The Hartford's First Quarter 2022 Financial Results

The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. | April 28, 2022

THE HARTFORD

SAFE HARBOR STATEMENT

Certain statements made in this presentation should be considered forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These include statements about The Hartford's future results of operations. We caution investors that these forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual results may differ materially. Investors should consider the important risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ, including those discussed in The Hartford's news release issued on April 28, 2022, The Hartford's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, The Hartford's 2021 Annual Report on Form 10-K, and other filings we make with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. We assume no obligation to update this presentation, which speaks as of today's date.

The discussion in this presentation of The Hartford's financial performance includes financial measures that are not derived from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Information regarding these non-GAAP financial measures, including reconciliations to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures, is provided in the appendix to this presentation, the news release issued on April 28, 2022 and The Hartford's Investor Financial Supplement for first quarter 2022 which is available at the Investor Relations section of The Hartford's website at **https://ir.thehartford.com**.

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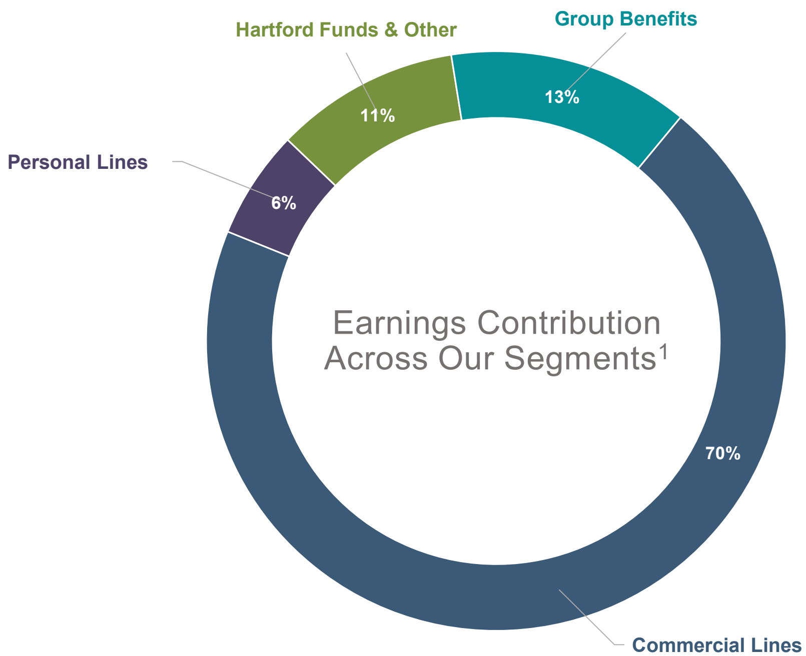
The Hartford when you enroll your email address by visiting the "Email Alerts" section at **https://ir.thehartford.com**.

THE HARTFORD

Diversified insurer with core strengths and market leadership

- **Market leader** in desirable segments with high return characteristics
- Delivering consistently strong results across **diversified businesses** with significant contribution from investment portfolio
- Leveraging **core strengths** of underwriting excellence, risk management, claims, products and distribution
- Investing in **differentiating capabilities** to strengthen competitive advantage and grow
- **Ethics, people and performance** driven culture



Unique portfolio of complementary underwriting businesses all contributing to our success.

[1] Relative core earnings contribution based on three-year projection for 2022-2024, excludes the corporate segment, as of December 31, 2021

FIRST QUARTER 2022 – STRONG EXECUTION

The Hartford delivered…

Growth:

- P&C net written premium growth of 9% including 12% in Commercial Lines
- Group Benefits fully insured ongoing premium growth of 5%

Profitability:

- P&C combined ratio of 90.4 improved 13.9 points from 1Q21
  - Commercial Lines underlying loss and loss adjustment expense ratio before COVID-19 incurred losses[1] of 56.1% improved 0.8 points from 1Q21
- Group Benefits core earnings margin[1] was 0.5% which included 5.2 points of excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term-disability losses

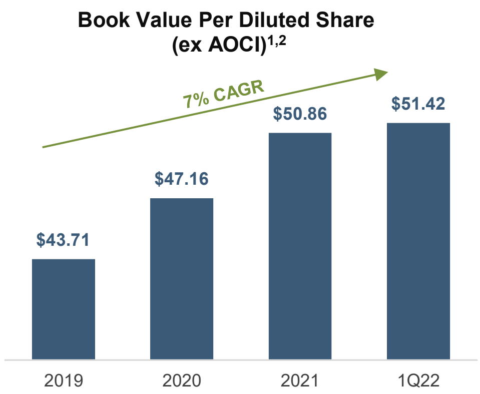
Balance sheet & capital management:

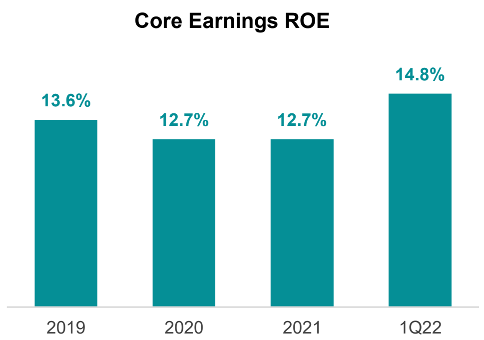
- Proactive capital management – repurchased $400 million of shares and paid $130 million in common stockholder dividends in 1Q22

Superior risk-adjusted returns:

- 14.8% core earnings return on equity (ROE)[1,3]

Maximizing Value Creation for All Stakeholders





[1] Denotes financial measure not calculated based on GAAP
[2] Accumulated other comprehensive income
[3] ROE based on trailing 12-month average common equity, ex. AOCI and trailing 12-month core earnings

1Q22 CORE EARNINGS[1] OF $561 MILLION, EPS[1,2] OF $1.66, ROE[1] OF 14.8%

Core Earnings By Segment *($ in millions, except per share amounts)*	1Q22	1Q21	Change[3]
Commercial Lines	$456	$105	NM
Personal Lines	84	131	(36)%
P&C Other Operations	11	(15)	NM
Property & Casualty Total	**551**	**221**	**149%**
Group Benefits	8	(3)	NM
Hartford Funds	50	45	11%
Sub-total	**609**	**263**	**132%**
Corporate	(48)	(60)	20%
Core earnings	**561**	**203**	**176%**
Net realized gains (losses), before tax	(146)	77	NM
Restructuring and other costs, before tax	(5)	(11)	55%
Integration and other non-recurring M&A costs, before tax	(5)	(9)	44%
Change in deferred gain on retroactive reinsurance, before tax	—	(6)	100%
Income tax benefit (expense)	35	(10)	NM
Net income available to common stockholders	**440**	**244**	**80%**
Add back: Preferred stock dividends	5	5	—%
Net Income	**445**	**249**	**79%**
Core earnings per diluted share	**$1.66**	**$0.56**	**196%**
Net income available to common stockholders per diluted share	**$1.30**	**$0.67**	**94%**
Wtd. avg. diluted shares outstanding	337.3	362.2	(7)%
Wtd. avg. common shares outstanding	332.3	358.2	(7)%
Book value per diluted share	$46.36	$48.04	(4)%
Book value per diluted share (excluding AOCI)[1]	$51.42	$47.31	9%
Net income ROE, last 12 months	15.4%	10.5%	4.9 pts
Core earnings ROE[1], last 12 months	14.8%	10.9%	3.9 pts

