

Factors Relating To The Spirituality Of Students/Iners Level Ii During The Covid-19 Pandemic Stikes Santa Elisabeth Medan, 2021

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ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic is a problem that has spread throughout the world, including in Indonesia and is experiencing continuous improvement. Spirituality is a person's belief in a greater power which is a source of strength for each individual so that it motivates individuals to be closer and creates love for themselves, themselves, others, God and the environment. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between self, others, God and the environment with the spirituality of level II students during the Covid-19 pandemic at Stikes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021. The method used an analytical research design using a cross sectional approach. The sample in this study was 88 respondents. The sampling technique was total sampling. The instrument used is a questionnaire. The results of the chi - square statistical test obtained p - value = 0.001 (p < 0.05), so there is a significant relationship between self, others, God and the environment with spirituality. Data analysis using multiple logistic regression test. The results of this study obtained one subvariable that is most related to spirituality, namely the God factor (p-value 0.033 <0.05). God factor with a B coefficient of 0.033 and exp (B) of 21.0. This means that students with God's factors that support 21 times will have high spirituality compared to God's factors that do not support them. It is hoped that students will be able to improve their spirituality by reflecting on the meaning of life, doing good to others selflessly, having high belief in God and participating in social service activities in the community.

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1. Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic is a problem that has spread throughout the world, including in Indonesia. This pandemic situation greatly impacts all aspects of human life, from physical health to mental health (Stefan Pfattheichera, Laila Nockurb, Robert Böhm, d, e, 2020). Many countries have decided to temporarily close schools and campuses during the Covid-19 pandemic. Each country makes policies to overcome the problems that are happening (Purwanto et al., 2020).

Data from Worldometer (2020), positive cases due to Covid-19 has reached 2.7 million worldwide where the United States, Spain and Italy occupy the top three ranks as countries with the highest cases in the world. that Covid-19 cases in the Asian region recorded the highest weekly increase among all Regions. The highest weekly percentage increases were reported in the Myanmar region (107%, 1513 cases), followed by Nepal (17%, 7902 cases) and India (16%, 640,545 cases). There are 808,340 cases in Indonesia regarding the spread of Covid-19, of which DKI Jakarta is 200,658 cases, while the number of Covid-19 cases in other provinces such as Central Java is 104,058 cases (Ministry of Health, 2020). The spread of Covid-19 cases in North Sumatra province in 2020 was 19,027 cases (Ministry of Health, 2020) and data from the Medan City Health Office in 2020 confirmed that there were 8901 Covid-19 cases in the city of Medan (Medan City Health Office, 2020).

Students are generally expected to face more severe pressure from internal and external factors. Internal factors include laziness, low motivation and fear of meeting lecturers. External factors include, the lack of guidance time, difficulties in finding themes, titles, difficulties in getting references and others. If students cannot adapt to these difficulties, students will easily experience stress, frustration, and lose motivation. Therefore, students need the role of resilience. Resilience is a personal quality that allows individuals to rise up when facing difficulties. One of the driving factors for resilience is spirituality (Cahyani & Akmal, 2017).

Spirituality begins when children learn about themselves and their relationships with others or others, beginning with the concept of divinity or values, such as through their home environment

or religious community (Damar Aditama, 2017). The concept of spirituality can also be interpreted as a process of searching for the meaning of life. Students' cognitive development is said to be mature, when they enter Piaget's formal operational stage, where students are able to consider many views and reflect on their thinking processes, which should enable students to understand the meaning of life and spirituality (Prasetyawati & Virlia, 2019).

