The types of market competition—**perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition,** and **oligopoly—**can involve both **price** and **non-price competition**, depending on the structure and nature of each market type:

1. **Perfect Competition**:
   - **Primarily Price Competition**: In perfect competition, many sellers offer identical products, so firms compete mainly on price. Since products are homogenous, there's little room for non-price competition like branding or packaging.
2. **Monopoly**:
   - **Mostly Non-Price Competition**: In a monopoly, a single firm dominates the market with no close substitutes. Since there's no competition, the monopoly firm often doesn't need to compete on price but may engage in non-price strategies, like marketing or customer service, to maintain a positive brand image and deter regulation.
3. **Monopolistic Competition**:
   - **Both Price and Non-Price Competition**: In monopolistic competition, many firms offer differentiated products. While they may adjust prices, firms primarily use non-price competition—branding, quality, and marketing—to stand out. This differentiation makes non-price strategies very important.
4. **Oligopoly**:
   - **Both Price and Non-Price Competition**: In an oligopoly, a few large firms control the market. They may use price competition (e.g., price wars), but to avoid this risk, they often rely heavily on non-price competition, such as advertising, loyalty programs, and product innovation, to attract customers without lowering prices.

In summary, **perfect competition leans towards price competition**, while **monopolistic competition, monopoly,** and **oligopoly involve a mix of price and non-price competition**, with non-price strategies being more prominent as products become more differentiated.