Investor Presentation





Year Ended December 31, 2022



Safe Harbor Statement

Statements in this presentation regarding Lincoln's business that are not historical facts may be "forward-looking statements" that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements should not be read as a guarantee of future performance or results and will not necessarily be accurate indications of the times at, or by, which such performance or results will be achieved. Forward-looking statements are based on information available at the time those statements are made and/or management's good faith belief as of that time with respect to future events and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual performance or results to differ materially from those expressed in or suggested by the forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause such differences include, but are not limited to: our failure to comply with the extensive regulatory framework applicable to our industry or our failure to obtain timely regulatory approvals in connection with a change of control of our company or acquisitions; our success in updating and expanding the content of existing programs and developing new programs in a cost-effective manner or on a timely basis; risks associated with changes in applicable federal laws and regulations, including final rules that took effect during 2011 and other pending rulemaking by the U.S. Department of Education; uncertainties regarding our ability to comply with federal laws and regulations regarding the 90/10 rule and cohort default rates; risks associated with the opening of new campuses; risks associated with integration of acquired schools; industry competition; our ability to execute our growth strategies; conditions and trends in our industry; the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on our business and the U.S. and global economics; general economic conditions; and other factors discussed in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022. For a discussion of such risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements, see "Risk Factors" in Lincoln's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022. All forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement, and Lincoln undertakes no obligation to revise or update this news release to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof.



Investment Opportunity





Employers cannot find enough technically trained employees and with the infrastructure bill passed demand for skilled workers should be even greater



Leader

Lincoln is a leading, technical, hands-on educator and trainer serving high demand industries (transportation, skilled trades and healthcare) facing this Skills Gap



Growth

Proven ability to grow population and revenue in high and low unemployment markets



Profitability

Long term significant operating leverage with approximately 40% of incremental revenue dropping to the bottom line.



Balance sheet

Strong balance sheet with resources to expand programs and campuses to accelerate growth



Efficient Delivery

Lincoln has emerged from the COVID-19 disruption in an excellent position for growth

- Lincoln has historically benefited from economic slowdowns
- Renewed attention on healthcare careers
- Methods of operating under distance learning can be retained to deliver education under a more efficient blended strategy going forward