The results of Saputra's research (2020), said that there was an influence of spirituality on student learning motivation, the average spirituality score was 21.36% and was included in the high category, while the respondents' learning motivation obtained an average of 14.78% and was included in the high category. This shows that there is a positive and significant influence of Spirituality on Student Learning Motivation by 9.9%, meaning that changes in Student Learning Motivation can be explained by 9.9% by Spirituality. Prasetyawati & Virlia (2019) in their research showed that most of the students had a good level of spirituality (56.6%). These results mean that spirituality greatly affects loyalty and moral sensitivity to patients because it affects emotions and empathy for patients later, it can be said that there is a relationship between spirituality and moral sensitivity of nursing students. The Effect of Spirituality on Empathy on Students in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era, it was found that there is a positive relationship between spirituality and empathy, the higher a person's spiritual level, the higher his empathy. This shows that spirituality has an important role in increasing empathy in students (Djazilan et al., 2020).

Some of the factors that influence a person's spirituality include the stage of development, culture, family, religion, life experiences and crises and changes (Darajah, 2020). In dealing with the Covid-19 situation, spirituality is urgently needed, factors related to spirituality include oneself, others, God and the environment (Athurrita, 2016). The initial survey conducted on January 14, 2021 using the whatsapp application, researchers conducted interviews with 10 level II students, obtained data including 7 students who said that during the Covid-19 pandemic they always worshiped at home online, such as participating in the eucharistic celebration through live streaming on youtube and focus more on praying and feeling an increase in spiritual life and faith. If there are problems in life, always share with trusted friends, they feel life is so meaningful and the surrounding environment always provides support through spiritual activities, while 3 people said that during the Covid-19 pandemic they rarely pray or worship because they think the building is a building. The church is the official place of worship. They said that when they attended online worship (in the network), they did not feel the growth of their faith, in facing problems or problems they rarely shared with others, they also felt that their environment was less supportive and helped their faith in interpreting life about spirituality, so they easily broke up. hopeless, easy to feel stressed, pessimistic and less motivated in life.

Based on the data and background above, the researchers are interested in conducting research on factors related to the spirituality of level II students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021.

2. Method

This research method uses an analytical research design using a cross sectional approach which aims to determine the factors of self, others, God and the environment related to the spirituality of second-level students during the Covid-19 pandemic at Stikes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021. The population in This research is all student nurse level II. The sample in this study was 88 respondents. The sampling technique is total sampling. The instrument used is a questionnaire. Data were analyzed using multiple logistic regression test.

3. Results and Analysis

Research results are important for scientific research that can be explained and presented in the form of a frequency distribution table.

1. General Data

Table 1 Distribution of Frequency and Percentages Related to Demographic Characteristics of Factors Associated with Spirituality of Level II Nurses/Students during the Covid-19 Pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021(n=88)

| Characteristics of Respondents | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Gender | | |
| Femele | 79 | 89,8 |

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| | | |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| male | 9 | 10,2 |
| Total | 88 | 100 |
| Old | | |
| 18 Years | 4 | 4,5 |
| 19 Years | 32 | 36,4 |
| 20 Years | 48 | 54,5 |
| 21 Years | 3 | 3,4 |
| 23 Years | 1 | 1,1 |
| Total | 88 | 100 |
| Religion | | |
| Christian Protestant | 62 | 70,5 |
| Catholic | 26 | 29,5 |
| Total | 88 | 100 |
| Ethnic | | |
| Toba | 56 | 63,6 |
| Karo | 9 | 10,2 |
| Simalungun | 6 | 6,8 |
| Nias | 17 | 19,3 |
| Total | 88 | 100 |

Based on table 1, it is found that the demographic characteristics of the respondents in the gender category with the majority of respondents being female as many as 79 respondents (89.8%) and the minority being male as many as 9 respondents (10.2%). Based on the age of the respondents, most of them were at the age of 20 with a total of 48 respondents (54.5%) and the least was at the age of 23 years with 1 respondent (1.1%). Based on religion, the majority of respondents are Protestant Christians (62 respondents (70.5%) and at least Catholic as many as 26 respondents (29.5%). Based on the ethnicity of the respondents, the most Toba tribes were 56 respondents (63.6%), and the least were Simalungun tribes as many as 6 respondents (6.8%).

