., 2017; Bove, 2017; Gawthorpe, 2017; Moral-Espín, 2017; Josavac, 2017; Yoshida and Kobayashi, 2018; Bonanno, 2018; Blanc and Fare, 2018b; Rosa i Esteva et al., 2018; Martignoni, 2018; Muns Terrats and Segura Bonet, 2019b; Muns Terrats et al., 2019a; Hueber, 2019; September, 2019; Barinaga, 2019; Scalfoni Rigo, 2020; Kavčič, 2020; Blanc and Lakócai, 2020; Diniz et al., 2020; Berg and Zvereva, 2020; Pinos et al., 2020b; Pinos, 2020a; Berg and Panachev, 2021; Hayashi, 2021; Stodder and Gelleri, 2021; Heysham et al., 2021; Orzi et al., 2021; Stamm, 2021; Kavčič, 2021.
	*Author's sex [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of genders of the researchers involved in each research article—but that can represent the same researcher with the same gender several times [2 genders for 324 authors].	male [232], female [92].
	*Research's type [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of research's type involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one research's type [4 types of research].	practical [150], theoretical [54], proposal [33], bibliographical [8].
	*Research's temporality [194 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of research's temporality involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one research's temporality [3 temporality].	retrospective [110], actual [90], prospective [43].
	*Impact framework [128 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of impact framework proposed in each research article—proceeding an impact assessment in the broad sense of impact [46 impact framework propositions].	impact framework [46].
	*Impact evaluation [128 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of impact evaluation encouraged in each research article—proceeding an impact assessment in the broad sense of impact [58 impact evaluation encouragements].	impact evaluation [58].
	*Further research [128 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of further research expected in each research article—proceeding an impact assessment in the broad sense of impact [67 further research expectations].	further research [67].
	*Articles on existing currencies [185 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of articles that studied existing currencies—but that can represent the same research article with more than one studied existing currency [185 articles studying existing currencies].	articles that studied existing currencies [185].
	*Currency's active existence [157 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of existence of currencies involved in each research	active [110], unknown [10], inactive [37].

		article—but that can represent the same currency in different research articles [3 existences].	
	Currency's operating duration [33 articles].	Year of operating duration of an inactive currency in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency in different research articles [1'612 existing currency systems].	6.92 as year of operating duration of an inactive currency on average (min: 0.33, max: 21).
	*Organization's type [159 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of types of organizations involved in each research article—but that can represent the same organization in different research articles [3 types of organization].	non-profit [128], for-profit [22], hybrid [9].
	*Implementation approach [165 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of implementation approaches of organizations involved in each research article—but that can represent the same organization in different research articles [3 implementation approaches].	bottom-up [133], top-down [29], both [3].
	*Currency's convertibility [271 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of convertibility of currencies involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency in different research articles [4 convertibility].	not convertible [127], semi-convertible [99], convertible [39], interbank exchange rate [6].
	*Currency's legality [349 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of legalities of currencies involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency in different research articles [4 legalities].	restricted [149], regulated [110], unregulated/unrestricted [76], banned [14].
	Existing currencies studied [148 articles]	Number of existing currency systems in average studied in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [80 existing currency systems].	80 existing currency systems studied by each research article on average (sum: 11'801, min: 1, max: 2'082).
	Currency's individual [95 articles].	Number of individual members of currencies in average studied in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [7'671 existing currency systems].	189'726 individuals on average (sum: 18'024'006, min: 40, max: 3'682'484).
	Currency's organization [57 articles].	Number of organization members of currencies in average studied in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [4'418 existing currency systems].	4'921 organizations on average (sum: 285'502, min: 9, max: 104'250).
	Currency's bureau de change [10 articles].	Number of bureaux de change of currencies in average studied in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [2'214 existing currency systems].	41 bureaux of change on average (sum: 408, min: 10, max: 59).
	Cross-border scheme [11 articles].	Number of cross-border schemes in average studied in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [213 existing currency systems].	27.6 cross-border countries on average (min: 2, max: 64).
	Currency units in injection [57 articles].	Number of injected currency units in average studied in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [2'827 existing currency systems].	430'367'721 injected currency units on average (sum: 24'530'960'141, min: 352, max: 15'392'920'800).
