Store of Value to Digital Oil

How Usage Differs Between **BTC** and **ETH**

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Key Findings

1. **BTC diamond hands remain strong:** More than 61% of supply hasn't moved in over a year, and daily turnover sits at just 0.61%, reinforcing Bitcoin's role as the market's dominant store of value.

2. **ETH shows both utility and store of value behaviour:** 1 out of every 4 ETH is locked in native staking and ETFs, yet it turns over ~1.34% per day, roughly twice BTC's rate, reflecting the dual-nature of ETH as a hoarded, yet productive asset.

3. **Dormancy between BTC and ETH is diverging:** ETH's long-term holders are mobilising their old coins at a rate that's 3x faster than BTC's long-term holders, signalling ETH's long-term holders are more willing to part with their coins, pointing to utility-driven behaviour.

4. **Exchange balances are falling as institutional wrappers expand:** Exchange-held BTC has declined by ~1.5% and ETH nearly 18%, as assets move into ETFs [~6.7% of BTC and ~5.2% of ETH] and Digital Asset Trusts [DATs] [~3.6% of BTC and ~4.9% of ETH]. This shift underscores a structural move from liquid, sale-ready, venues toward 'sticky' institutional custody.

5. **ETH powers the DeFi ecosystem:** Around 16% of ETH supply is now deployed within DeFi, liquid staking, and collateralised structures, highlighting Ethereum's dual role as both a reserve asset and working collateral underpinning the onchain economy.

About

Keyrock

Founded in Brussels in 2017, Keyrock is a global crypto investment firm leading in market making, asset management, OTC, and options trading for digital assets. Keyrock's commitment to the industry is practical, not theoretical. They offer in-depth industry insights, co-create DeFi ecosystems, and actively support Web3 startups.

With Keyrock, the future of digital assets is not just envisioned; it's actively being built.

glassnode

Glassnode is the leading market intelligence provider in the digital asset space, primarily focused on institutions. Glassnode's platform delivers unparalleled onchain analytics and deep insights into Bitcoin, Ethereum, and selected major digital assets. Founded in 2017, Glassnode equips institutional investors, hedge funds, banks, and asset managers with near real-time, data-driven intelligence, enabling informed decision-making in a highly dynamic trading environment.

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Bitcoin and Ethereum as Competing Stores of Value

After the initiation of Bitcoin's genesis block back in January 2009, Bitcoin was quick to be dubbed 'digital gold', the pristine form of collateral that would one day become the global standard as a Store-of-Value [SoV]. This vision is alive today, and gaining increasing momentum. Fast forward to 2013, and we have the creation of Ethereum, which applied blockchain technology in a slightly different way with the creation of the first smart contract platform, secured and fuelled by Ether.

Fast forward a little further to where we are today, the two assets are multi-trillion and billion-dollar behemoths respectively. They're both executing perfectly on what they set out to achieve.

There has been, however, a change in narrative around the latter of late. Heavyweight voices within the financial industry are increasingly arguing that ETH is evolving into a SoV in its own right. Fidelity Institutional says Ether "can serve as a medium of exchange and store of value," and VanEck has floated the notion that ETH could prove a better SoV than BTC for treasuries in some contexts[1,2]. Rather than taking those claims at face value, this piece asks a simpler question, how are BTC and ETH actually used today, and is that behaviour synonymous with a SoV asset?

Contextualising Stores of Value in a Digital Age

Traditional economists typically define a store of value as an asset that maintains purchasing power over time and can be saved and retrieved for future use without significant depreciation[3]. To assess how these dynamics appear in digital assets, we'll use the following working definitions:

- **Store-of-Value:** An asset primarily held to maintain purchasing power against monetary debasement. It is often underpinned by credible scarcity or monetary discipline. SoV assets tend to be hoarded, resulting in low velocity, whereas utility assets exhibit high velocity.

- **Utility:** A fungible, digital good, capable of being self-custodied and transferable peer-to-peer without a necessary intermediary.

- **Medium-of-Exchange:** A widely accepted medium of exchange and unit of account used to price goods and services, settle obligations, and facilitate payments with finality across participants in an economy.

Bitcoin's SoV status is not just philosophical, but rather major institutions explicitly frame BTC as a SoV monetary good and increasingly use it as collateral. This is most clearly evident in Strategy's securitisation of Bitcoin for traditional financial markets.

Strategy has created a yield curve of fixed income products, all of which are collateralised by Bitcoin. Parallel to this, Bitcoin features in JPMorgan's 'debasement trade,' a trade that's currently dominating Wall Street. The trade refers to an investor rotation into scarce assets as a result of mounting fiscal stress, and has increasingly grouped bitcoin alongside gold as preferred hedges against monetary debasement. The 'pristine collateral' meme reflects this, and an observable usage pattern that we'll explore in this article, that BTC is often hoarded and collateralised, rather than spent.

Rather than debating first principles of issuance curves, governance and finality, this article will let behaviour tell the story. We'll examine usage data, ranging from holder duration dynamics and asset velocity, to anchored float. For completeness, Bitcoin's fixed 21 million cap contrasted with ETH's expanding supply, despite its post-Merge fee-burn offset mechanism, clearly matters for SoV narratives, but we do not score issuance in this behavioural analysis. Likewise, both assets still exhibit price volatility far above fiat and stablecoins, which limits their 'moneyness', but volatility is outside scope for this behavioural analysis as well. The ultimate goal here being to assess whether the market, through asset usage, treats BTC and ETH more like a SoV, a utility, or a Medium-of-Exchange [MoE].

Analysing Asset Holding Patterns

When assessed closely, a SoV asset can be said to rest on two pillars, credible scarcity and saver behaviour. Nick Szabo's notion of 'unforgeable costliness'[4] captures the first, stating that assets like gold derive value from histories that are costly to produce and hard to fake. The second pillar is monetary behaviour. In standard monetary economics, assets used for savings exhibit low velocity, while media of exchange cycle quickly through hands, the core intuition behind velocity in the quantity tradition[5].

Our model translates these first principles into observable onchain signals. We ask [i] whether holders keep coins still [dormancy], [ii] how fast they are cycled [turnover], [iii] whether they avoid parking inventory where it's primed for sale [exchange readiness], [iv] whether they place a larger share in slow-to-mobilise wrappers such as native stake or ETFs [anchored float], and [v] whether they limit balances that are readily encumbered and rehypothecated as collateral or LP inventory [productive float]. If an asset is truly being used as a SoV, an asset should depict more dormancy, less turnover, less exchange readiness, more anchoring, and restrained financeable encumbrance.

To contextualise this framework as a range from SoV to MoE, here it is applied to gold and cash [USD]. Note that BTC and ETH are inherently straightforward assets to assess from a behaviour perspective, given we can track each specific asset movement onchain. This is, however, not the case for gold and cash, and as such, we've had to utilise next-best proxies where necessary. For detailed methodology here, please refer to the appendix.

Metric	Dormancy	Turnover (Daily)	Exchange Readiness	Anchored Float	Productive Float
Gold	98.30%	0.29%	1.80%	19.20%	1.50%
Cash	8%	20%	85%	15%	10%

Dormancy

Simply defined, dormancy is the degree to which coins are retained in a wallet versus moved. It indicates hoarding and low turnover, which are core traits of a SoV profile.