[1] Denotes financial measure not calculated based on GAAP
[2] Core earnings per diluted share (EPS)
[3] The Hartford defines increases or decreases greater than or equal to 200%, or changes from a net gain to a net loss position, or vice versa, as "NM" or not meaningful

1Q22 KEY BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS VS. 1Q21

PROPERTY & CASUALTY

Strong contribution from Commercial Lines delivers profitable growth

Written premiums	Combined ratio	Underlying combined ratio[1] (%)
$3.5B ▲ 9%	90.4 ▼ 13.9 pts	88.5 ▼ 0.9 pts

	Written premiums	Combined ratio	Underlying combined ratio[1] (%)
Commercial Lines	**$2.8B ▲ 12%**	**90.3 ▼ 19.4 pts.**	**88.3 ▼ 2.9 pts.**
Small Commercial	$1.2B ▲ 12%	82.9 ▼ 12.5 pts.	85.9 ▼ 2.4 pts.
Middle & Large Commercial	$853M ▲ 10%	94.6 ▼ 4.3 pts.	91.5 ▼ 3.8 pts.
Global Specialty	$764M ▲ 15%	96.9 ▲ 4.5 pts.	88.2 ▼ 1.7 pts.
Personal Lines	**$707M ▼ (1%)**	**90.4 ▲ 7.3 pts.**	**88.5 ▲ 5.0 pts.**
Auto	$497M ▼ (2%)	92.8 ▲ 9.3 pts.	93.3 ▲ 7.0 pts.
Homeowners	$210M ▲ 1%	85.2 ▼ 1.6 pts.	77.4 ▲ 0.2 pts.

Group Benefits

Core earnings margin of 0.5% includes $105 million, or 5.2 points, of pandemic related excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts

Fully Insured Ongoing Premiums	Core earnings margin[1]	Core earnings margin excluding COVID-19 related impacts[1]	Life loss ratio (%)	Disability loss ratio (%)
$1.4B ▲ 5%	0.5% ▲ 0.7 pts.	5.7% ▼ 4.2 pts.	98.4% ▼ 9.9 pts.	73.2% ▲ 4.8 pts.

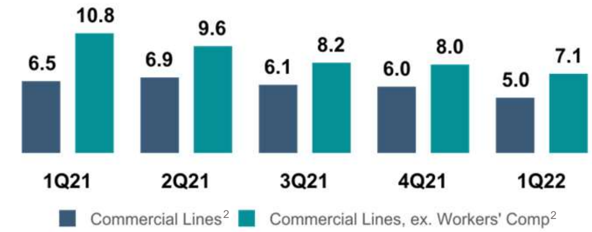
[1] Denotes financial measure not calculated based on GAAP

COMMERCIAL LINES

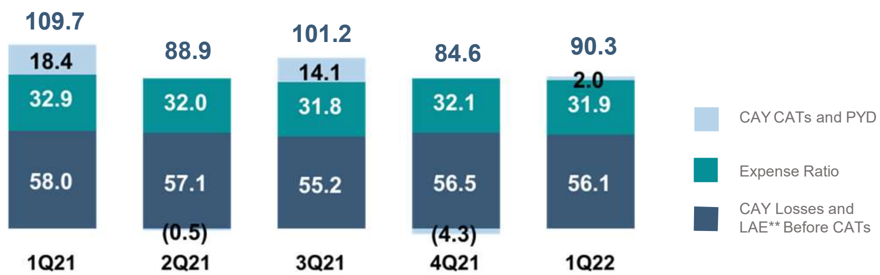
Strong contributions from each business deliver profitable growth

- Written premiums of $2.8 billion in 1Q22 increased 12% from 1Q21 reflecting higher policy count retention across all lines, new business premium growth in Small Commercial, the effect of renewal written price increases across all lines and a larger insured exposure base
- Mid to high-single digit renewal written price increases in most lines other than workers' compensation
- Combined ratio of 90.3 in 1Q22 improved 19.4 points from 1Q21 and underlying combined ratio of 88.3 improved 2.9 points from 1Q21
- Underlying loss and loss adjustment expense ratio before COVID-19 incurred losses[1] of 56.1% improved 0.8 points from 1Q21

Commercial Lines Renewal Written Pricing



Commercial Lines Combined Ratio*



Commercial Lines Written Premiums***

($ in millions)

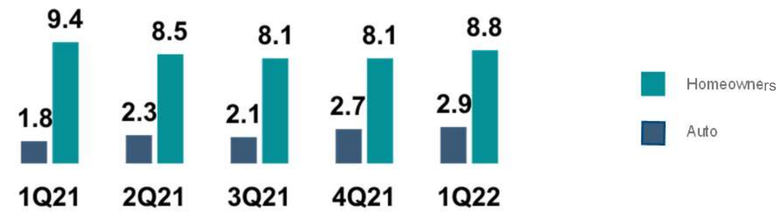
[1] Denotes financial measure not calculated based on GAAP
[2] Excludes Middle Market loss sensitive and programs businesses, Global Re, offshore energy policies, credit and political risk insurance policies, political violence and terrorism policies, and any business under which the managing agent of our Lloyd's Syndicate 1221 delegates underwriting authority to coverholders and other third parties
* Combined ratio includes policyholder dividends ratio
** Loss adjustment expense (LAE)
***Commercial Lines written premiums include immaterial amounts from Other Commercial

PERSONAL LINES

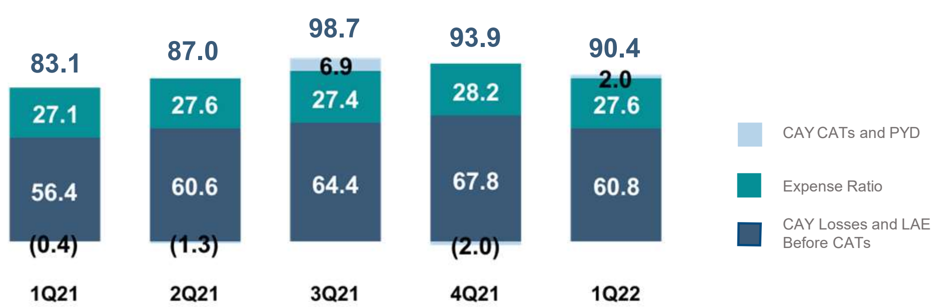
Margins impacted by higher auto claim frequency and elevated severity

