**Denominational Chart: “Can a believer lose their salvation?”**

| **Denomination** | | **Can a believer lose their salvation?** | |
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| **Catholic** | | **Yes** —God's grace is always available, but the Catholic Church declares the possibility of a believer falling away from God's favor through mortal sin, requiring confession and penance for restoration. | |
| **Methodist** | | **Yes** — Wesleyan/Arminian tradition. Security is conditional; emphasizes free will and the possibility of rejecting God's grace after initially accepting it. It is possible for believers to fall away from that grace and forfeit their salvation. | |
| **Assembly of God (Pentecostal)** | | | **Yes** — Wesleyan/Arminian tradition. Believers who have a genuine conversion but later fall away and reject Christ cannot be renewed to repentance. This doesn't mean salvation can be lost through ordinary sin, but rather through a conscious and complete turning away from Christ and the gospel. |
| **Nazarene** | | **Yes** — Wesleyan-Holiness view. Genuine believers may fall away. While God's grace is sufficient for salvation, and believers are part of God's family, it is possible for individuals to fall away from faith and forfeit their salvation. Salvation involves a relationship with Christ, which can be broken through willful disobedience and a turning away from God. | |
| **Anglican \ Episcopalian** | | **Yes-ish** — Does not strictly adhere to the "once saved, always saved" doctrine, but it also doesn't explicitly teach that salvation can be lost. Article XVI of the Thirty-Nine Articles states that individuals can fall into sin after receiving grace but can also repent and be restored. The possibility of falling away from grace, (also affirmed in Article XVI) implicitly rejects the idea of “once saved, always saved." | |
| **Lutheran** | | **Yes-ish** — While Lutherans believe in the security of the believer in Christ, they also recognize that it is possible for a believer to fall away from faith and potentially lose their salvation. This is not a denial of the doctrine of grace, but rather a recognition of the potential for human will to reject God's gift. This view differs from those who hold to the doctrine of "once saved, always saved," (see Baptist below) which posits that once a person is saved, they cannot lose their salvation. Lutherans, while affirming the security of believers, acknowledge the possibility of falling away from faith and the potential consequences. | |
|  | | **NO** | |
| **Presbyterian** | | **No** — Reformed view: True Christians, once saved, cannot lose their salvation. This belief, often termed "perseverance of the saints," (the “P” in TULIP) is rooted in the idea that God's grace is the foundation of salvation and His power ensures that those chosen by Him will persevere in faith until the end. Those who fall away were never truly converted. | |
| **Baptist** | **No (typically)** — The doctrine of eternal security (also known as once saved, always saved), believing that once a person is truly saved, their salvation is guaranteed by God's grace and cannot be lost. Some within various Baptist traditions believe that believers can, through persistent unrepentant sin, forfeit their salvation. | | |