Dormancy can be thought of as a behavioural fingerprint of a savings asset, with more dormant assets clearly indicating a psychological confirmation that the holder deems it valuable. In the context of investing and finances, this translates into the asset being perceived to be a SoV. When holders let coins sit, we'll refer to the duration as 'coin days' accumulated, and when they spend the assets, those coin days are destroyed. Tracking how much supply accumulates coin days versus being re-spent lets us distinguish hoarding from flow, which is exactly what we need to test a SoV claim without getting stuck in first-principles debates.

For our dormancy category, we'll explore two metrics, the percentage of supply that was last transacted in age waves, and the average moving coin dormancy.
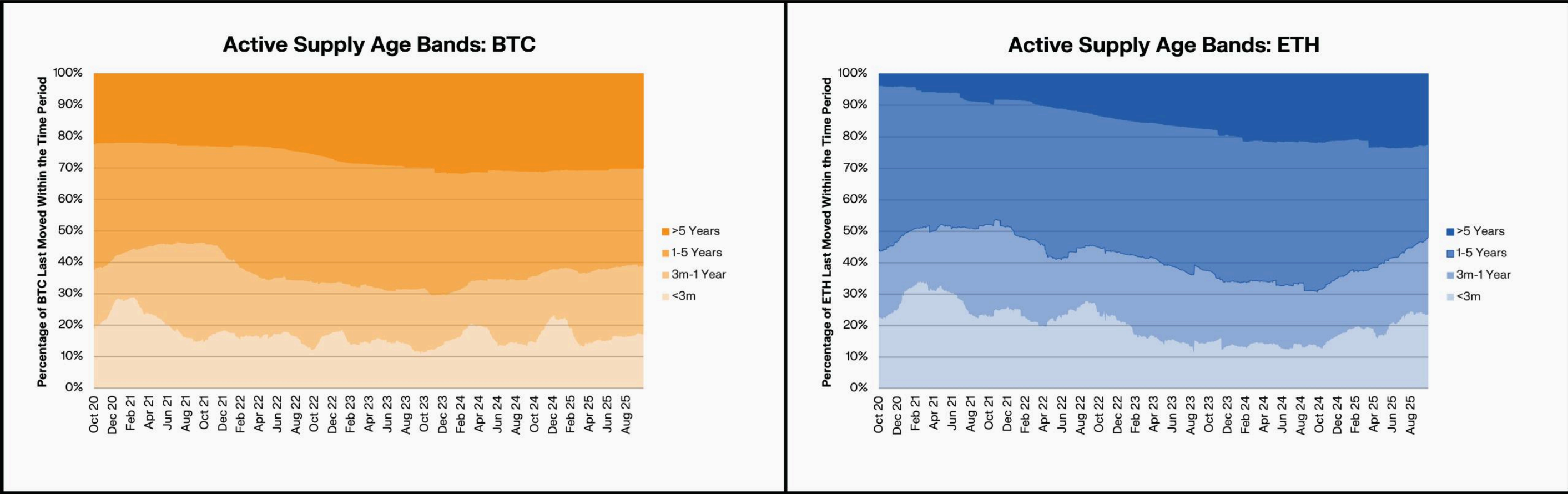

Metric Explanation: The metric we're examining are referred to as the 'HODL waves' for each asset. Each coloured band shows the percentage of each asset in existence that was last moved within the time period denoted in the legend. We read a higher percentage in longer-duration waves to denote a larger long-term holder [LTH] base.

Metric Relevance: This is a direct, behaviour-based proxy for hoarding. A rising or persistently high ≥1y share, i.e. the top two waves, is consistent with SoV behaviour, tying into low velocity and high investor patience. A declining share points toward the market deemphasising the hoarding of the asset as older cohorts re-enter circulation.

Metric Interpretation: Over the analysis window, Bitcoin's ≥1y share declined from ~62.4% to ~61.1%. The last 90 days are broadly flat, suggesting gradual de-aging but continued dominance of a large LTH base. That is consistent with BTC's SoV profile, in that most coins remain parked for long periods, and when supply does refresh, it does so slowly.

Store of Value to Digital Oil How Usage Differs Between BTC and ETH

Ethereum's ≥1y share fell more sharply from ~55.7% to ~51.7%, with the bulk of the decline occurring over the last 3-6 months with a growing <3 months cohort. That tells us a larger slice of long-idle ETH has been re-activated in 2025. Ceteris paribus, this is less SoV-like than BTC on this signal and more consistent with ETH functioning as a working asset within DeFi.

Average Coin Dormancy
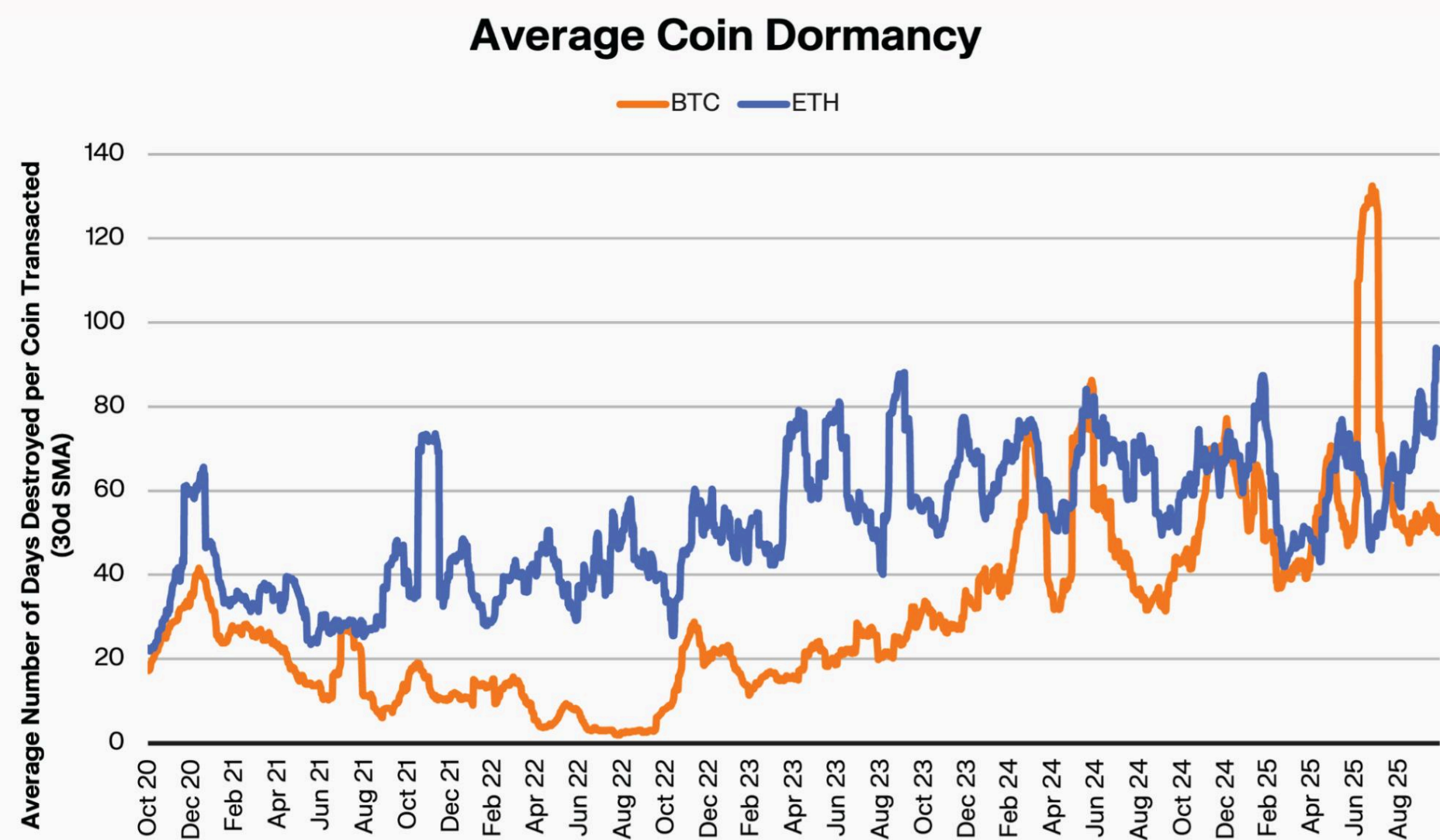
Metric Explanation: This metric looks at the average coin days that are destroyed per transaction of the asset, as a reminder, coin days are the amount of days a coin has not been transferred, and they're destroyed when a specific coin is transferred. Dormancy rises when older coins are the ones moving, and it falls when activity is dominated by younger coins.