- Written premiums of $707 million in 1Q22 decreased by 1% from 1Q21
- Renewal written price increase in auto of 2.9% in 1Q22 compared to 1.8% in 1Q21 and 2.7% in 4Q21, and in home, 8.8% in 1Q22 compared to 9.4% in 1Q21 and 8.1% in 4Q21
- Combined ratio of 90.4 in 1Q22, increased 7.3 points from 1Q21, driven by lower net favorable PYD and a higher underlying combined ratio, partially offset by a lower current accident year catastrophe ratio
- Underlying combined ratio of 88.5 in 1Q22 increased 5.0 points compared to 1Q21 largely due to higher auto loss costs and to a lesser extent, a higher expense ratio

Personal Lines Written Price Increases

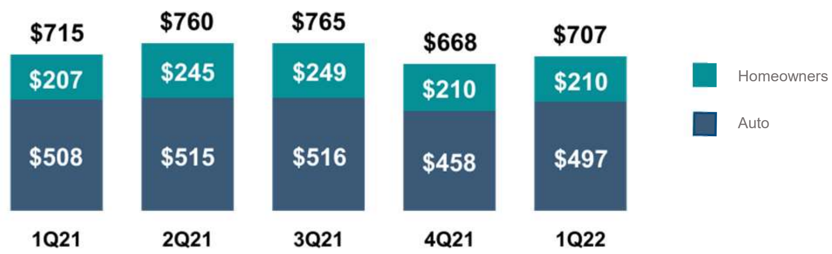


Personal Lines Combined Ratio



Written Premiums

($ in millions)

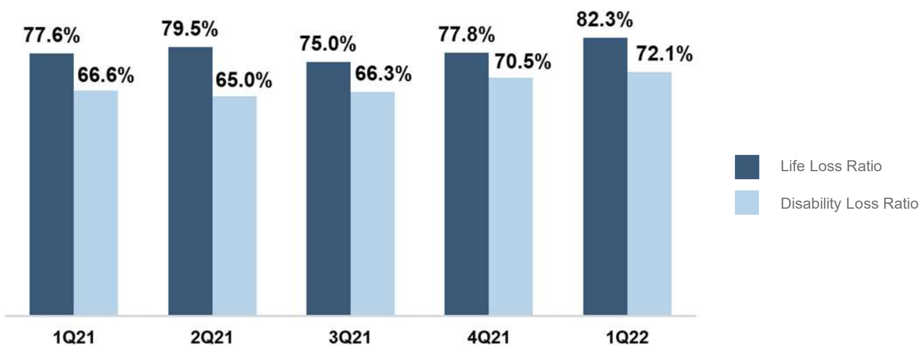


GROUP BENEFITS

Top line growth and lower excess mortality in 1Q22

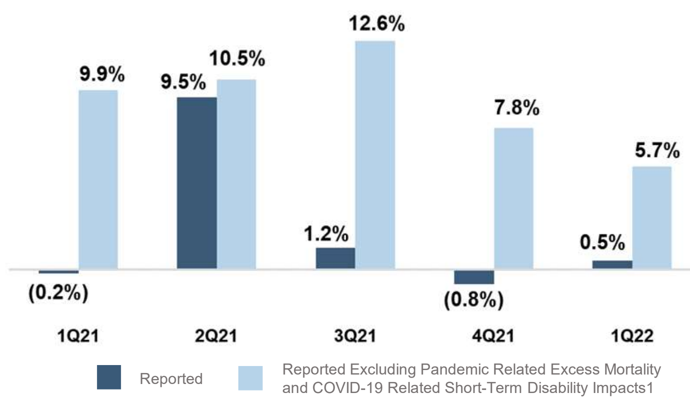
- Core earnings margin of 0.5%, including $105 million, before tax, or approximately 5.2 points, of excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term disability losses
- Life loss ratio reflects lower excess mortality and a higher accidental death loss ratio
- Disability loss ratio reflects less favorable prior incurral year development on long-term disability and the expectation of increased incidence relative to recent experience (first quarter from a seasonality perspective is typically the highest incidence quarter)
- 1Q22 fully insured ongoing premiums increased 5% from 1Q21 driven by an increase in exposure on existing accounts and continued strong book persistency
- Expense ratio increase of 0.6 points from 1Q21 reflects higher claim handling costs due to elevated claim levels from the pandemic and increased technology spend partially offset by a benefit from higher earned premiums and expense savings from the Hartford Next program

Loss Ratio
(Excluding Pandemic Related Excess Mortality and COVID-19 Related Short-Term Disability Impacts[1])



Core Earnings[1]
($ in millions)

Core Earnings Margin[1]



[1] Denotes financial measure not calculated based on GAAP

GROUP BENEFITS

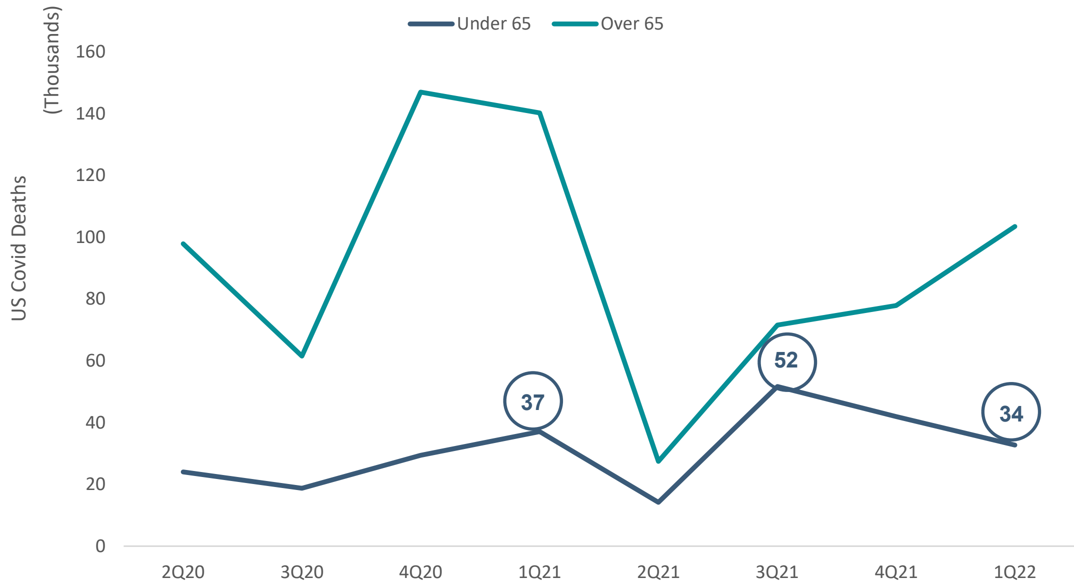
COVID-19 direct and indirect impacts including excess mortality losses

