Gemini output:

Here are 30 additional things you could include in your quantitative international relations scorecard, categorized for clarity:

**Economic Indicators:**

1. **Global Trade Volume:** Tracks the flow of goods and services worldwide, indicating economic activity and interconnectedness.
2. **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Flows:** Measures cross-border investments, revealing investor confidence and economic potential.
3. **Commodity Prices:** Monitors fluctuations in key commodities like oil, metals, and agricultural products, impacting global trade and inflation.
4. **Currency Exchange Rates:** Tracks the value of major currencies against each other, influencing trade competitiveness and investment decisions.
5. **Consumer Price Index (CPI):** Measures inflation rates, affecting purchasing power and economic stability.
6. **Unemployment Rates:** Indicates labor market conditions and economic health across countries.
7. **Debt-to-GDP Ratios:** Assesses a country's debt burden relative to its economic output, signaling financial stability risks.
8. **Current Account Balances:** Shows the net flow of trade in goods, services, and financial assets, highlighting a country's economic reliance on others.

**Political & Security Indicators:**

1. **Freedom House Scores:** Measures political rights and civil liberties globally, reflecting democratic health and human rights situations.
2. **V-Dem Scores:** Provides comprehensive data on democracy, autocracy, and electoral integrity worldwide.
3. **Global Terrorism Index:** Tracks the impact of terrorism globally, including fatalities, injuries, and property damage.
4. **Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP):** Records armed conflicts and battle-related deaths worldwide, offering insights into global security.
5. **Military Expenditure:** Tracks defense spending by countries, indicating military capabilities and potential conflict risks.
6. **Nuclear Weapons Stockpiles:** Monitors the number of nuclear warheads possessed by countries, highlighting proliferation risks.
7. **Arms Trade:** Tracks the flow of conventional weapons globally, revealing patterns of military transfers and potential conflict drivers.

**Social & Environmental Indicators:**

1. **Human Development Index (HDI):** Measures a country's overall progress in health, education, and income, reflecting human well-being.
2. **Inequality Measures:** Tracks income and wealth disparities within countries, indicating social stability and economic fairness.
3. **Climate Change Performance Index:** Ranks countries based on their efforts to combat climate change, highlighting environmental sustainability.
4. **Renewable Energy Consumption:** Monitors the share of renewable energy sources in a country's energy mix, indicating progress towards sustainable energy.
5. **Water Stress Index:** Assesses water scarcity and availability, revealing potential environmental and social risks.
6. **Food Security Index:** Measures a country's food security situation, including food availability, access, utilization, and stability.

**Technological & Innovation Indicators:**

1. **Global Innovation Index:** Ranks countries based on their innovation capabilities and performance, driving economic growth and competitiveness.
2. **Internet Penetration Rates:** Measures internet access and usage worldwide, reflecting digital connectivity and economic opportunities.
3. **Scientific Publications:** Tracks research output and scientific advancements globally, indicating innovation and technological progress.
4. **Patent Applications:** Monitors intellectual property creation and innovation activity, revealing technological advancements and economic potential.

**Other Relevant Indicators:**

1. **Global Happiness Index:** Measures subjective well-being and life satisfaction across countries, offering insights into quality of life.
2. **Corruption Perceptions Index:** Assesses perceived levels of corruption in the public sector, impacting economic efficiency and governance.
3. **Social Media Sentiment Analysis:** Monitors public opinion and sentiment towards global events and issues, revealing public perceptions and potential social unrest.
4. **Epidemic & Pandemic Tracking:** Monitors the spread of infectious diseases globally, highlighting public health risks and potential economic disruptions.
5. **Natural Disaster Frequency & Severity:** Tracks the occurrence and impact of natural disasters, revealing environmental vulnerabilities and humanitarian challenges.

Remember to carefully consider the data availability, reliability, and relevance of each indicator to your specific research question or analysis. Regularly review and update your scorecard to reflect evolving global dynamics and emerging risks.