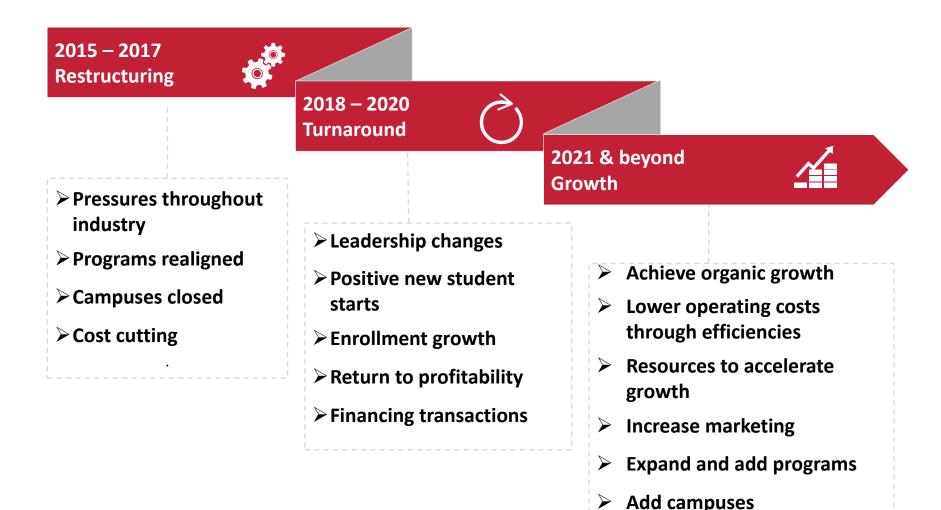






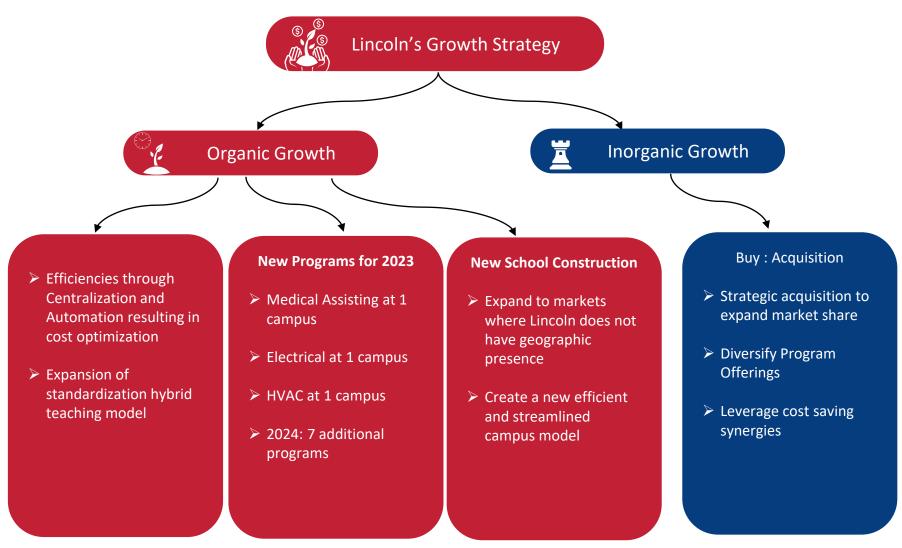


A New Chapter for Lincoln



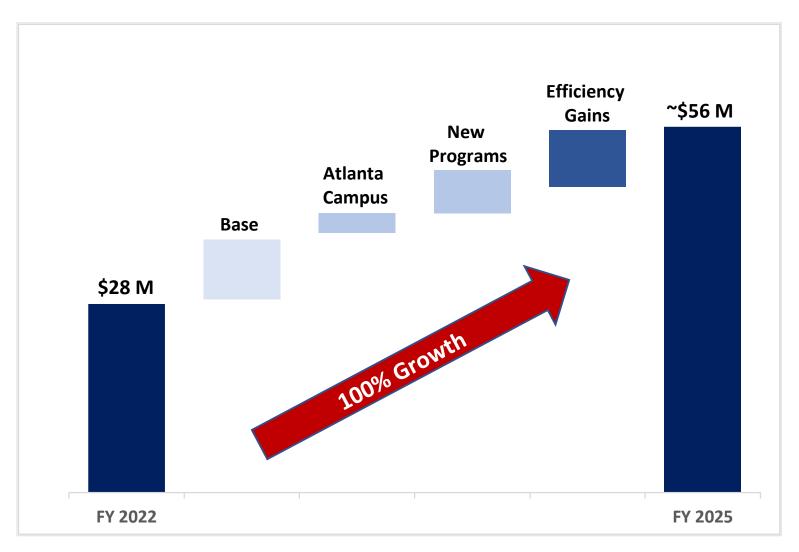


Growth Strategy





EBITDA Growth 2022 - 2025

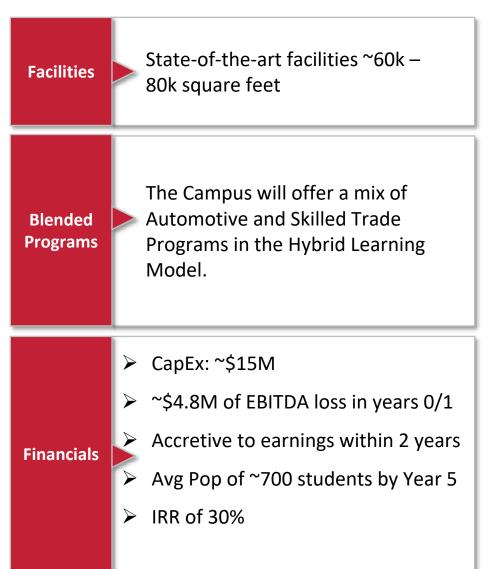


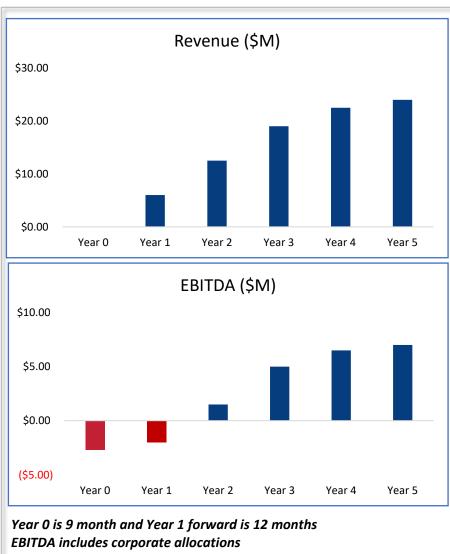
^{*} Adjusted EBITDA, excludes stock-based compensation

^{*} Does not include any future campuses



New Campus Hybrid Learning Model







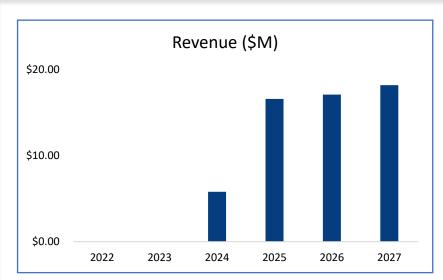
Atlanta Campus (Opening Q1 2024)

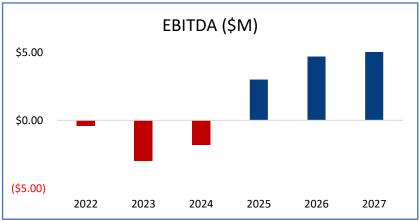
State-of-the-art facilities > ~55k sq. feet **Facilities** Capacity for ~700 students Located near major thoroughfare The Campus will offer: Automotive **Blended Electrical & Electronic Systems Tech Programs** > HVAC Welding CapEx: ~\$14M ~\$5.9M of EBITDA loss in first 26 months **Financials**

Accretive to earnings within 3 years

Avg Pop of ~550 students by Year 5

IRR of 30%

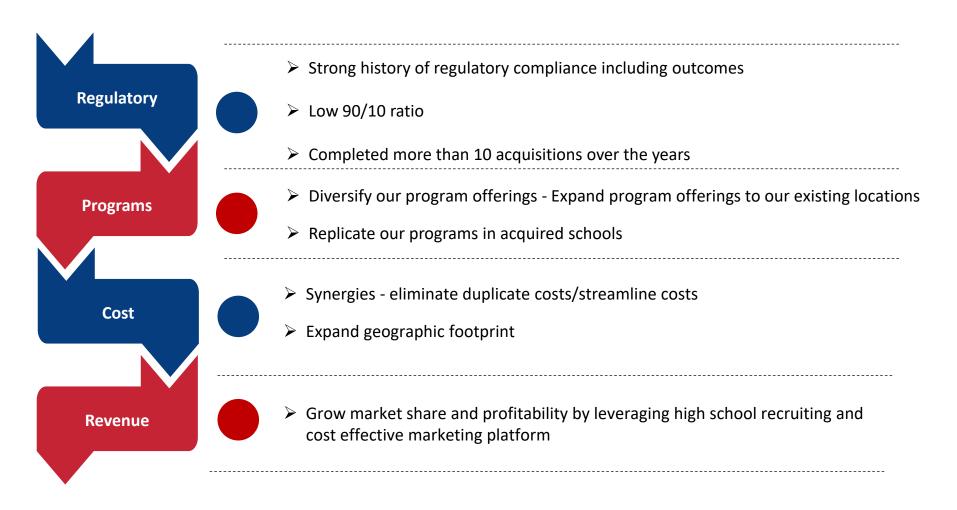




Year 0 is 3 months and Year 1 forward are 12 months EBITDA includes corporate allocations