2. Univariate Analysis

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Factors Related to the Spirituality of Level II Nurses/Students during the Covid-19 Pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021 (n=88)

| Related Factors | Category | F | % |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| Self Factor | Does not support | 29 | 33,0 |
| | Support | 59 | 67,0 |
| | Total | 88 | 100 |
| Peer Factor | Does not support | 26 | 29,5 |
| | Support | 62 | 70,5 |
| | Total | 88 | 100 |
| God factor | Does not support | 25 | 28,4 |
| | Support | 63 | 71,6 |
| | Total | 88 | 100 |
| Environmental factor | Does not support | 23 | 26,1 |
| | Support | 65 | 73,9 |
| | Total | 88 | 100 |

Based on table 2, the results of the study show that most of the level II students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021 had their own factor with the category

of supporting as many as 59 respondents (67%) and not supporting as many as 29 respondents. (33%). Based on peer factors in the category of supporting as many as 62 respondents (70.5%) and not supporting as many as 26 respondents (29.5%). Based on God's factor with the category of supporting as many as 63 respondents (71.6%) and not supporting as many as 25 respondents (28.4%). Based on environmental factors with the category of supporting as many as 65 respondents (73.9%) and not supporting as many as 23 people (26.1%).

Table 3 Distribution of the Spirituality Frequency of Level II Nurses/Students during the Covid-19 Pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021 (n=88)

| Respondent Spirituality | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Low | 27 | 30,7 |
| Tall | 61 | 69,3 |
| Total | 88 | 100 |

Based on table 3, the research results show that the spirituality of respondents in the high category is 61 respondents (69.3%) and the spirituality of respondents in the low category is 27 respondents (30.7%).

3. Bivariate Analysis

Table 4 Frequency Distribution between Self Factors and Spirituality of Level II Nurses / Students During the Covid-19 Pandemic At STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021 (n = 88)

| Self Factor | Spirituality | | | | | | p-value |
|------------------|--------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|---------|
| | Low | | Tall | | Total | | |
| | f | % | f | % | f | % | |
| Support | 1 | 1,7 | 58 | 98,3 | 59 | 100,0 | 0.001 |
| Does not support | 26 | 89,7 | 3 | 10,3 | 29 | 100,0 | |

Based on table 4, it can be seen that the results of the relationship between self-factors and the spirituality of level II students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan 2021 showed that of the 59 respondents who supported self-factor with high spirituality, 58 respondents (98.3%)) and low spirituality by 1 respondent (1.7%). Meanwhile, of the 29 respondents who did not support themselves with low spirituality, 26 respondents (89.7%) and high spirituality were 3 respondents (10.3%).

Table 5 Frequency Distribution between Peer Factors and Spirituality of Level II Nurses/Students During the Covid-19 Pandemic At STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021 (n=88)

| Peer Factor | Spirituality | | | | | | p-value |
|------------------|--------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|---------|
| | Low | | Tall | | Total | | |
| | f | % | f | % | f | % | |
| Support | 4 | 6,5 | 58 | 93,5 | 62 | 100,0 | 0.001 |
| Does not support | 23 | 88,5 | 3 | 11,5 | 26 | 100,0 | |

Based on table 5, it can be seen that the results of the relationship between peer factors and the spirituality of level II students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan 2021 showed that of 62 respondents who supported peer factors with high spirituality, there were 58 respondents (93.5%) and spirituality. low as many as 4 respondents (6.5%). Meanwhile, of the 26 respondents who do not support peer factors with low spirituality as many as 23 respondents (88.5%) and high spirituality as many as 3 respondents (11.3%).

Table 6 Frequency Distribution between God's Factor and Spirituality of Level II Nurses/Students During the Covid-19 Pandemic At STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021 (n=88)

| God factor | Spirituality | | | | | | p-value |
|------------------|--------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|---------|
| | Low | | Tall | | Total | | |
| | f | % | f | % | f | % | |
| Support | 3 | 4,8 | 60 | 95,2 | 63 | 100,0 | 0.001 |
| Does not support | 24 | 96,0 | 1 | 4,0 | 25 | 100,0 | |

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Based on table 6, it can be seen that the results of the relationship between God's factors and the spirituality of level II students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabet Medan 2021 showed that out of 63 respondents, God's factors supported high spirituality as many as 60 respondents (95.2%) and spirituality. low as many as 3 respondents (4.8%). Meanwhile, of the 25 respondents who did not support God, 24 respondents (96%) had low spirituality and 1 respondent (4%).