	Currency units in circulation [52 articles].	Number of circulated currency units in average studied in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [5'396 existing currency systems].	254'486'208 circulated currency units on average (sum: 13'233'282'813, min: 376, max: 8'464'000'000).
	Currency units in collection [9 articles].	Number of collected currency units in average studied in each research article—but that can represent the same	474'724 collected currency units on average (sum: 4'272'522, min: 290, max: 1'483'231).

		existing currency in different research articles [475 existing currency systems].	
	Currency's velocity/multiplier [24 articles].	Percentage of multiplier effect or velocity of circulation which is dynamic circulation divided by static injection of an existing currency in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [1'630 existing currency systems].	1'211% of multiplier effect or velocity of circulation on average (min: 10%, max: 19'150%).
	Currency's launch date [144 articles].	Year of a launch date of an existing currency in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [11'418 existing currency systems].	1982 as year of launch date on average (min: 914, max: 2021).
	*Currency's targeted population [47 articles].	Percentage of a targeted population of an existing currency in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [4'008 existing currency systems].	7.33% of a targeted population on average (min: 0.01%, max: 83.41%).
	*Currency's monetary mass or gross domestic product [23 articles].	Percentage of a national monetary mass or local gross domestic product of an existing currency in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [736 existing currency systems].	3.01% of a national monetary mass or local gross domestic product on average (min: 0.000004%, max: 51.32%).
	Currency's demurrage [13 articles].	Percentage of demurrage rate of currencies in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [1'245 existing currency systems].	28% of demurrage rate per year on average (min: 3%, max: 260%).
	Currency's interest [5 articles].	Percentage of interest rate of currencies in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [41 existing currency systems].	4.8% of interest rate per year on average (min: 3%, max: 12%).
	Currency's conversion [17 articles].	Percentage of conversion rate of currencies in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [612 existing currency systems].	5.1% of conversion rate on average (min: 2%, max: 50%).
	Currency's face value [47 articles].	Number of currency units per hour as face value of currencies in average studied in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [2'642 existing currency systems].	14.06 currency units per hour on average (min: 0.33, max: 100).
	Currency's nominal value [37 articles].	Number of nominal value of currencies in average studied in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [1'830 existing currency systems].	2'711 as nominal value on average (min: 1/20, max: 20'000).
	Currency's denomination note [37 articles].	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of denomination note of currencies involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency in different research articles [20 denomination notes].	10 [29], 1 [28], 5 [28], 20 [24], 50 [17], 2 [11], 1/2 [8], 1'000 [7], 500 [7], 100 [7], 200 [6], 1/4 [5], 1/8 [4], 1/10 [4], 3.14 π [3] 5'000 [2], 2'000 [2], 20'000 [1], 10'000 [1], 1/20 [1].
	Currency's validity period [11 articles].	Year of validity period of currencies in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [544 existing currency systems].	2.4 years of currency validity period on average (min: 0.08, max: 7).
	Currency's credit/debit limit [10 articles].	Number of currency units for credit/debit limit of currencies in average studied in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [408 existing currency systems].	-23'963/+1'657 currency units for credit/debit limit on average (min: -200'000, max: +7'000).
	Currency's discount [21 articles].	Percentage of discount rate of currencies in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same	13.2% of discount rate on average (min: 1%, max: 50%).

		existing currency in different research articles [2'519 existing currency systems].	
	Currency's donation [12 articles].	Percentage of donation rate of currencies in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [119 existing currency systems].	8.0% of donation rate on average (min: 0.5%, max: 40%).
	Currency's loan [10 articles].	Number of currency units for loan amount of currencies in average studied in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [2'115 existing currency systems].	3'518 currency units for loan amount on average (min: 30, max: 30'000).
	Currency's grant [8 articles].	Number of currency units for grant amount of currencies in average studied in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [116 existing currency systems].	2'903 currency units for grant amount on average (min: 20, max: 65'000).
	*Interorganizational partnership [85 articles].	Number of organizations for interorganizational partnership in average studied in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [5'213 existing currency systems].	12.6 organizations on average (sum: 1'073, min: 1, max: 350).
	*Interoperability network [36 articles].	Number of internetworks for interoperability network in average studied in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [4'766 existing currency systems].	321.1 internetworks on average (min: 2, max: 1'221).