Metric Relevance: Dormancy complements the HODL waves metric by telling us who is moving when transfers happen. Short bursts of high dormancy reflect the moving of old coins, whereas persistently low dormancy indicates young-coin churn.

Metric Interpretation: BTC dormancy spiked in mid-2025, briefly pushing above an average coin days destroyed per transaction of ~130 days, before cooling to ~52.8 days by October. The timing aligns with several Satoshi-era and legacy-exchange movements that mechanically destroy huge coin-days without implying broad distribution, for example, Mt. Gox wallet reorganisations in March 2025, and dormant 2011-era wallets moving large blocks in early July6. Aside from the spike, which can be accounted for, the broader trend is gradually up over the past five years, rising 2x from start to finish.

ETH dormancy has been rising into late-2025, reaching 93.8 days, equating to a 104% increase since July 2025. Taken alongside the sharp decline in ETH's ≥1y share, this indicates that older ETH is being mobilised now. Importantly, ETH's role as productive capital via staking means that staking rotations, liquid staking token (LST) redemptions or arbitrage opportunities, and collateral shifts can all register as 'breaking dormancy' even when the end-investor's intent is savings, so this is to be taken with a pinch of salt. Nevertheless, the behaviour reads as more active and utility-driven than BTC over this period.

Turnover

In layman's terms, turnover is the extent to which coins are transferred, relative to effective float. It's a useful metric as it gives us a read on how intensively the float of an asset is being used. Interpreting it is also straightforward, with persistently low, range-bound turnover depicting savings-type assets whose owners rarely mobilise coins, this leans into SoV behaviour. Meanwhile elevated but still sub-fiat turnover signals a working asset, akin to a utility role, where coins are mobilised for settlement, collateral, and other flows without behaving like high-velocity MoE. Of course with MoE, we'd expect extremely high turnover figures.

Turnover: Daily Percentage of Free Float Transferred
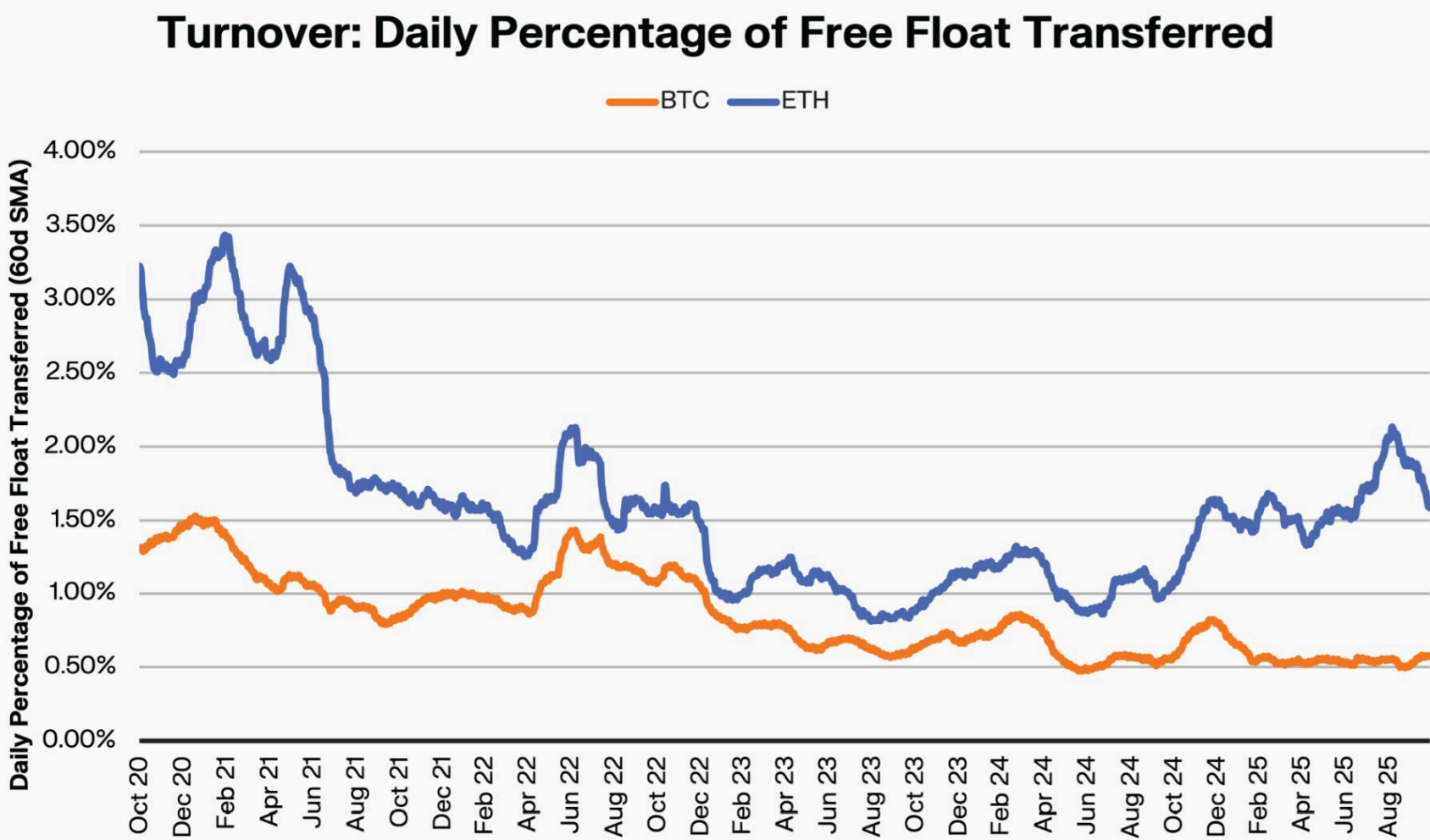
Metric Explanation: Turnover measures the percentage of circulating supply that is transferred daily. We have computed it here as transfer volume divided by adjusted circulating supply, with a 60-day smoothing applied to reduce noise.

