self-regulation. In this process, new criteria of scientific quality are introduced, e.g. efficiency, differentiation, internationality and applicability of standardized measurement. The technology of the panopticon and procedures of normalization are employed in this new practice of government. While recent analyses indicate trends toward "academic capitalism" and the "entrepreneurial university", two complementary processes are emphasized here: Practices of calculation, accounting and economization can only be applied if science is subjected to normalization; universities can only act according to entrepreneurial rationality if they are endowed with agent-like qualities.

Axel Franzen and Katrin Botzen

Associations and the Wealth of Regions in Germany

This contribution investigates the relation between the number of associations in Germany's 413 regions and several indicators of their economic and social wealth. As indicators of wealth we use the regions' gross domestic product per capita, the unemployment rate, the participation in the last national election, and crime rates. The analyses are based on our own data collection of the number of associations registered at the 398 local courts. Furthermore, we use the official statistical data about regions' population density, age structure, and educational enrollment. Overall, we counted 554'394 registered associations which are heterogeneously spread over the country. Our statistical analyses control for spatial dependencies. We find a strong correlation between the number of associations within regions and their GDP. However, there was no connection found between number of associations and unemployment rates, electoral participation, or crime rates. Our analyses use for the first time rather accurate and reliable information about the number of associations in a region.

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