	*Multicurrency system [31 articles].	Number of currency systems within a multicurrency system in average studied in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [3'788 existing currency systems].	2.9 currency systems on average (min: 2, max: 7).
	Product diversity [6 articles].	Number of product diversity offered by currencies in average studied in each research article—but that can represent the same existing currency in different research articles [573 existing currency systems].	17.8 offered products on average (min: 3, max: 27).
	*Sustainable development pillars' number [194 articles].	Number of sustainable development pillars in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same sustainable development pillar several times [5 sustainable development pillars].	2.87 of these 5 pillars in average or four-seventh (57.6%) (min: 1, max: 5).
	*Sustainable development goals' number [194 articles].	Number of sustainable development goals in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same currency with the same sustainable development goal several times [17 sustainable development goals].	5.26 of these 17 goals in average or two-seventh (30.9%) (min: 1, max: 13).
	*Meta-theoretical paradigms' number [76 articles].	Number of meta-theoretical paradigms in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with the same meta-theoretical paradigm several times [3 meta-theoretical paradigms].	1.51 of these 3 paradigms in average or one-half (50.4%) (min: 1, max: 3).
	*Methodologies' number [194 articles].	Number of methodologies in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one methodology [9 methodologies].	3.66 methodologies in average (min: 1, max: 9).
	*Methodologies excluding literature review's number [183 articles].	Number of methodologies excluding literature review in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one methodology [8 methodologies excluding literature review].	2.86 methodologies excluding literature review in average (min: 1, max: 8).

	*Methods' number [194 articles].	Number of methods in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one method [26 methods].	5.92 methods in average (min: 1, max: 26).
	Oldest bibliographical reference date [178 articles].	Year of the oldest bibliographical reference in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one date of bibliographical reference [178 oldest bibliographical references].	1939 as year of the oldest bibliographical reference on average (min: 360 BC, max: 2009 AD).
	Data collection's date [144 articles].	Year of data collection in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one date of data collection [144 years of data collection].	2008.4 as year of data collection on average (min: 1974, max: 2021).
	*Data collection's duration [68 articles].	Year of the duration of data collection in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one data collection [68 durations of data collection].	8.49 as year of duration of data collection on average (min: 0.003, max: 181).
	Data collection's response rate [23 articles].	Percentage of response rate of data collection in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one response rate of data collection [23 responses].	44% response rate of data collection on average (min: 6%, max: 79%).
	Data collection's respondent [120 articles].	Number of respondent of data collection in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one respondent [120 data collections].	160.2 respondents of data collection on average (min: 1, max: 7'000).
	*Data collection's knowledge source [194 articles]	Number of iterations [in square brackets] giving the total number of knowledge source of data collection involved in each research article—but that can represent multiple knowledge sources in the same research article [3 knowledge sources].	primary data [140], secondary data [121], tertiary data [6].
	*Multi-methodological frameworks' number [151 articles].	Number of multi-methodological frameworks using integral, mixed and/or creative methods research approaches in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one multi-methodological framework [3 multi-methodological frameworks].	2.09 of these 3 multi-methodological frameworks in average or five-seventh (69.8%) (min: 1, max: 3).
	*Methodological families' number [135 articles].	Number of methodological families in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one methodological family [8 methodological families].	2.63 of these 8 methodological families in average or two-third (32.9%) (min: 2, max: 6).
	*Integral quadrants' number [183 articles].	Number of integral quadrants in average involved in each research article but excluding systems theory for literature review—but that can represent the same research article with more than one integral quadrant [4 integral quadrants].	2.03 of the corresponding 4 integral quadrants in average or one-half (50.7%) (min: 1, max: 4).
	*Creative research's number [105 articles].	Number of 'creative research' methods in average involved in each research article but excluding multi modal research for 'mixed methods' research—but that can represent the same research article with more than one 'creative research' [4 creative research].	1.10 of these 4 'creative research' methods in average or two-seventh (27.6%) (min: 1, max: 2).
	*Mixed methods' number [77 articles].	Number of 'mixed methods' research in average involved in each research article—but that can represent the same research article with more than one 'mixed method' [4 mixed methods].	1 of these 4 'mixed methods' research in average or one-fourth (25.0%) (min: 1, max: 1).