Disciplined Acquisition Strategy





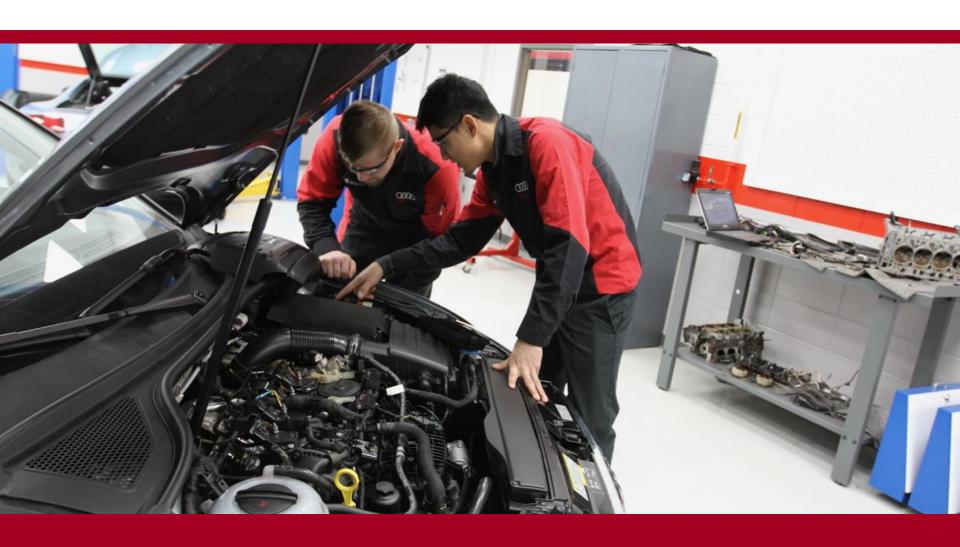
Lincoln Graduates are Essential Workers



Approximately 90% of our students are pursuing careers that the U.S Department of Homeland Security considers Essential Critical Infrastructure Workers.



Company Overview





Nasdaq : LINC

Key Highlights

- ➤ A national leader with 75 years of experience
- Focused on providing hands-on training serving national, large regional, and local employers in transportation, skilled trades, and healthcare
- Strong student outcomes and regulatory record
- ➤ The growing "middle skills gap" will drive growth for the next decade
- ➤ High operating leverage as enrollment grows
- Unlocking value in our real estate to provide additional liquidity to accelerate growth
- Opportunities to expand footprint and program offerings for additional growth

| Stock Price | as | of | 12/31/2022 |
|-------------|----|----|------------|
| | | | |

\$5.79

52-week Price Range

\$4.69 - \$7.90

Common Shares Outstanding

31.1M

Market Capitalization

\$180.3M

Average Daily Volume

112,745

Revenues (2022)

\$348.3M

Adjusted EBITDA (2022)

\$28.2 M

Institutional Ownership

73.95%

Insider Ownership

8.11%



Lincoln Today



- Headquartered in Parsippany, NJ
- Operates 21 campuses in 13 states with approximately 12,200 students
- Two segments focused on "middle skills training"
- Atlanta, GA Campus to open Q1 2024
- Somerville, MA campus closing December 2023 (included in Transitional segment)

| Transportation and Skilled Trades | Healthcare and Other Professions |
|---|---|
| 13 Campuses | 8 Campuses |
| Approximately 8,200 students* | Approximately 4,000 students* |
| High employer demand for training in Automotive, Diesel, HVAC, CNC, Welding, Electrical | Growing demand for healthcare professionals |
| Growing list of industry partners | Strong demand by students especially for licensed practical nursing |

^{*} as of 12/31/2022



Campuses Across the Country

Opportunity for expansion in the South and West





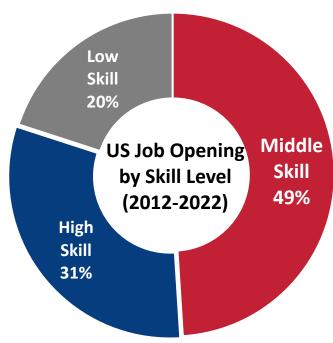
Demand for "Middle Skills Training"

Middle-skill jobs, which require education beyond high school but not a four-year degree, make up the largest part of America's labor market.

(Source: National Skills Coalition)

Lincoln connects employers with entry level trained professionals from the adult, high school and military sectors.





Source: NSC analysis of long-term occupational projections from state labor/employment agency.



Drivers of Organic Demand for Training

Supply

- Societal pressure to go to college
- Elimination of Vo-Tec programs

GAP

Demand

- Silver Tsunami aging baby-boomers retiring from the workplace
- Growing skepticism of the value of college
- > Employers struggle to find interested candidates
- Simple jobs have become more complex with technology
- Strong demand in healthcare, manufacturing and construction
- Infrastructure spending will exacerbate the shortage
- Less stigma Essential Workers



Significant Opportunity for Organic Growth

BLS data for annual new hires for Lincoln's top programs

| Transportation and Skilled | Trades | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Automotive Technology | 73,300 | | | | | | | | |
| Diesel Technology | 28,500 | | | | | | | | |
| Collision Repair | 15,200 | | | | | | | | |
| Electrical | 79,900 | | | | | | | | |
| Welding | 47,600 | | | | | | | | |
| HVAC | 40,100 | | | | | | | | |
| CNC Manufacturing Technology | 14,700 | | | | | | | | |
| Lincoln's Market Share ~2.4% | | | | | | | | | |

| Healthcare and Other Prof | essions | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| LPN | 58,800 | | | | | | | | |
| Medical Assisting | 123,000 | | | | | | | | |
| Dental Assisting | 56,400 | | | | | | | | |
| Culinary | 237,600 | | | | | | | | |
| Baking & Pastry | 31,300 | | | | | | | | |
| Cosmetology & Aesthetics | 100,700 | | | | | | | | |
| Information Technology | 58,900 | | | | | | | | |
| Lincoln's Market Share ~0.5% | | | | | | | | | |