Metric Relevance: Turnover is a direct proxy for velocity and usage intensity. Consistently low turnover aligns with SoV behaviour, indicating holders are again hoarding their assets, rather than consistently exchanging them. The opposite indicates more MoE-like use.

Metric Interpretation: Bitcoin currently turns over ~0.61% of free float per day, broadly in line with its 2025 YTD average of ~0.56%/day, which has been remarkably consistent. The narrow range and low average turnover for BTC aligns tightly with SoV behaviour. For context we can use gold and the USD as proxies for SoVs and MoE respectively, which print daily turnover values, or equivalents, of ~0.29%[7] and ~20%[8] respectively. So, while BTC has ~2x the turnover of gold, which can be put down to its digital nature and ease of transferability, it still falls well within the SoV camp. Ethereum's turnover stands at ~1.34% of free float per day, having risen to a peak of ~1.68% per day in 2025. Across the five year analysis window, ETH is consistently higher than BTC but orders of magnitude below fiat-money turnover. While ETH therefore certainly does fall more on the side of SoV behaviour here, it's important to note that it's far more mobilised than BTC, likely reflecting the ~3x greater transaction count on Ethereum, a result of their DeFi ecosystem, and higher transaction fees. Through this lens, ETH can be thought of as digital oil, the network's fuel and settlement collateral that's stockpiled, staked and consumed as blockspace is used[9]. That utility naturally raises measured turnover without making ETH 'MoE' in the fiat sense.

Exchange Supply

Exchange Supply is simply the share of circulating coins held in centralised exchange [CEX] linked wallets. Note, this doesn't account for decentralised exchanges. It matters as a metric because CEXes are the fastest path to sell or transact back to fiat, so a lower exchange share generally signals savings or SoV holding behaviour, while a higher share points to a more transactional perception of the asset. In reality, this metric acts as a gauge of immediate 'sell-readiness' versus self-custody preference. From this perspective, a bias to self-custody preference is considered the preferred market behaviour of a SoV, while rising exchange balances indicates diminishing investor confidence in the SoV narrative.

Percentage Balance on Exchanges
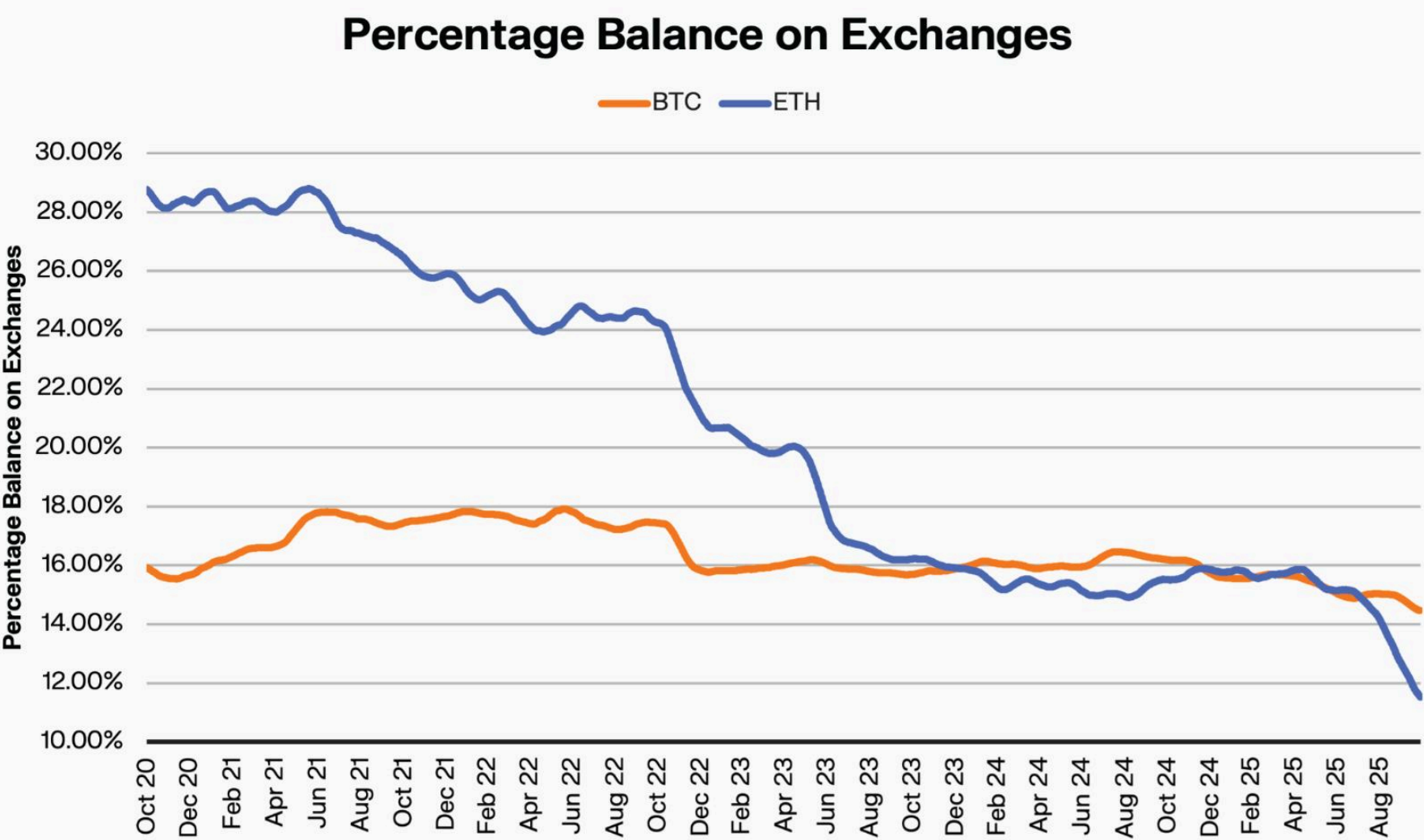
Metric Explanation: The percentage of circulating supply held in CEX-linked wallets. We use Glassnode's entity-adjusted exchange balance share so internal wallet transactions and known non-exchange entities aren't misclassified.

Metric Relevance: CEXes are the path of least resistance to sell digital assets into fiat. A lower or declining exchange share indicates a smaller portion of supply is 'ready to sell', signaling behaviour more closely aligned to SoV.

Metric Interpretation: Bitcoin's exchange share has trended down over the window, declining ~1.5% to ~14.3%. This equates to a ~$33b exodus, valued at the time of writing. It's worth highlighting that this is in spite of transfer volumes from miners to CEXes increasing 14% in the past month10, reflecting miners monetising their production instead of holding. Two structural forces explain why coins are leaving exchanges. First, spot BTC ETFs in the U.S. went live in January 2024, and now hold ~6.71% of BTC supply, absorbing inventory into institutional custody. Second, DATs have been in a 'second wave' through 2025, as one of the dominant narratives in our industry. BTC DATs have disclosed holdings of ~3.6% of supply, another sink that does not require exchange balances. Taken together, falling exchange share alongside rising ETF and DAT ownership is SoV consistent. More BTC sits in slow, institutional wrappers and long-horizon treasuries, rather than on venues primed for sale. We'll touch more on DATs and ETFs in later segments.

