In this model, we consider an integer . For a network of size N, one Monte Carlo step consists of N elementary events, where one event follows below steps:

1. An agent is selected at random.
2. Other agents are selected from agent neighbors and their opinions are observed.
3. If there are at least contrary opinions (), then the opinion of agent is inverted.
4. Otherwise, the opinion of agent can also change with probability , except if all chosen neighbors have the same opinion as agent .

When q0 = q, one recovers the q-voter model with no independence factor. In particular, q0 = q = 1 leads to the original voter model.