Abstract

The theory of growth (neoclassical, endogenous and that of the new economic geography) and the development of new computerized techniques have fertilized the field of knowledge in spatial economic analysis and, more recently, the use of parametric methods has been complemented by the development of semi- and non-parametric methods which have fortified the analysis of growth processes. From this perspective, this study makes use of a dynamic distribution analysis (DDA) to measure regional income applied to Mexico's central region, on a municipal scale. This exploratory analysis of data finds evidence of the importance of spatial effects and, in particular, of those relative to the existence of a stratified economic structure, as a manifestation of the level of global polarization.

Keywords

Convergence, autocorrelation, heterogeneity, mobility, polarization.