Ethereum's exchange share shows a much steeper decline, dropping from ~29% to about ~11.3% today. As with BTC, ETF adoption and DAT accumulation are recent and material drains on exchange balances. Spot ETH ETFs began trading in the U.S. around mid-2024 and now hold ~5.24% of ETH supply, while ETH DATs have accelerated in 2025 to roughly 4.9% of ETH supply. Staking and LST dynamics also aid in the exodus of CEX held ETH. The headline for both BTC and ETH is one of shifting inventory reallocating from CEXes to long-term vehicles, which in turn reduces the sell pressure on the assets. Relative to BTC, ETH's sharper outflows are consistent with its productive-asset profile, i.e. flowing into staking, while still supporting a SoV tilt.

Anchored Float

Anchored float can be thought of as the supply of each asset that's difficult to mobilise quickly. It's the supply that's parked in slow, illiquid wrappers such as ETFs, native staking for ETH, and lightning network channels for BTC. We've opted to exclude DAT holdings here, given we consider them productive float, for example Strategy securitises the Bitcoin on its balance sheet, while ETHZilla deploys its assets into yield-seeking DeFi strategies. Anchored float matters because it tightens effective circulating supply and behaves like savings, strengthening the SoV behaviour narrative even when headline circulation is unchanged.


Anchored Float: Supply Held in Difficult to Mobilise Vehicles
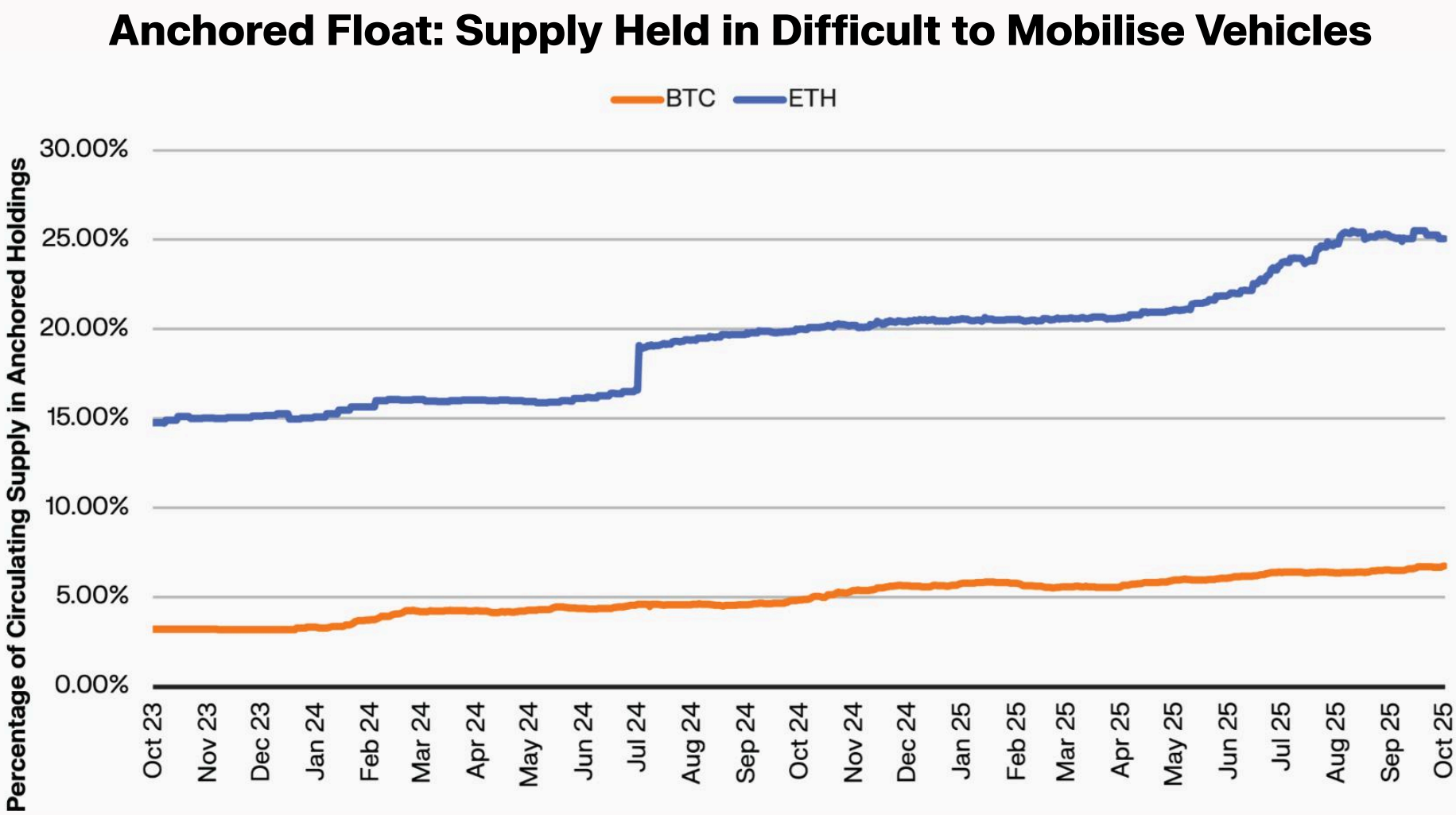
Metric Explanation: This is the share of circulating supply held in vehicles that are hard to mobilise quickly. For this analysis, we've aggregated both asset and ETF holdings, as well as native staking [excluding liquid and restaked ETH] for ETH, and BTC committed to lightning network channels. We exclude DAT holdings by design, given these will feature in our productive float analysis.

Metric Relevance: Anchored float behaves like savings, which is crucial for SoV considerations. It reduces immediate sell readiness, tightens effective circulating supply, and strengthens the SoV profile we're evaluating. To this extent, the aggregation metric we've created here is a gauge of what percentage of each asset's float is operationally sticky.

Metric Interpretation: Bitcoin's anchored float has risen steadily over the past two years, from ~3.2% of supply to ~6.7% today. We can see the anchored float accelerates from 2024 onwards, coinciding with the spot ETF green light in the US. The key read is that a growing slice of BTC sits in slow, institutional wrappers, reinforcing BTC's SoV behaviour. It's worth noting that a large amount of BTC is tied up in OTC lending deals, or Cash and Carry trades, that aren't disclosed publicly, and so cannot be accounted for. This analysis does however account for these BTC indirectly in our dormancy section. Ethereum's anchored float is naturally higher given the network's proof-of-stake consensus mechanism, which creates an embedded slow-float sink through native staking. The aggregate anchored share climbed from ~14.7% to ~25.1%, with a notable step-up following U.S. spot ETH ETF green light and continued growth in native stake. Higher anchoring here is expected, so the takeaway isn't that ETH is more SoV than BTC, but that ETH combines SoV-like anchoring with a productive-asset role elsewhere in the stack.