Our Superior Educational Approach



Feedback Integration

Student Support

- Develop training programs with feedback from employers and key industry associations to understand gaps and needs
- Integrate industry preferred licensing and certifications into the curriculum
- Provide robust student support services to ensure strong outcomes

Industrial Infrastructure

Engaging Curriculum

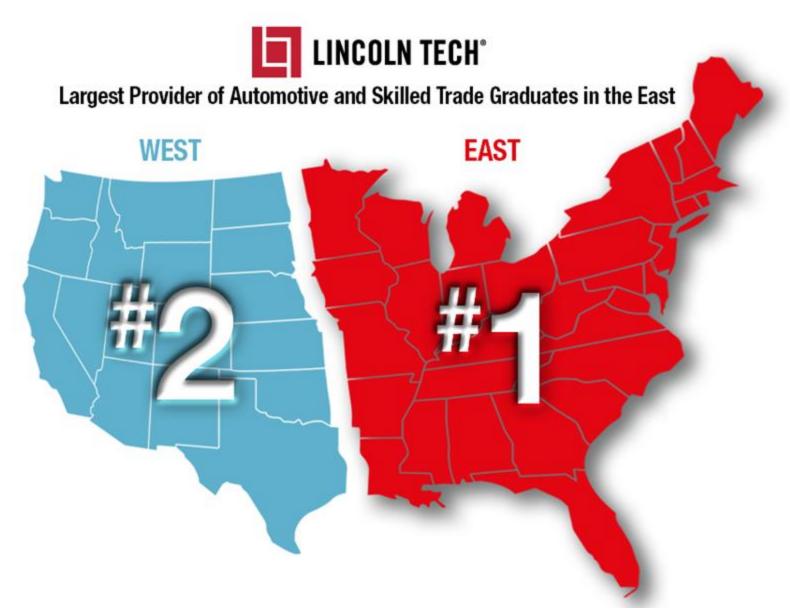
- > Build labs and shops that replicate the working environment using professional grade equipment and tools
- Incorporate cutting edge education technology with animations, videos and simulations to make learning active and engaging

Graduation and Placement

Employment Assistance

- Superior graduation rates and placement rates
- > Expect students to meet employability standards for appearance, attendance and professional attitude while in school
- Offer an accelerated program with multiple entry points to allow students to graduate quickly and enter the workforce earlier





Growing Base of Industry Partners



- Positions Lincoln as long-term solutions provider for both entry level technicians and advanced workforce training
- Employers appreciate the technical and soft skills of our students
- Partners provide validation of the quality of our education
- Co-branding opportunities with elite partners helps attract new students
- > Partners provide <u>better job opportunities for our graduates</u>





Compliance Stats

90/10 Rule : This rule caps the percentage of revenue that a proprietary institution can receive from federal financial aid sources at 90%; the other 10% of revenue must come from alternative sources.

CDR: It is the percentage of a school's borrowers who enter repayment on certain Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program or William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program loans during a particular federal fiscal year (FY), October 1st to September 30th, and default or meet other specified conditions prior to the end of the second following fiscal year.

Composite Score: the DOE composite score reflects the overall financial health of an institution. The score can be anywhere along the scale from negative 1.0 to positive 3.0. If an institution receives a score greater than or equal to 1.5, the institution is considered financially responsible.

| | | FY 20 |)22 | | FY 2021 | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Metrics | Company Overall | New Britain OPEID | Indianapolis OPEID | Iselin OPEID | Company Overall | New Britain OPEID | Indianapolis OPEID | Iselin OPEID | | | | | | |
| 90/10 | 74% | 75% | 71% | 80% | 75% | 77% | 72% | 80% | | | | | | |
| 90/10* | 80% | 80% | 79% | 83% | 82% | 82% | 82% | 83% | | | | | | |
| CDR** | 2.7% | 2.9% | 2.9% | 1.9% | 9.8% | 10.3% | 11.3% | 6.6% | | | | | | |
| Composite Score | 2.9 | | | | 3.0 | | | | | | | | | |

> This data is the annual data submitted to ACCSC for completion and employment rates for programs offered as of July 1, 2022

| Total Students Available for Grad. | Total Grads | Completion Percentage | Grads. Available for Employment | Total Employed | Employment Percentage |
|--|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 13,696 | 8,833 | 64.5% | 8,509 | 6,924 | 81.4% |

^{*} Currently veteran's educational benefits is not included as part of the 90% limit, however, if it was included, the Company's ratio would remain below 90% as shown in the adjusted ratio.

LINCOLN TECH°

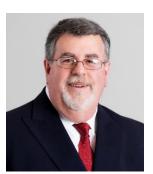
Experienced Management Team (Years at Lincoln)



Scott Shaw President and CEO (21)



Brian Meyers EVP, CFO & Treasurer (19)



Stephen Buchenot EVP of Campus Operations (30)



Chad Nyce EVP, Chief Innovation Officer (2)



Alexandra Luster EVP, General counsel & Secretary (27)



Stephen Ace **SVP of Human** Resources (14)



Susan English SVP of Career Services & Industry Partners (37)



Francis Giglio **SVP of Compliance and** Regulatory (18)



James Rasmussen **SVP Admissions** (15)



Peter Tahinos SVP of Marketing (7)



Val Thomas SVP & Chief Information Officer (12)



Board of Directors



J. Barry Morrow
Non-Executive Chairman,
Lincoln Educational
Services; Founder &
Chief Executive Officer,
BK Capital Group



John A. Bartholdson Co-Founder & Partner, Juniper Investment Co. LLC



James J. Burke, Jr. Founder & Managing Partner, JJB Capital Partners LLC



Kevin M. Carney Former Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer, Web.com Group Inc.