Table 7 Frequency Distribution between Environmental Factors and Spirituality of Level II Nurses / Students During the Covid-19 Pandemic At STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021 (n=88)

| Environmental factor | Spirituality | | | | | | p-value |
|----------------------|--------------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|---------|
| | Low | | Tall | | Total | | |
| | f | % | f | % | f | % | |
| Support | 4 | 6,2 | 61 | 93,8 | 65 | 100,0 | 0.001 |
| Does not support | 23 | 100.0 | 0 | 0,0 | 23 | 100,0 | |

Based on table 7, it can be seen that the results of the relationship between environmental factors and the spirituality of level II students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabet Medan 2021 showed that of the 65 respondents environmental factors that supported high spirituality were 61 respondents (93.8%) and low spirituality as many as 4 respondents (6.2%). Meanwhile, 23 respondents (96%).

3. Multivariate Analysis

Table 8 Results of Multiple Logistics Regression Analysis of Self, Others, God and Environment with the Spirituality of Level II Nurse Students/I Nurses During the Covid-19 Pandemic At STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021

| Variable | B Value | P Value | Exp(B) | CI 95% EXP (B) | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| | | | | Lower | Upper |
| Self Factor | 22,219 | 0,999 | 4461785945,241 | ,000 | - |
| Peer Factor | -18,158 | 0,999 | 0,000 | ,000 | - |
| God factor | 3,045 | 0,033 | 21,000 | 1,271 | 346,934 |
| Environmental factor | 18,185 | 0,999 | 0,000 | ,000 | - |
| factor Constant | -10,149 | 0,000 | 0,000 | | |

The results of the multiple logistic regression analysis showed that the variable most related to the spirituality of level II students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021 was God's factor. Based on the results of multiple logistic regression analysis, it was found that the God factor variable with a regression coefficient value (B) of 21,000, the God factor variable was positive indicating that this variable had a unidirectional (positive) relationship with the spirituality of level II nurse students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021.

3.1. Analysis

The Relationship of Self Factors with Spirituality of Level II Nurses / Students During the Covid-19 Pandemic At STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021

The relationship between self-factor and spirituality of second-level Nurses during the Covid-19 pandemic based on the chi-square statistical test, it was found that p value = 0.001 (p <0.05), which means that there is a significant relationship between self-factor and student spirituality. Level II nurses during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021 showed a strong relationship.

The researcher argues that this shows that the two variables have a positive relationship which shows that both variables are in the same direction, which means that if the self-factor supports the student's spirituality at a high level. Related to the results obtained from respondents, a high self-assessment is an assessment of yourself, appreciate your strengths and potential, and

accept your weaknesses. This is supported by Welda's research (2019), to 60 respondents concluding that the self factor is related to spirituality by 98.3%. These results mean that spirituality greatly affects all aspects of the human person and is a means of living life.

The relationship with oneself is a strength from within a person which includes self-knowledge, namely who he is, what he can do and also attitudes regarding belief in oneself, belief in life or the future, peace of mind, and harmony with oneself. The strength that arises from a person helps him realize the meaning and purpose of his life, including seeing his life experiences as positive experiences, life satisfaction, optimism about the future, and increasingly clear life goals (Welly, 2018).

Gunawan (2017), states that the self factor is related to spirituality, where someone who is able to identify his spiritual beliefs positively will use these beliefs to deal with situations positively so that they will find meaning and purpose in life which will increase the strength in a person. Krobo's research (2021), says that there is a significant positive relationship between spirituality and self. The results show that respondents who have high spirituality will have high strength that comes from within themselves so that they can realize the meaning and purpose of life.

