Abstract

This work was aimed at presenting the territorial evolution of economic growth by contrasting the hypothesis proposed by new economic geography, referring to the spatial localisation of entrepreneurial activities in areas of Spain from 1980 to 2000. It also emphasises which factors have been used for explaining the regional concentration of private capital stock in terms of productivity (especially in Andalusia), such as the efficiency of regional productivity, workforce localisation and specialisation, consumption-market size and the territorial provision of infrastructures.

Key words: infrastructure, location, beta convergence, apparent employment productivity, new economic geography. JEL: O18, R11, R30.