Ronald E. Harbour Senior Advisor, Global Automotive Manufacturing Practice, Oliver Wyman Co.



Dr. Michael A. PlaterFormer University
President, Strayer
University



Felecia Pryor Chief Human Resources Officer, BorgWarner



Carlton Rose
Former President, Global
Fleet Maintenance &
Engineering, UPS; 1981
Lincoln Tech Graduate



Scott M. Shaw
President & Chief
Executive Officer, Lincoln
Educational Services



Sylvia J. Young
Former President & Chief
Executive Officer HCA
Continental Division

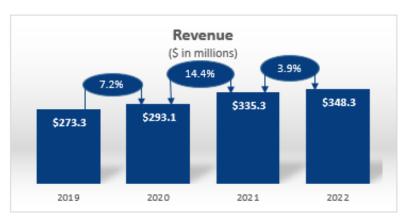


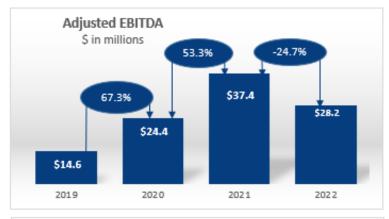
Financial Review



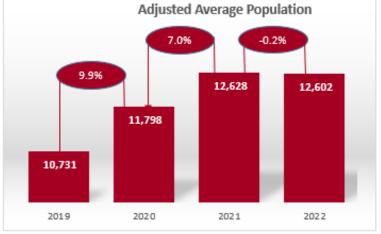


Financial Trends Total Year 2019 – 2022





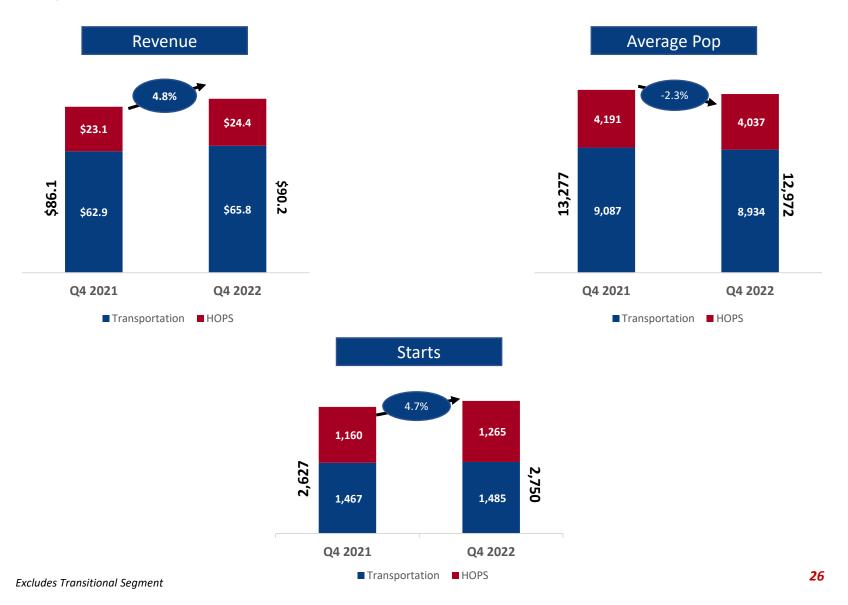






Revenue, Starts, & Average Population: Q4

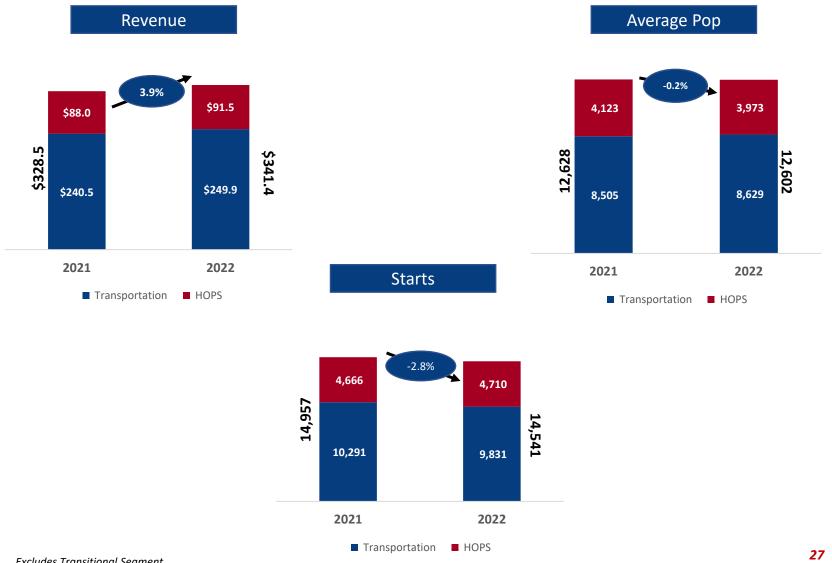
(\$ in millions)





Revenue, Starts, & Average Population: Total Year

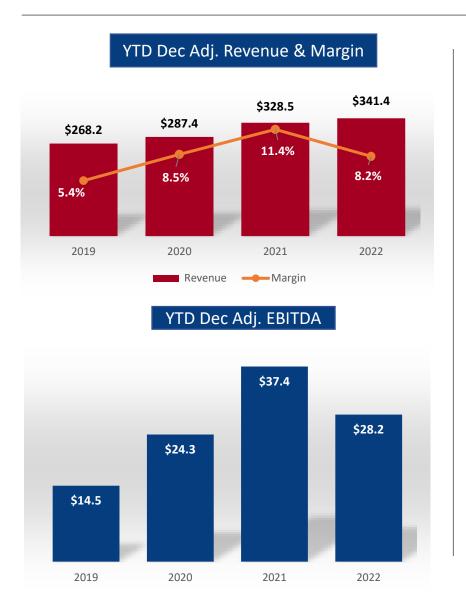
(\$ in millions)