	1Q22	
	Amount, before tax ($ in millions)	Core Margin Impact (points)[1]
Excess mortality primarily caused by direct and indirect impacts of COVID-19 for claims in 1Q22	**$122**	**6.0**
Decrease in estimate of excess mortality for claims in prior quarters	**$(26)**	**-1.3**
Total excess mortality	**$96**	**4.7**
COVID-19 related short-term disability claims	**$9**	**0.4**
Total COVID-19 related losses in Group Benefits	**$105**	**5.2**

[1]Based on Group Benefits revenues, excluding buyouts and net realized capital gains (losses), of $1,606 million in 1Q22
Note – Subtotals may not foot due to rounding

US DEATHS FOR AGES UNDER 65 CONTINUE TO DECLINE SINCE THEIR PEAK IN 3Q21

Comparison of CDC COVID-19 Deaths by Age – Reported[1]



U.S. COVID-19 Deaths per CDC (In Thousands)

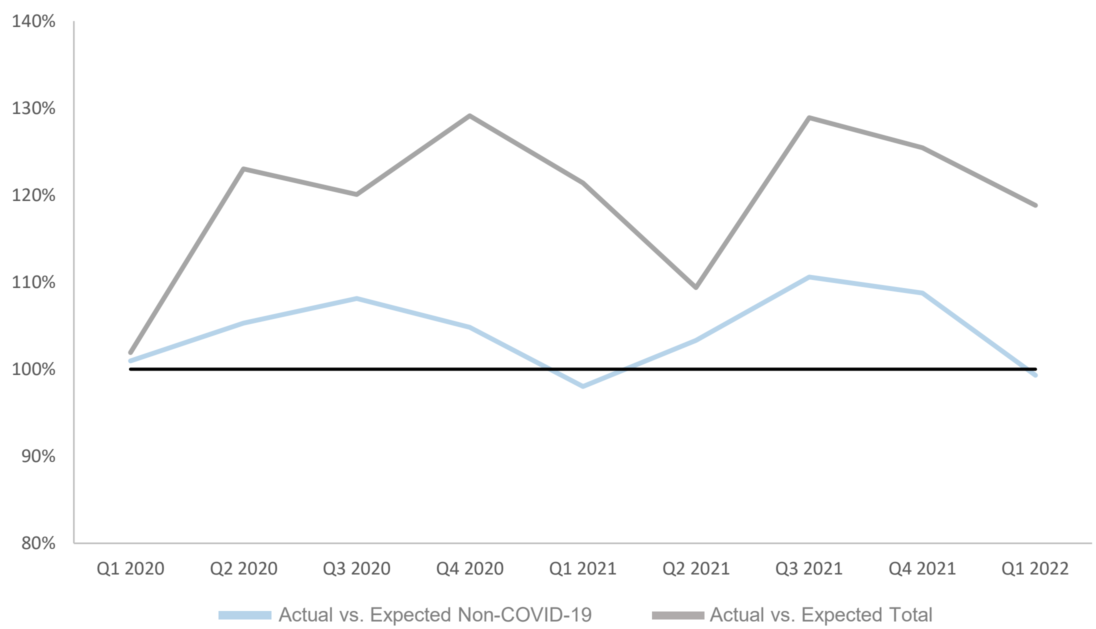
	2Q20	3Q20	4Q20	1Q21	2Q21	3Q21	4Q21	1Q22
Under 65	24	19	29	37	14	52	42	34
65+	98	61	147	140	27	72	78	106
Total	122	80	176	177	42	123	120	140

- US COVID-19 deaths in 1Q22 are the third highest during the pandemic
- The percentage of deaths under age 65 continued to decline
- HIG average claim severity for ages under 65 is more than 4 times higher than for ages over 65

[1]Reported deaths only. 1Q22 deaths are expected to increase slightly as more deaths are reported to the CDC. Deaths prior to 1Q22 are essentially fully reported and not expected to change.
*Data Reported as of 4/13/2022, Source: https://data.cdc.gov/NCHS/Provisional-COVID-19-Death-Counts-by-Sex-Age-and-S/9bhg-hcku

U.S. NON-COVID-19 EXCESS MORTALITY IS TRENDING DOWN IN RECENT MONTHS

CDC Actual vs. Expected Mortality by Quarter



- Graph represents percentage of actual deaths over CDC's expected deaths by quarter
- U.S. non-COVID-19 excess mortality is trending down in recent months, although data is not fully complete

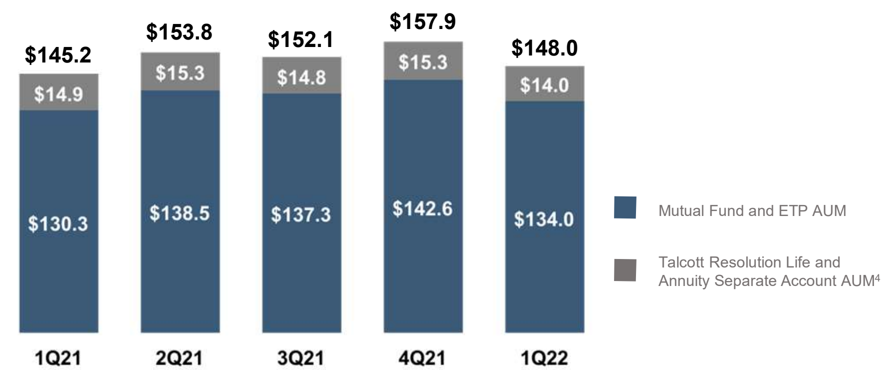
*Data as of 4/13/2022, Source: https://data.cdc.gov/NCHS/Provisional-COVID-19-Death-Counts-by-Week-Ending-D/r8kw-7aab
**Data has been completed based on historical CDC development patterns