Productive Float

Productive float builds on anchored float, and can be thought of as the percentage of supply that's been deployed to financeable structures. Here 'productive' means financeable, and refers to balances that can be pledged, margined, rehypothecated or rotated within financial rails, not merely 'easy to sell'. These could be assets that sit on DAT balance sheets, or have been deployed to DeFi as collateral, in LPs or tokenised within onchain fund structures or liquid staking. Unlike anchored float, productive float is financeable, which refers to balances that can be pledged, margined, rehypothecated, or rotated within financial venues. Think LSTs, onchain collateral, LP inventory, DAT working balances etc. The nuance that's important to highlight here is re-usability as collateral. Balances designed to be re-used in credit and market-making pipelines lean towards utility, almost commodity-like behaviour, while balances that are time-bound or withdrawal-gated exhibit savings and SoV behaviour. We'll measure productive float in aggregate and interpret it alongside an anchored float to see whether each asset is used more as pristine collateral, or as fuel for onchain finance. There of course exists a chasm between the two, being assets held in long-term self-custodied wallets, which we addressed in the dormancy segment.
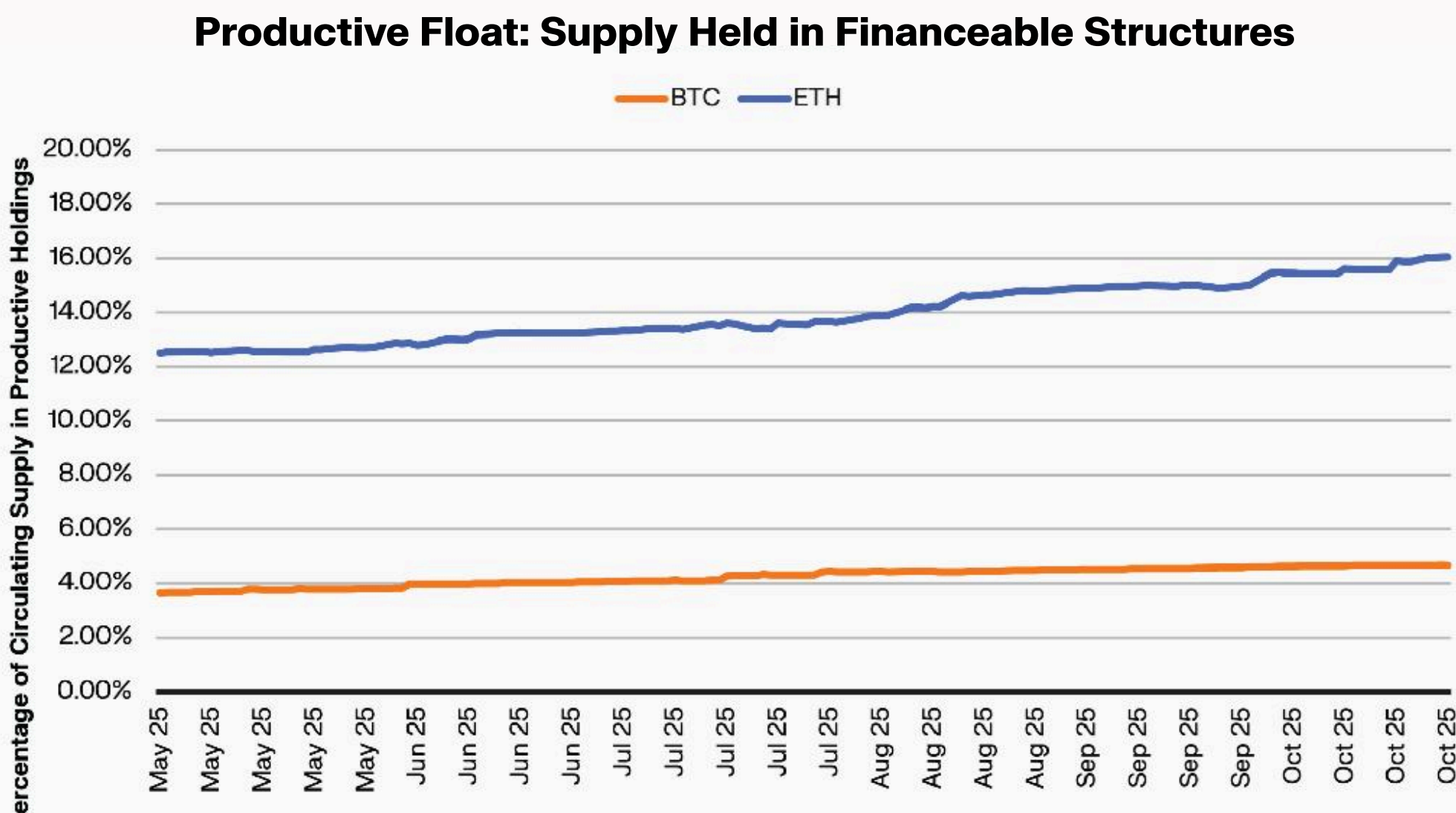
Productive Float: Supply Held in Financeable Structures

Metric Explanation: Productive float is the percentage of circulating supply deployed in financeable structures. These are balances that can be margined, rehypothecated, or rotated. Specifically, we count all DAT-held reserves, liquid staking and restaking assets, onchain collateral in lending and derivatives, and LP inventory.

Metric Relevance: Productive float shows how much of an assets circulating supply acts as working capital for the financial stack. These assets re-enable liquidity and support utility by collateralising credit, bootstrapping markets, and yielding via liquid iquid staking token [LST], liquid restaking token [LRT] or liquidity provider tokens [LPs]. The more supply that sits in liquid, financeable encumbrances, the more the asset behaves like a utility input to the network rather than a purely hoarded SoV. It's worth noting however that there are major caveats to this, in that some DAT structures utilise their assets in ways that would be classed more as SoV collateralised instruments, through illiquid, term-bound productive uses.

Metric Interpretation: BTC productive float has risen from ~3.65% to ~4.66% of supply today. The drivers are consistent with the 2025 structure discussed previously, namely a second wave of DAT accumulation and securitised holdings, alongside the growing use of wrapped BTC as onchain collateral. While the absolute level is still modest versus ETH, the direction says more BTC is being put to work in financeable contexts. While the rise could be said to tilt BTC a notch toward a productive utility asset, the generally low value of the metric, alongside the other considerations mentioned above, lean towards an overall profile that remains SoV-dominant.

ETH's productive float is materially larger and rising, from ~12.51% to ~16.05% of supply today. That scale reflects ETH's role as working collateral and fuel within its network, and is unsurprising given the nature of the smart contract platform and its large DeFi ecosystem. LST and LRT penetration, onchain collateral for lending and perps, and LP inventory all contribute, alongside the 2025 pickup in ETH-denominated DATs. The takeaway is that a meaningful share of ETH supply is mobilised to power onchain finance. In combination with a high anchored float, ETH screens as somewhat of a SoV and utility hybrid, in that it's a reserve asset for the crypto economy that is actively utilised rather than passively hoarded.

Tying it All Together

Having examined how BTC and ETH are actually used in practice, through our dormancy, turnover, exchange posture, anchored float, and productive float factors, we can step back and classify the role each asset plays.

For those who digest these kinds of concepts better visually, we use a behavioural scorecard with five spokes, on each of which a higher score reads as more SoV-like behaviour. To achieve this, we invert the spokes where 'lower is better' for SoV, for example Turnover, Exchange Supply and Productive Float. In other words, a high score on Exchange Supply means low CEX balances, a high score on Turnover means low velocity, and a high score on Productive Float means less financeability. This way, the shape itself reads intuitively, in that a bigger area equates to more SoV aligned behaviour.