Excludes Transitional Segment



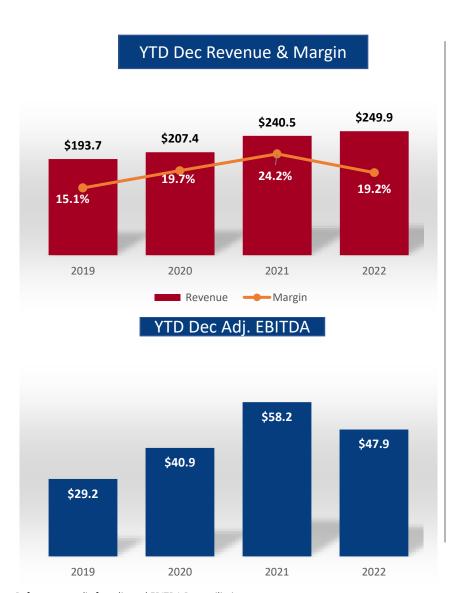


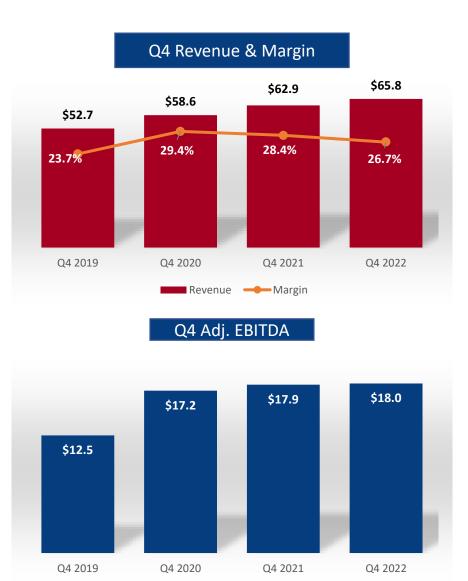




Transportation and Skilled Trades Revenue, EBITDA, Margin (\$ in millions)

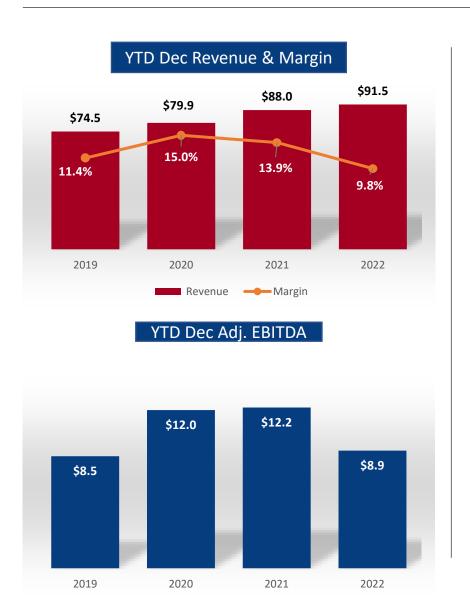






Healthcare and Other Professions Revenue, EBITDA, Margin (\$ in millions)







2022 Financial Guidance - Achieved LINCOLN TECH®



| | Actuals | Guidance |
|----------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Revenue | \$348.3M | \$340-\$350M |
| Starts | -2.8% | -3% to +3% |
| Adjusted EBITDA* | \$28.2M | \$25.0M to \$30.0M |
| Net Income* | \$14.7M | \$10.0M to \$15.0M |
| Capital Expenditures | \$9.0M | \$8.0M to \$11.0M |

^{*}See EBITDA and Net Income reconciliation







2023 Financial Guidance



| | Guidance |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Revenue | \$345.0M to \$360.0M |
| Adjusted EBITDA ¹ | \$ 19.0M to \$ 24.0M |
| Adjusted Net Income ¹ | \$ 7.0M to \$ 11.0M |
| Starts | +5% to +10% |
| Capital Expenditures | \$ 35.0M to \$ 40.0M |

1. The 2023 guidance excludes the impact of the new Atlanta, Georgia campus, with the exception of capital expenditures. In addition, guidance further excludes costs associated with the Company's Transitional segment, one-time expenses not considered part of the Company's normal business operations, and gain realized on the sale of the Nashville, TN property.







LINCOLN TECH°

Income Taxes

- >2021 Tax provision of \$12.5M; effective tax rate 26.5%
 - Federal and State NOL used to offset taxable income, resulting in income tax liability (cash payments) of ≈\$1.5M
- >2022 Tax provision of \$3.8M; effective tax rate 23.1%
 - Available NOLs \$2.0M of federal and \$44.0M of States to offset 2022 taxable income
 - Estimate income tax liability (cash payments) of ≈\$2.5M
- >2023 Estimated effective tax rate 28.5%









Seasonality

➤ Operations continue to demonstrate consistent seasonality, with the strongest performance in the 2nd half of the year

| | | Pro For | ma | Adjusted | | | ona | ality | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|---------|----|----------|----------|-------|-----|-----------|----|--------|--|--|--|--|
| (\$ in 000's) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Q1 | | Q2 | | Q3 | | Q4 | TY | | | | | |
| 2019 | \$ | (2,543) | \$ | 164 | \$ | 4,478 | \$ | 12,445 | \$ | 14,544 | | | | |
| 2020 | \$ | 955 | \$ | 3,468 | \$ 6,461 | | \$ | \$ 13,465 | | 24,349 | | | | |
| 2021 | \$ | 8,499 | \$ | 6,079 | \$ | 8,378 | \$ | 14,413 | \$ | 37,370 | | | | |
| 2022 | \$ | 2,757 | \$ | 2,303 | \$ | 7,446 | \$ | 15,660 | \$ | 28,167 | | | | |

| | Pr | o Forma Sta | rts Seasonali | ty | |
|------|-------|-------------|---------------|-------|--------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | TY |
| 2019 | 2,765 | 2,906 | 4,646 | 2,234 | 12,551 |
| 2020 | 2,600 | 3,338 | 5,381 | 2,568 | 13,887 |
| 2021 | 3,420 | 3,590 | 5,320 | 2,627 | 14,957 |
| 2022 | 3,234 | 3,742 | 4,815 | 2,750 | 14,541 |