HARTFORD FUNDS

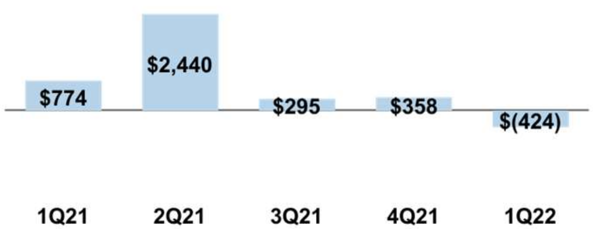
High return, fee generating business

- Core earnings of $50 million in 1Q22 compared to $45 million in 1Q21 due to:
  - An increase in fee income resulting from a 5% increase in daily average AUM
  - Higher tax benefit in the 2022 period for stock-based compensation
  - Partially offset by higher variable expenses
- Mutual fund and Exchange-traded funds (ETF) net outflows of $424 million in 1Q22, compared with net inflows of $774 million in 1Q21

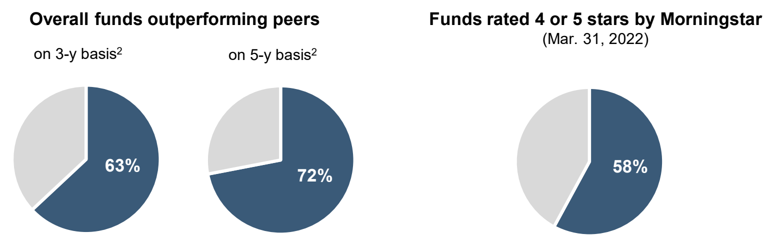
Total AUM[3]
($ in billions)



Mutual Fund and ETF Net Flows[1]
($ in millions)



Long-term Performance of Funds



[1] Includes Mutual fund AUM (mutual funds sold through retail, bank trust, registered investment advisor and 529 plan channels) and ETPs
[2] Hartford Funds and ETFs on Morningstar net of fees basis at March 31, 2022
[3] Includes Mutual Fund, ETF and Talcott Resolution life and annuity separate account AUM as of end of period
[4] Represents AUM of the life and annuity business sold in May 2018 that are still managed by Hartford Funds

CORPORATE

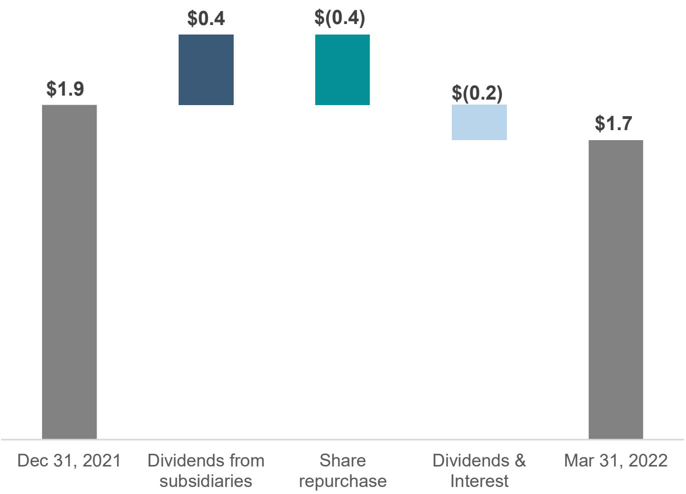
Core loss of $48 million compared to a core loss of $60 million in 1Q21

Components of Corporate Core Losses

($ in millions)	1Q21	2Q21	3Q21	4Q21	1Q22
Income (loss) from formerly owned equity interest in Talcott Resolution, after tax	$(6)	$(2)	$—	$—	$—
Net investment income, after tax	2	3	2	14	3
Interest expense, after tax	(45)	(45)	(46)	(49)	(49)
Preferred stock dividends	(5)	(5)	(6)	(5)	(5)
All others[1], after tax	(6)	(3)	3	(1)	3
Corporate core losses	**$(60)**	**$(52)**	**$(47)**	**$(41)**	**$(48)**

Corporate Holding Company Resources

($ billion)



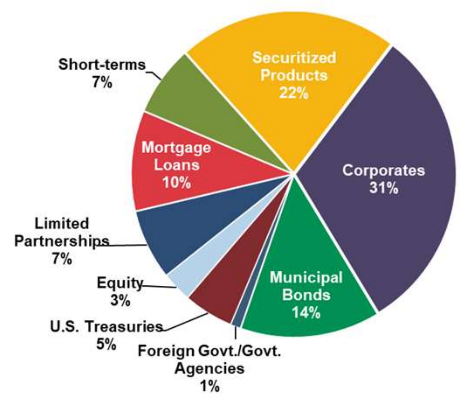
- On April 15, 2022, the company redeemed at par $600 million aggregate principal amount of its 7.875% junior subordinated debentures due 2042

[1] Includes fee income and expenses from management of a portion of the invested assets of Talcott Resolution Life, Inc. and its subsidiaries as well as certain affiliates, incurred losses related to run-off structured settlement and terminal funding agreement liabilities, stranded costs and other corporate expenses

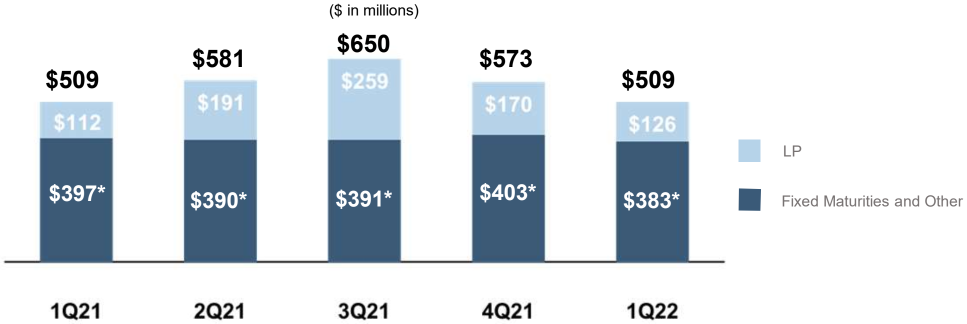
THE INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO
High quality and diversified

- Net investment income of $509 million consistent with 1Q21 as higher income from LPs[1] offset lower income on fixed maturities and other, as annualized yield excluding LPs[2] was down 20 bps
- Strong LP annualized yield of 14.6% driven by another excellent quarter of results from private equity investments, real estate funds, and monetization of a real estate property
- Portfolio continues to be constructed to be held through an economic cycle and positioned to support The Hartford's financial and strategic goals

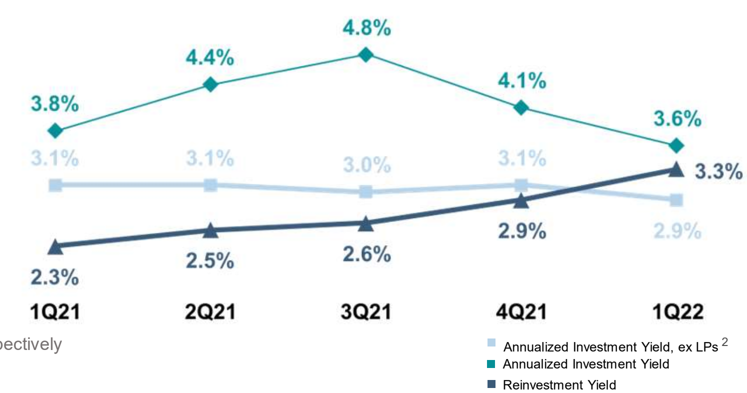
Invested Assets[3] by Sector
($56.0B as of March 31, 2022)