## Store of Value to Digital Oil How Usage Differs Between BTC and ETH

We overlay three archetype profiles, those being SoV, utility, and MoE, as reference shapes. These reference shapes have been inspired by the contextualising values used for gold and cash (USD) earlier in the report. This gives us a base to compare our findings on BTC and ETH against, leveraging the analysis conducted above.

Behavioural Scorecard: Asset Role Archetypes
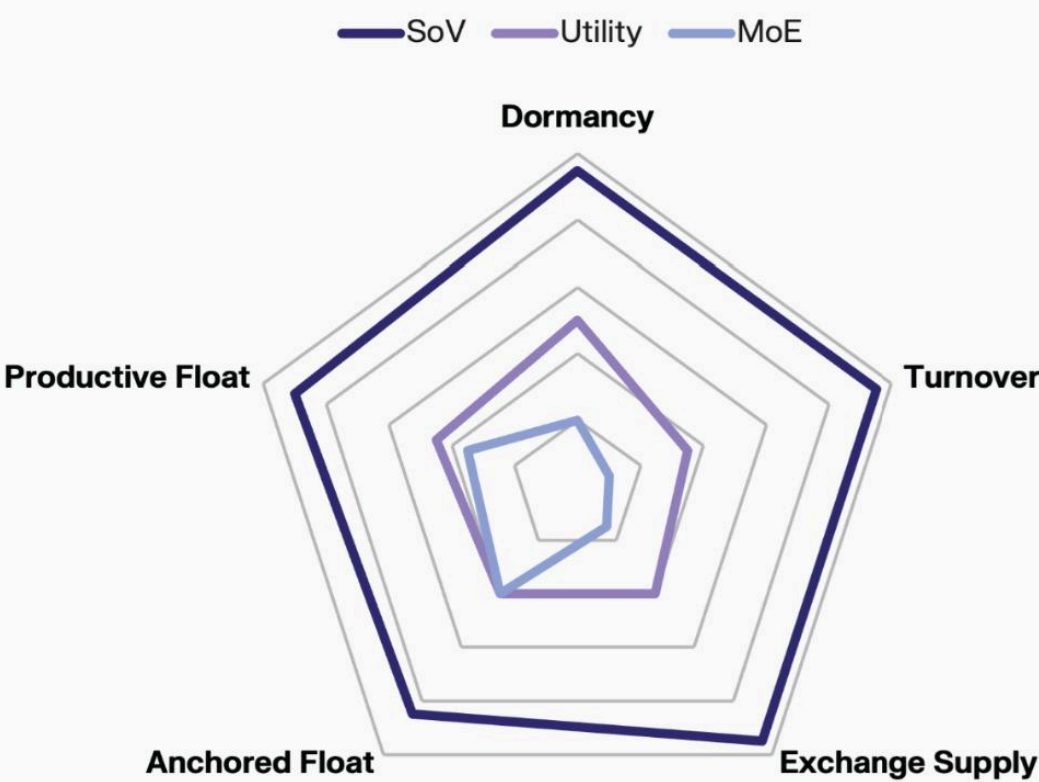
A few framing notes matter for interpretation. First, anchored and productive float are complementary, not opposing. By this, we mean that ETH's native stake and ETFs create a large anchored base, while LSTs, collateral, and LPs simultaneously drive productive utilisation. BTC's picture is the inverse, with smaller anchors but less productive encumbrance and persistently low turnover. Second, the structural changes we reference throughout our analysis, such as ETF adoption, DAT accumulation, staking and LST mechanics, all shift assets off exchanges without necessarily signaling risk-on or risk-off nature changes. Instead, they change where supply sits and how quickly it can move.

Behavioural Scorecard: BTC
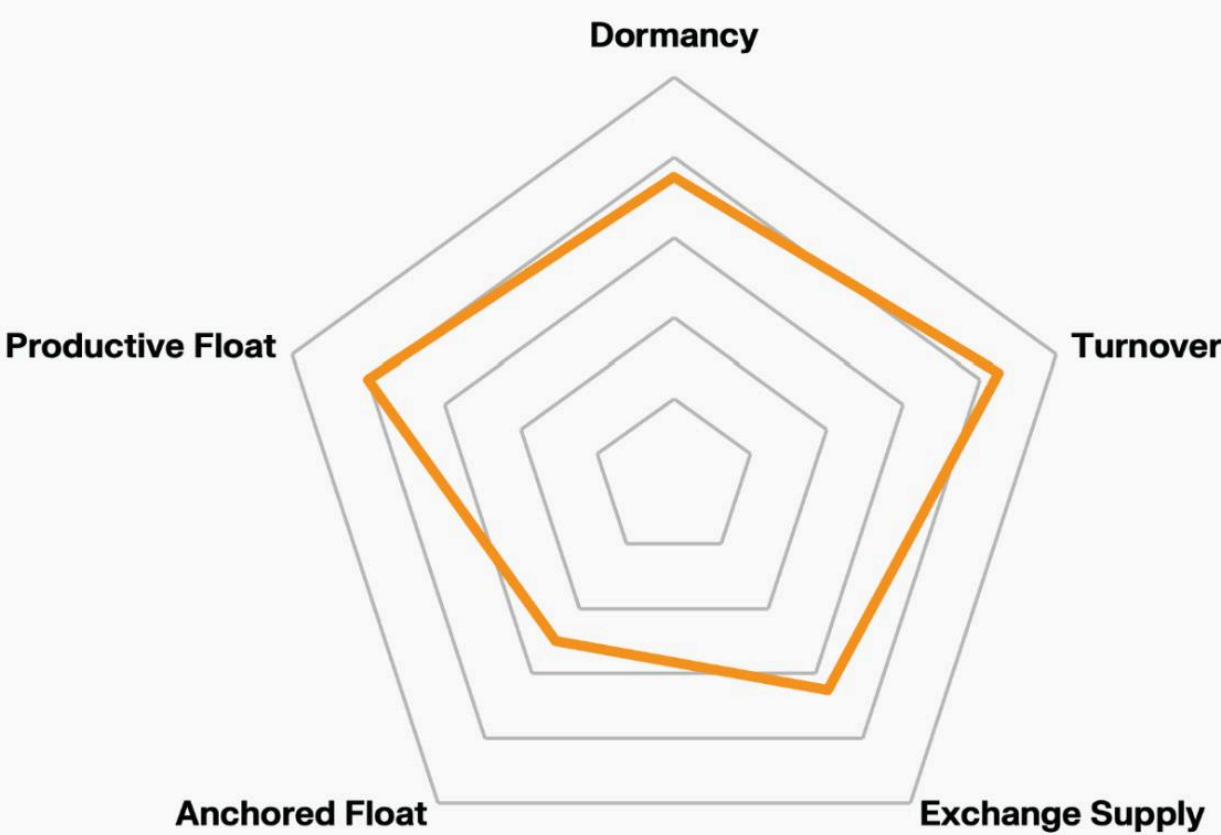
Bitcoin's radar hugs the SoV archetype for the most part, although it falls down in certain areas. Dormancy is robust, despite sporadic awakenings of very old coins in 2025, the ≥1-year cohort still sits around 61% and average dormancy mirrors classic patient holder behaviour. Turnover is persistently low at ~0.61% of free float per day, which makes BTC one of the lowest turnover assets globally, at only 2x that of gold, despite its reputation as a speculative asset.