Real Estate Assets

Owned Facilities

- Nashville, TN
 - Pending sale agreement expected to close second quarter of 2023 for net proceeds of \$34.5M

Leased Facilities

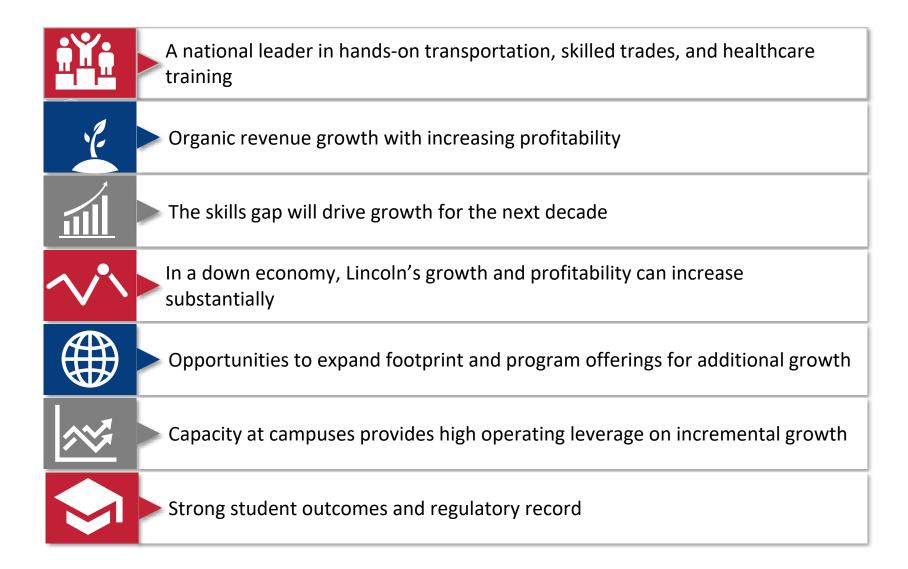
- 21 Campuses (excluding Transitional)
- ➤ 1 Corporate Headquarters
- Atlanta (new campus)
 - Opening expected Q1 2024

Goals

- Continue to right-size facilities
 - Space reduction
 - Sublease opportunities
- Increase utilization with program expansion and hybrid teaching model standardization

Investment Merits







Appendix





Use of Non-GAAP Financial Information

This presentation contains non-GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) financial measures, which are intended to supplement, but not substitute for, the most directly comparable GAAP measures. Management chooses to disclose to investors these non-GAAP financial measures because they provide an additional analytical tool to clarify the results from operations and help to identify underlying trends. Additionally, such measures help compare the company's performance on a consistent basis across time periods. Management defines As Reported as actual operating results derived from previously filed annual and quarterly financial information submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Management defines EBITDA as loss before interest expense, interest income, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. Management defines Pro forma as actual operating results derived from previously filed annual and quarterly financial information submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission excluding unusual and non-recurring transactions such as closed school operations, gain on sale of assets and interest normalization. Management defines interest normalization as adjusting interest expense on debt from prior years using the Company's current credit agreement terms. To obtain a complete understanding of the company's performance, these measures should be examined in connection with revenue, operating loss and net loss, determined in accordance with GAAP, as presented in the financial statements and notes thereto included in the annual and quarterly filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Since the items excluded from these measures are significant components in understanding and assessing financial performance under GAAP, these measures should not be considered to be an alternative to revenue, operating loss and net loss as a measure of the company's operating performance. Exclusion of items in the non-GAAP presentation should not be construed as an inference that these items are unusual, infrequent or non-recurring. Other companies, including other companies in the education industry, may calculate non-GAAP financial measures differently than the Company does, limiting their usefulness as a comparative measure across companies. A reconciliation of the historical non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures is included in the following slides.



Financial Statements

Our financial statements reflect the following operational results:

- **1. Consolidated operations** Consists of total operations from the 2 on-going campus segments (Transportation and Skilled Trades & Healthcare and Other Professions), transitional segment campuses & corporate expenses
- **2. Adjusted EBITDA** We define Adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA plus stock compensation expense and adjustments for items not considered part of the company's normal recurring operations
- **3. Adjusted Net Income** We define Adjusted Net Income as Net Income plus adjustments for Items not part of the company's normal recurring operations
- **4. Adjusted Revenue -** We define Adjusted Revenue as revenue excluding the Transitional segment



Quarterly EBITDA Reconciliation (\$ in thousands)