Net Investment Income
($ in millions)



Annualized Investment Yield, Before Tax



* Includes investment expenses of $19 million, $21 million, $20 million, $20 million and $19 million in 1Q21, 2Q21, 3Q21, 4Q21 and 1Q22 respectively
[1] Limited partnerships and other alternative investments
[2] Denotes financial measure not calculated based on GAAP
[3] Invested assets represents fixed and equity securities at fair value, mortgage loans at amortized cost and LPs based on underlying capital statements

CORE EARNINGS ROE[1] OF 14.8% IN 1Q22

Net income ROE of 15.4% versus 10.5% in 1Q21

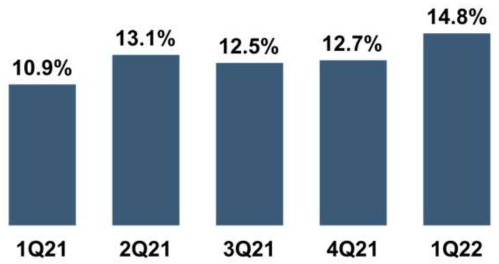
Core earnings ROE of 14.8% versus 10.9% in 1Q21

- 1Q22 trailing 12-month core earnings increased 41% to $2.5 billion from $1.8 billion in 1Q21
- Increase in 12-month core earnings was partially offset by higher average stockholder equity ex. AOCI [1]

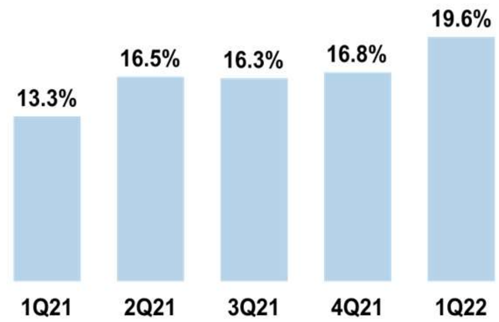
Core earnings ROE remained strong and increased in both P&C and Hartford Funds

- P&C: 19.6% in 1Q22 versus 13.3% in 1Q21
- Group Benefits: 3.5% in 1Q22 versus 6.3% in 1Q21
- Hartford Funds: 59.4% in 1Q22 versus 47.6% in 1Q21

Consolidated Core Earnings ROE



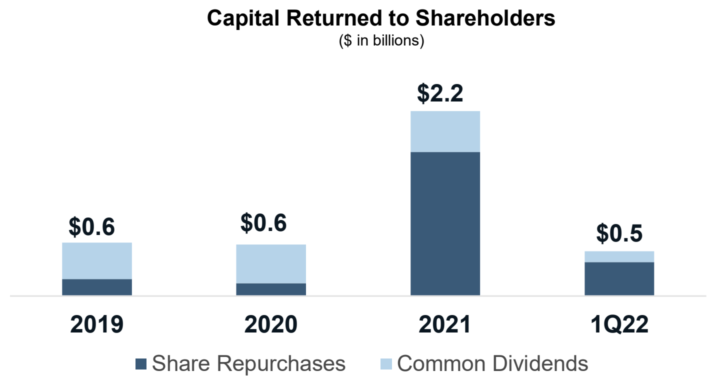
P&C Core Earnings ROE

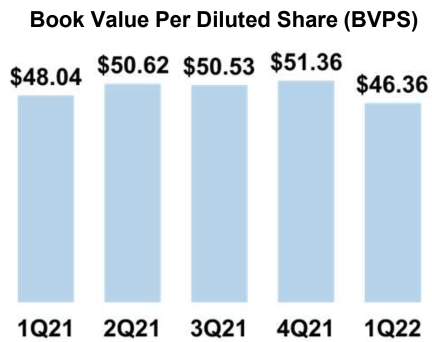


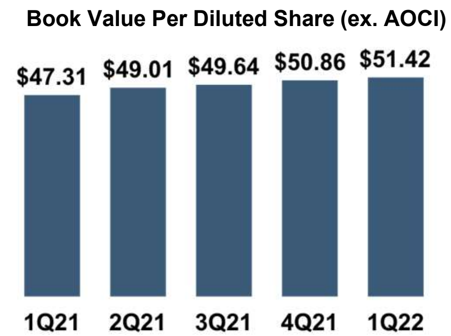
[1] Denotes financial measure not calculated in GAAP

BVPS (EX. AOCI)[1] OF $51.42 AT MARCH 31, 2022

- In 1Q22, the company returned $530 million to shareholders including $400 million in share repurchases and $130 million in common stockholder dividends paid
- Including common stockholder dividends paid, SVC[2] was 12% over last 12 months







[1] Denotes financial measure not calculated in GAAP
[2] Shareholder value creation (SVC) in a period is defined as the change in BVPS (ex. AOCI) plus common stockholder dividends paid during the period, divided by BVPS (ex. AOCI) at beginning of period

THE HARTFORD

THE HARTFORD'S PRIORITIES

Our focused actions to produce desired outcomes

- Advance leading **underwriting capabilities** across our portfolio to offer expanded products and services
- Emphasize **digital, data and analytics, and data science** that enhance the customer experience and improve the underwriting and claims decision making
- Maximize **distribution channels and product breadth** to increase market share
- Optimize **organizational efficiency** with a focus on continuous improvement
- **Balance capital deployment** for organic growth, investments in the business, and return to shareholders through dividends and share repurchases
- Continue to advance **ESG leadership** in order to attract and retain top talent and enhance value to shareholders

SHAREHOLDER VALUE CREATION

A clear roadmap to generate superior risk-adjusted returns

Accelerated Growth	Leading Risk-Adjusted Returns	Compelling Total Shareholder Return	Value Enhancement
Accelerate **profitable organic growth** across all businesses	Unwavering focus on **ROE performance**, driven by underwriting excellence	Consistent generator of **excess capital**, optimizing superior returns	Ethical culture supported by **industry-leading ESG** practices
• Advancement of underwriting capabilities • Maximization of multi-channel distribution relationships • Leverage product breadth	• Balanced risk profile and underwriting discipline • Advanced analytics and data science • Continuous improvement and operating efficiency	• Investments in organic growth • Dividends • Share repurchases	• Ethics at the core of the business • Maintain outstanding ESG track record • Specific steps to strengthen ESG leadership