Productive float remains modest at ~4.7%, even after a 2025 pickup in DAT accumulation and onchain collateral usage, reinforcing the idea that only a small slice of supply is actively rehypothecated. Anchored float is growing but still moderate at ~6.7%, driven mainly by the spot ETFs launched in early 2024 and, to a lesser extent, lightning channel capacity. Exchange supply is one of the areas that lets it down slightly in our scorecard, with the exchange share sitting around 14.5%, though the trend here is one of inventory migrating to longer-term hold wrappers. Taken together, with high holder hoarding behaviour, low velocity, limited productive encumbrance, measured anchoring, and a declining exchange footprint, BTC is behaviourally used as a SoV. It doubles as pristine collateral when needed, but the dominant pattern is hoard and collateralise, not spend.

Behavioural Scorecard: ETH
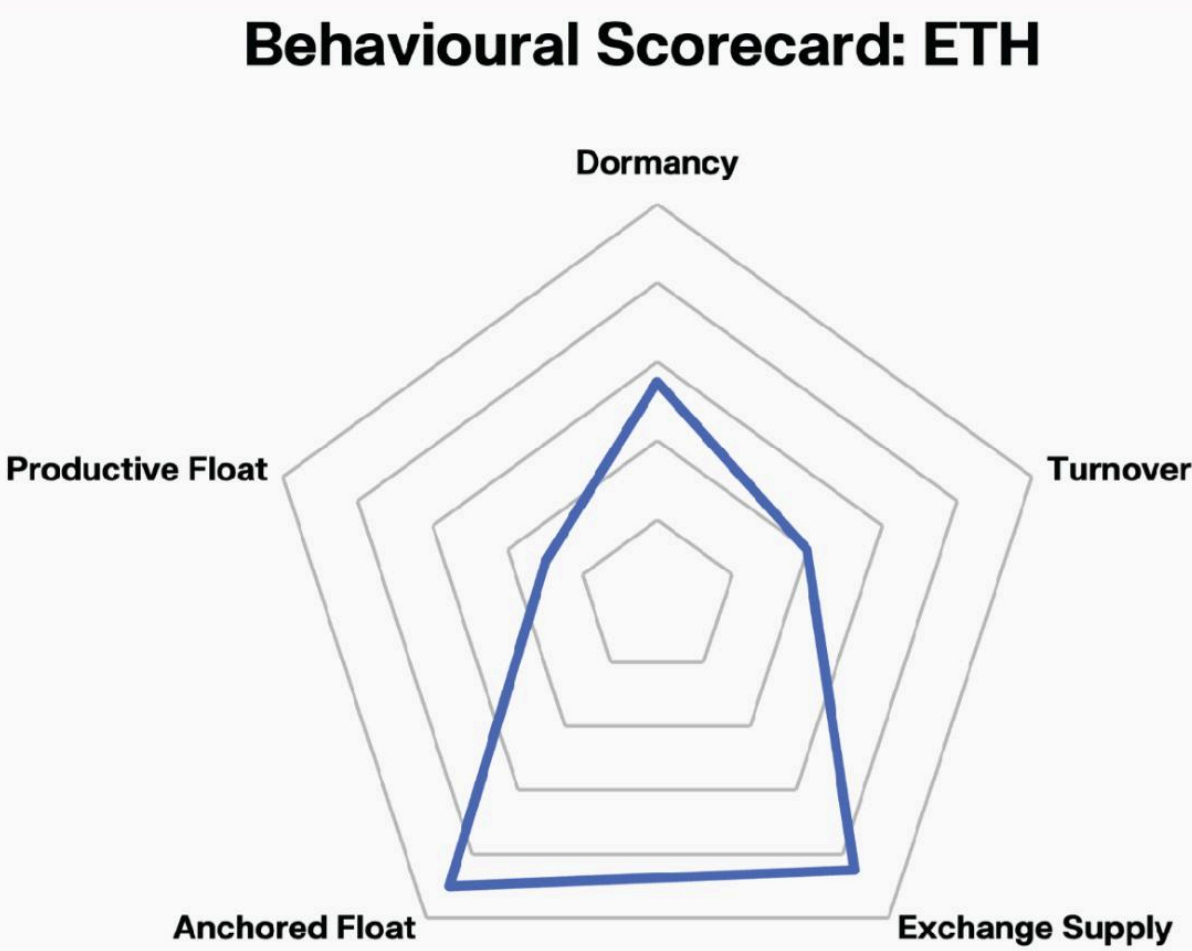
The data analysed, and Ethereum's radar, points to a SoV and utility hybrid asset. Dormancy is softer than Bitcoin's with the ≥1-year cohort sitting around ~53%, this is one of the core metrics that we place significant emphasis on in the SoV discussion. The trend through 2025 has been one of mobilisation, with average dormancy rising as long-held ETH moved, consistent with stake rotations and collateral shifts rather than high-churn spending. Turnover runs higher than BTC at ~1.34% of free float per day, signalling a productive asset role while still sitting orders of magnitude below fiat money, or MoE, velocity. Productive float is meaningful and rising at ~16.0%, reflecting the breadth of liquid staking and restaking, as well as onchain collateral, all evidence that a sizable slice of ETH is actively rehypothecated. Anchored float is structurally large at ~25.1%, driven by inherent staking forces and the lift from spot ETH ETFs. Exchange supply, by contrast, strengthens the scorecard for ETH, having fallen sharply to ~11%. Taken together, we see moderate hoarding, slightly higher, though still non-monetary, velocity, sizable productive encumbrance, and a very large anchored base. This all points to ETH being behaviourally used as a utility asset with SoV characteristics.

Closing Thoughts

Bitcoin behaves like the digital savings asset it was designed to be, in that coins are largely hoarded, turnover is low, and recent behaviour shows that more supply is migrating into long-term hold wrappers rather than sitting on exchanges. Ethereum's behaviour also reflects the inherent properties of a high transaction smart contract platform, with a large anchored base from native staking, with the addition of recent market forces adding an investor component through ETFs. Pairing this with meaningful productive use across staking, collateral and liquidity, ETH is mobilised enough to power its onchain economy, yet far from fiat-style velocity.

Appendix

For gold framework estimations, dormancy is estimated as 1 minus the share of above-ground stock that reallocated over the year, with reallocation being central-bank net purchases plus bar and coin investment, plus ETF net flows. Exchange readiness is the share of above-ground stock held in ETFs, while anchored float adds slow-moving official reserves to ETFs. Productive float, i.e. encumbered gold via lending and/or swaps, lacks a consolidated stock series, so we use a conservative 1-2% proxy.

For USD framework estimations, dormancy is proxied as the 'hoarded/held-abroad' share of currency in circulation divided by M2. Turnover uses large-value settlement intensity, which can be found using Fedwire daily value divided by M2. Exchange readiness is M1 divided by M2, as immediately spendable balances. Anchored float is the non-M1 portion of M2, as slower balances. Productive float uses retail money-market funds divided by M2 as an upper-bound for encumberable cash deployed via repo and/or T-bills.

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