The results of research that has been carried out on level II students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan about the relationship between self-factors and spirituality shows that self-factors are related to spirituality where the majority of respondents have support from themselves. This is caused because the respondent is able to perceive themselves or be able to assess themselves so that the sense of problems with themselves can be handled properly.

Relationship of Peer Factors with Spirituality of Level II Nurses/Students During the Covid-19 Pandemic At STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021

The relationship between peer factors and the spirituality of second-level nurses during the Covid-19 pandemic based on the chi-square statistical test, it was found that p value = 0.001 ($p < 0.05$), which means that there is a significant relationship between peer factors and student spirituality. Level II during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021 showed a strong relationship.

The researcher argues that this shows that the two variables have a positive relationship which shows that the two variables are in the same direction, which means that if other factors support the students' spirituality, they are at a high level. Related to the results obtained from respondents that respondents always get support from others such as giving encouragement when they are facing a problem, accepting others without seeing differences and helping others without wanting to make a profit. This is supported by Welda's research (2019), to 60 respondents showing that the category of peer factors related to spirituality is 96.7%, this means that spirituality greatly affects a person's ability to interact and establish relationships with others in harmony and the ability to share with others. other.

Relationships with others can be seen from a person's ability to interact and establish relationships with others in harmony and the ability to share with others, with interactions with others, they can influence each other in terms of thoughts and actions that are positive and constructive (Ulfi, 2018). Rita (2019), in her research, concludes that fellow factors are related to spirituality, where the ability to interact with other people will affect the spirituality of students, where the higher a person's spirituality, the higher the urge to interact with others. (close friends and family) can provide emotional help and support.

The results of research that has been carried out on level II students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan about the relationship between peer factors and spirituality shows that peer factors are related to spirituality where most of the respondents have support from others. This is because respondents are able to have good relationships with others, help each other and provide positive support to each other.

The Relationship of the God Factor with the Spirituality of Level II Nurses / Students During the Covid-19 Pandemic At STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021

The relationship between God's factor and the spirituality of second-level Nurses during the Covid-19 pandemic based on the chi-square statistical test, it was found that p value = 0.001 ($p < 0.05$), which means that there is a significant relationship between God's factors and student

spirituality. Level II during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021 showed a strong relationship.

The researcher argues that this shows that the two variables have a positive relationship which shows that the two variables are in the same direction, which means that if God's factor supports the students' spirituality, they are at a high level. In relation to the results obtained from respondents, respondents always receive support from God such as surrendering all their lives to God, believing that God cares about the problems that are happening, connecting with God gives strength in living life.

The results of Saputra's research, (2020) to 76 respondents showed that there were 74 people (97.4%) in the relationship with God. These results mean that spirituality greatly affects a person's ability to interact with God. It includes religion or non-religion, prayer or prayer, participation in worship activities, religious equipment, and unity with nature.

This is supported by Lilik (2019), which states that there is a significant positive relationship between spirituality and the God factor. The results show that respondents who have high spirituality will have high power that comes from God, where belief in God is a form of confirmation that they believe or not. Having a good relationship with God will avoid various forms of God's wrath.

The results of research that has been carried out on level II students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan about the relationship between God's factors and spirituality shows that God's factors are related to spirituality where most of the respondents have God's supporting factors. This is because the respondent is able to have a good relationship with God so that he gets blessings and safety.

The Relationship between Environmental Factors and Spirituality of Level II Nurses/Students During the Covid-19 Pandemic At STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021

The relationship between environmental factors and the spirituality of level II nurse students during the Covid-19 pandemic based on the chi-square statistical test, it was found that $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$) which means that there is a significant relationship between environmental factors and the spirituality of students at nursing level. II during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021 showed a strong relationship.