Maximize Value Creation for All Stakeholders

THE HARTFORD

APPENDIX

HARTFORD NEXT

Initiative is on track, with savings of $540M in 2022 and $625 in 2023

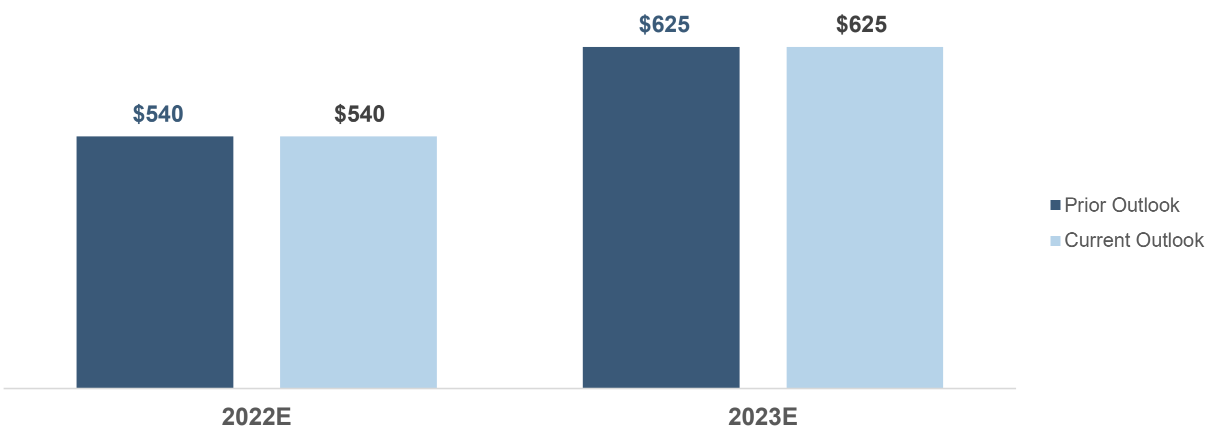
Updated Hartford Next Assumptions

- Hartford Next savings in line with previous estimates
- Current estimated expenses for the program are $395M, with impacts to core and non-core expenses, including ~$53M of amortization and other costs to be incurred after 2023

Updated Estimated Core Earnings Impact
($ in millions)

	1Q 2022	FY 2022E	FY 2023E
Savings	$132	$540	$625
Core expenses	$(16)	$(63)	$(33)
Core Earnings Improvement (p/t)	$116	$477	$592
Core Earnings Improvement (a/t)[1]	$92	$377	$468

Cumulative Savings For The Period Relative to 2019
($ in millions)



[1] After tax impact, assuming corporate tax rate of 21%

DISCUSSION AND RECONCILIATION OF NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

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The Hartford uses non-GAAP financial measures in this presentation to assist investors in analyzing The Hartford's operating performance for the periods presented herein. Because The Hartford's calculation of these measures may differ from similar measures used by other companies, investors should be careful when comparing The Hartford's non-GAAP financial measures to those of other companies. Definitions and calculations of non-GAAP and other financial measures used in this presentation can be found below, in The Hartford’s news release issued on April 28, 2022, and The Hartford's Investor Financial Supplement for first quarter 2022, which are available on The Hartford's website, https://ir.thehartford.com.

A quantitative reconciliation of net income to core earnings is not calculable on a forward-looking basis because it is not possible to provide a reliable forecast of realized capital gains and losses, which typically vary substantially from period to period.

Core earnings margin excluding pandemic related excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts

For the Group Benefits segment, The Hartford uses the non-GAAP measure core earnings margin to evaluate, and believes it is an important measure of, the Group Benefits segment's operating performance. Core earnings margin is calculated by dividing core earnings by revenues, excluding buyouts and realized gains (losses). The Hartford also uses the non-GAAP measure core earnings margin excluding pandemic related excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts to evaluate Group Benefits' operating performance as it removes the impact of volatile and unpredictable COVID-19 related short-term disability and excess mortality losses. Net income margin, calculated by dividing net income by revenues, is the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measure. The Company believes that core earnings margin provides investors with a valuable measure of the performance of Group Benefits because it reveals trends in the business that may be obscured by the effect of buyouts and realized gains (losses) as well as other items excluded in the calculation of core earnings. The Company believes that core earnings margin excluding pandemic related excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts provides investors with a valuable measure of the performance of Group Benefits because it reveals trends in the business that may be obscured by the effect of volatile and unpredictable COVID-19 related losses as well as the effect of buyouts and realized gains (losses), and other items excluded in the calculation of core earnings. Core earnings margin and core earnings margin excluding pandemic related excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts should not be considered as a substitute for net income margin and does not reflect the overall profitability of Group Benefits. Therefore, the Company believes it is important for investors to evaluate core earnings margin, core earnings margin excluding pandemic related excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts and net income margin when reviewing performance. A reconciliation of net income margin to core earnings margin and core earnings margin excluding pandemic related excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts is set forth below.

GROUP BENEFITS

	THREE MONTHS ENDED				
	Mar 31, 2022	**Dec 31 2021**	**Sept 30 2021**	**Jun 30 2021**	**Mar 31, 2021**
Net income margin	**(0.4%)**	**2.6%**	**1.8%**	**10.7%**	**0.6%**
Adjustments to reconcile net income margin to core earnings margin:					
Net realized losses (gains) excluded from core earnings, before tax	1.0%	(4.3%)	(0.9%)	(1.7%)	(1.1%)
Integration and other non-recurring M&A costs, before tax	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Income tax expense (benefit)	(0.2%)	0.8%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Core earnings margin	**0.5 %**	**(0.8)%**	**1.2 %**	**9.5 %**	**(0.2)%**
Excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts, before tax	**6.6 %**	**10.9 %**	**14.4 %**	**1.3 %**	**12.8 %**
Income tax benefit	**(1.4)%**	**(2.3)%**	**(3.0)%**	**(0.3)%**	**(2.7)%**
Core earnings margin excluding pandemic related excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts	**5.7 %**	**7.8 %**	**12.6 %**	**10.5 %**	**9.9 %**

Core earnings

The Hartford uses the non-GAAP measure core earnings as an important measure of the Company's operating performance. The Hartford believes that core earnings provides investors with a valuable measure of the performance of the Company's ongoing businesses because it reveals trends in our insurance and financial services businesses that may be obscured by including the net effect of certain items. Therefore, the following items are excluded from core earnings:

