**General Model Results**

* **Pseudo R-squared:** The value of 0.2162 indicates that the variables in the model explain approximately 21.62% of the variability in the voting decision, which is a moderate improvement compared to the null model.
* **LLR p-value:** The value 1.138e-11 is much less than 0.05, meaning that the model as a whole is statistically significant.

**Interpretation of the Variables**

We will focus on the coefficients (coef) and p-values (P>|z|) for the statistically significant variables. The base category for all comparisons is vote2016=1 (Hillary Clinton).

**1. Variable econ.conlib (Economic Conservatism/Liberalism)**

* **In relation to a vote for Donald Trump:** The coefficient is -1.5346 and the p-value is 0.000 (statistically significant). This means that as economic liberalism increases by one unit (the scale moves from 1-conservative to 7-liberal), the probability of voting for Donald Trump decreases significantly relative to voting for Hillary Clinton. In other words, the more economically conservative a person's ideology, the more likely they are to vote for Donald Trump.
* **In relation to a vote for Another Candidate:** The coefficient is -0.8003 and the p-value is 0.004 (statistically significant). Similar to the above, as economic liberalism increases, the probability of voting for "Another Candidate" decreases significantly relative to voting for Hillary Clinton.

**2. Variable age**

* **In relation to not voting:** The coefficient is -0.1057 and the p-value is 0.012 (statistically significant). This means that as a person's age increases, the probability of not voting decreases relative to voting for Hillary Clinton. In other words, younger individuals are more likely to not vote compared to older individuals.

**3. Variable rel.conlib (Religious Conservatism/Liberalism)**

We observe that across all comparisons (vote2016=2, 3, 4 vs 1), the p-values are 0.121, 0.682, and 0.086, all greater than 0.05. This means that, even in this simplified model, the variable is **not statistically significant**.

**Final Conclusions**

Based on the results of the final model, we can conclude the following:

1. **Economic ideology (econ.conlib)** is a very strong predictor of a person's vote. The more economically conservative someone is, the more likely they are to vote for Donald Trump or another candidate compared to Hillary Clinton.
2. **Age (age)** plays a role, but only in relation to the decision not to vote. Younger people are more likely to abstain from voting compared to older people.
3. **Religious ideology (rel.conlib)**, despite the removal of other variables, does not appear to statistically influence the voting decision in this model.