The researcher argues that this shows that the two variables have a positive relationship which shows that both variables are in the same direction, which means that if the environmental factors support the student's spirituality is at a high level. Related to the results obtained from the respondents, the respondents always received support from the environment where the respondents felt comfortable and at home in their environment, respondents always participate in activities in their environment that increase their belief in God. The results of the research by Wilujeng(2019), to 60 respondents showed that the category of relationship with God was 57 people (95.0%). These results mean that spirituality greatly affects a person's ability to maintain and understand the natural surroundings.

This is supported by Fitri(2019), which states that there is a significant positive relationship between spirituality and environmental factors. The results show that respondents who have high spirituality will know more about the surrounding environment where the environment can provide support to the respondent, the surrounding environment also helps in giving strength to believe more in the creator.

The results of research that has been carried out on level II students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan about the relationship between environmental factors and spirituality shows that environmental factors are related to spirituality where the majority of respondents have support from the environment. This is because the respondents are able to have a good relationship with the surrounding environment, maintain a comfortable and clean environment for each other.

The Relationship of Yourself, Others, God and the Environment with the Spirituality of Level II Nurses/Students During the Covid-19 Pandemic At STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021

Spirituality is a relationship that has dimensions and plays a role in maintaining harmony and harmony with the outside world, dealing with emotional stress, physical illness and death (Naftali et al., 2017), not only religious practice, but also showing the meaning and purpose of life in the world. outside the material. Spirituality includes a series of meanings of aspirations,

compatibility, vision, belief, and meaningfulness of conditions, being an inseparable element of human life in facing challenges (Tabei et al., 2016).

Spirituality begins when children learn about themselves and their relationships with others or others, beginning with the concept of divinity or values, such as through their home environment or religious community (Damar Aditama, 2017). The concept of spirituality can also be interpreted as a process of searching for the meaning of life. Students' cognitive development is said to be mature, when they enter Piaget's formal operational stage, where students are able to consider many views and reflect on their thinking processes, which should enable students to understand the meaning of life and spirituality (Prasetyawati & Virilia, 2019).

Based on the results of the multiple logistic regression test, it shows that the variable most related to the spirituality of level II students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021 is God's Factor with a B coefficient value of 0.033 and an exp (B) of 21.0 . This means that students with God's factors that support 21 times will have high spirituality compared to God's factors that do not support them.

Spirituality is a psychological state in itself as an effort to improve the relationship with God without judging the individual as a good or bad person. Spirituality is characterized by self-awareness of the existence of a greater power that can control the universe so that all living things depend on it (Novitasari et al., 2017).

The results of the study show that God's factor is the variable most related to spirituality, this is related to the individual's relationship with God. Spirituality is used to describe inner experiences that encourage individuals or as motivation to get closer to God and to get more meaningful experiences in life (Wilujeng, 2019).

The results of research that has been carried out on level II students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan about factors related to spirituality, where the strongest factor is God's factor. This is because students believe that God cares about the problems they face, students always ask for God's help in every daily activity, students also feel God's love directly, and are diligent in praying every day so that students do not easily give up and remain enthusiastic in their work. live everyday life.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and analysis on factors related to the spirituality of level II students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Factors related to the spirituality of second-level students / nurses during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021, namely the self factor with the category of supporting as many as 59 people (67%) and not supporting as many as 29 people (33 %). The peer factor in the category of supporting as many as 62 people (70.5%) and not supporting as many as 26 people (29.5%). God factor in the category of supporting as many as 63 people (71.6%) and not supporting as many as 25 people (28.4%). Environmental factors in the category of supporting as many as 65 people (73.9%) and not supporting as many as 23 people (26.1%).
2. Self-factor is related to the spirituality of second-level students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021 with p-value = 0.001 (p-value < 0.05).
3. The peer factor is related to the spirituality of second-level students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021 with p-value = 0.001 (p-value < 0.05).
4. God's factor is related to the spirituality of second-level students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021 with p-value = 0.001 (p-value < 0.05).
5. Environmental factors are related to the spirituality of second-level students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021 with pvalue = 0.001 (p-value < 0.05).
6. The God factor is a strong factor related to the spirituality of level II students during the Covid-19 pandemic at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2021.

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