- Certain realized gains and losses - Some realized gains and losses are primarily driven by investment decisions and external economic developments, the nature and timing of which are unrelated to the insurance and underwriting aspects of our business. Accordingly, core earnings excludes the effect of all realized gains and losses that tend to be highly variable from period to period based on capital market conditions. The Hartford believes, however, that some realized gains and losses are integrally related to our insurance operations, so core earnings includes net realized gains and losses such as net periodic settlements on credit derivatives. These net realized gains and losses are directly related to an offsetting item included in the income statement such as net investment income.
- Restructuring and other costs - Costs incurred as part of a restructuring plan are not a recurring operating expense of the business.
- Loss on extinguishment of debt - Largely consisting of make-whole payments or tender premiums upon paying debt off before maturity, these losses are not a recurring operating expense of the business.
- Gains and losses on reinsurance transactions - Gains or losses on reinsurance, such as those entered into upon sale of a business or to reinsure loss reserves, are not a recurring operating expense of the business.
- Integration and other non-recurring M&A costs - These costs, including transaction costs incurred in connection with an acquired business, are incurred over a short period of time and do not represent an ongoing operating expense of the business.
- Change in loss reserves upon acquisition of a business - These changes in loss reserves are excluded from core earnings because such changes could obscure the ability to compare results in periods after the acquisition to results of periods prior to the acquisition.
- Deferred gain resulting from retroactive reinsurance and subsequent changes in the deferred gain - Retroactive reinsurance agreements economically transfer risk to the reinsurers and including the full benefit from retroactive reinsurance in core earnings provides greater insight into the economics of the business.
- Change in valuation allowance on deferred taxes related to non-core components of before tax income - These changes in valuation allowances are excluded from core earnings because they relate to non-core components of before tax income, such as tax attributes like capital loss carryforwards.
- Results of discontinued operations - These results are excluded from core earnings for businesses sold or held for sale because such results could obscure the ability to compare period over period results for our ongoing businesses.

In addition to the above components of net income available to common stockholders that are excluded from core earnings, preferred stock dividends declared, which are excluded from net income available to common stockholders, are included in the determination of core earnings. Preferred stock dividends are a cost of financing more akin to interest expense on debt and are expected to be a recurring expense as long as the preferred stock is outstanding.

Net income (loss) and net income (loss) available to common stockholders are the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measures to core earnings. Core earnings should not be considered as a substitute for net income (loss) or net income (loss) available to common stockholders and does not reflect the overall profitability of the Company's business. Therefore, The Hartford believes that it is useful for investors to evaluate net income (loss), net income (loss) available to common stockholders, and core earnings when reviewing the Company's performance.

Core earnings excluding pandemic related excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts

In addition to the non-GAAP Core Earnings measure noted on the previous slide, for the Group Benefits segment, The Hartford believes that core earnings excluding pandemic related excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts provides investors with a valuable measure of the performance of the Company's ongoing businesses because it removes the impact of volatile and unpredictable COVID-19 related short-term disability and pandemic related excess mortality losses on earnings. Therefore, in addition to the items excluded from core earnings listed on the previous slide, core earnings excluding pandemic related excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts excludes the after-tax impact of these COVID-19 related losses.

A reconciliation of net income to core earnings and to core earnings excluding pandemic related excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts is set forth below.

GROUP BENEFITS

	THREE MONTHS ENDED				
	Mar 31, 2022	Dec 31 2021	Sept 30 2021	Jun 30 2021	Mar 31, 2021
Net income (loss)	**$ (6)**	**$ 42**	**$ 28**	**$ 170**	**$ 9**
Adjustments to reconcile net income to core earnings:					
Net realized losses (gains), excluded from core earnings, before tax	16	(70)	(13)	(28)	(18)
Integration and other non-recurring M&A costs, before tax	2	1	1	2	2
Income tax expense (benefit)	(4)	15	3	5	4
Core earnings (losses)	**$ 8**	**$ (12)**	**$ 19**	**$ 149**	**$ (3)**
Excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts, before tax	**105**	**169**	**228**	**19**	**198**
Income tax benefit	**(22)**	**(35)**	**(48)**	**(4)**	**(42)**
Core earnings excluding pandemic related excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts	**$ 91**	**$ 122**	**$ 199**	**$ 164**	**$ 153**

Group life loss ratio excluding pandemic related excess mortality

For the Group Benefits segment, The Hartford utilizes this non-GAAP measure as a ratio of group life benefits, losses and loss adjustment expenses, excluding those related to buyout premiums, less pandemic related excess mortality divided by premiums and other considerations, excluding buyout premiums. The Company believes that the group life loss ratio excluding pandemic related excess mortality provides investors with an important measure of the trend in the group life business because it excludes the impact of volatile and unpredictable mortality arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. The most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measure is the group life loss ratio, calculated as the ratio of group life benefits, losses and loss adjustment expenses, excluding those related to buyout premiums, to premiums and other considerations, excluding buyout premiums. A reconciliation of the group life loss ratio to the group life loss ratio excluding pandemic related excess mortality is set forth below.

Group disability loss ratio excluding COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts

For the Group Benefits segment, The Hartford utilizes this non-GAAP measure as a ratio of group disability benefits, losses and loss adjustment expenses, excluding COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts, to premiums and other considerations, excluding buyout premiums. The Company believes that the group disability loss ratio excluding COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts provides investors with an important measure of the trend in the group disability business because it excludes the impact of volatile and unpredictable short-term disability losses related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measure is the group disability loss ratio, calculated as the ratio of group disability benefits, losses and loss adjustment expenses, excluding those related to buyout premiums, to premiums and other considerations, excluding buyout premiums. A reconciliation of the group disability loss ratio to the group disability loss ratio excluding COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts is set forth below.

GROUP BENEFITS

	THREE MONTHS ENDED				
	Mar 31, 2022	Dec 31 2021	Sept 30 2021	Jun 30 2021	Mar 31, 2021
Group life loss ratio	98.4 %	105.0 %	110.9 %	83.6 %	108.3 %
Excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts	(16.1)%	(27.2)%	(35.9)%	(4.1)%	(30.7)%
Group life loss ratio excluding pandemic related excess mortality	82.3 %	77.8 %	75.0 %	79.5 %	77.6 %

GROUP BENEFITS

	THREE MONTHS ENDED				
	Mar 31, 2022	Dec 31 2021	Sept 30 2021	Jun 30 2021	Mar 31, 2021
Group disability loss ratio	73.2 %	71.6 %	68.4 %	64.2 %	68.4 %
Excess mortality and COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts	(1.1)%	(1.1)%	(2.1)%	0.8 %	(1.8)%
Group disability loss ratio excluding COVID-19 related short-term disability impacts	72.1 %	70.5 %	66.3 %	65.0 %	66.6 %