| | Fo | r the | e Three (| Mon | iths End | ed | | | For the | | | ı | or the | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|-----|----------|-----------------|--------------------|----|-------------------|----|------------------|----|------------------|----|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| | March 31, June 30, 2021 2021 | | | | | Dec 31, 2021 | Year Ended 2021 | | March 31, 2022 | | June 30, 2022 | | Sept 30, 2022 | | | Dec 31, 2022 | Ye | ar Ended 2022 | |
| Net Income (loss) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Company | \$ 4,489 | \$ | 2,426 | \$ | 3,839 | \$ | 23,964 | \$ | 34,718 | \$ | 272 | \$ | 259 | \$ | 3,544 | \$ | 8,558 | \$ | 12,634 |
| Add-back: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interest expense, net | 285 | | 297 | | 292 | | 1,142 | | 2,015 | | 43 | | 35 | | 36 | | (271) | | (157) |
| Provision for income taxes | 1,245 | | 729 | | 1,614 | _ | 8,939 | | 12,528 | | (641) | | 102 | | 1,300 | | 3,041 | | 3,802 |
| Operating Income (loss) | \$ 6,019 | \$ | 3,452 | \$ | 5,745 | \$ | 34,045 | \$ | 49,261 | \$ | (326) | \$ | 396 | \$ | 4,880 | \$ | 11,328 | \$ | 16,279 |
| Depreciation and amortization: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Company | 1,901 | | 1,793 | | 1,927 | | 1,520 | | 7,141 | | 1,528 | | 1,529 | | 1,561 | | 1,745 | | 6,362 |
| EBITDA | \$ 7,920 | \$ | 5,245 | \$ | 7,673 | \$ | 35,565 | \$ | 56,402 | \$ | 1,202 | \$ | 1,925 | \$ | 6,441 | \$ | 13,073 | \$ | 22,641 |
| Stock Compensation | 493 | | 844 | | 757 | | 796 | | 2,888 | | 1,239 | | 491 | | 637 | | 745 | | 3,111 |
| Transitional Segment | 87 | | (9) | | (51) | | (168) | | (141) | | 56 | | 82 | | 71 | | 198 | | 408 |
| Gain on sale of asset | - | | - | | - | | (22,479) | | (22,479) | | 1 | | (195) | | 16 | | 1 | | (177) |
| Impairment of long-lived assets | - | | - | | - | | 700 | | 700 | | - | | - | | - | | 1,049 | | 1,049 |
| New campus start up costs | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | | 139 | | 230 | | 369 |
| Severance | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | | 259 | | - | | 141 | | 364 | | 765 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 8,499 | \$ | 6,079 | \$ | 8,378 | \$ | 14,413 | \$ | 37,370 | \$ | 2,757 | \$ | 2,303 | \$ | 7,446 | \$ | 15,660 | \$ | 28,166 |



Quarterly EBITDA Reconciliation (\$ in thousands)

| | | Fo | r th | e Three N | ∕lon | ths Ende | ed | | F | or the | | Fo | r th | e Three I | Mor | ths End | ed | | F | or the |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|------|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|------------------|-----------|------------------|---------|-----------------|----------|----|------------------|
| | 31-Mar-19 | | J | June 30, Sept 30, 2019 | | | Dec 31, 2019 | | Year Ended 2019 | | March 31, 2020 | | June 30, 2020 | | Sept 30, 2020 | | Dec 31, 2020 | | Ye | ar Ended 2020 |
| Net Income (loss) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Company | \$ | (5,467) | \$ | (3,063) | \$ | 1,339 | \$ | 9,206 | \$ | 2,015 | \$ | (1,750) | \$ | 783 | \$ | 3,512 | \$ | 46,020 | \$ | 48,565 |
| Add-back: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interest expense, net | | 552 | | 827 | | 754 | | 822 | | 2,955 | | 354 | | 327 | | 278 | | 315 | | 1,274 |
| Provision for income taxes | | 50 | | 144 | | 50 | | 24 | | 268 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | (35,209) | | (35,059) |
| Operating Income (loss) | \$ | (4,865) | \$ | (2,093) | \$ | 2,143 | \$ | 10,052 | \$ | 5,237 | \$ | (1,346) | \$ | 1,160 | \$ | 3,840 | \$ | 11,126 | \$ | 14,780 |
| Depreciation and amortization: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Company | | 2,050 | _ | 1,940 | | 1,982 | _ | 2,144 | _ | 8,116 | _ | 1,890 | _ | 1,874 | | 1,783 | _ | 1,854 | _ | 7,401 |
| EBITDA | \$ | (2,816) | \$ | (153) | \$ | 4,125 | \$ | 12,197 | \$ | 13,353 | \$ | 544 | \$ | 3,034 | \$ | 5,623 | \$ | 12,980 | \$ | 22,181 |
| Stock Compensation | | 52 | | 190 | | 218 | | 218 | | 679 | | 292 | | 325 | | 670 | | 400 | | 1,686 |
| Transitional Segment | | 221 | | 126 | | 134 | | 31 | | 512 | | 119 | | 109 | | 168 | | 85 | | 482 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ | (2,543) | \$ | 164 | \$ | 4,478 | \$ | 12,445 | \$ | 14,544 | \$ | 955 | \$ | 3,468 | \$ | 6,461 | \$ | 13,465 | \$ | 24,349 |



Net Income Reconciliation (\$ in thousands)

| | For the Three Months Ended | | | | | | | | or the | |
|---|----------------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| | March 31, 2022 | | June 30, 2022 | | Sept 30, 2022 | | Dec 31, 2022 | | Year Ended 2022 | |
| Net Income (loss) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Company | \$ | 272 | \$ | 259 | \$ | 3,544 | \$ | 8,558 | \$ | 12,634 |
| Adjustments to Net Income | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transitional | | 56 | | 82 | | 71 | | 198 | | 408 |
| Gain on sale of asset | | - | | (195) | | 16 | | 1 | | (177) |
| Impairment of long-lived assets | | - | | - | | - | | 1,049 | | 1,049 |
| New school opening costs | | - | | - | | 139 | | 230 | | 369 |
| Severance and accelerated stock vesting | | 649 | | _ | | 141 | | 472 | | 1,262 |
| Total adjustments | | 705 | | (113) | | 368 | | 1,951 | | 2,911 |
| Income tax effect | | (203) | | 32 | | (106) | | (562) | | (838) |
| Adjusted Net Income | \$ | 775 | \$ | 179 | \$ | 3,806 | \$ | 9,947 | \$ | 14,707 |



Revenue Reconciliation (\$ in thousands)

| | Fo | or the Three I | Months Ende | ed | For the | F | For the | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|------------|----------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | March 31, | · 1 | Sept 30, | Dec 31, | Year Ended | March 31 | · | Sept 30, | Dec 31, | Year Ended |
| | 2021 | 2021 | 2021 | 2021 | 2021 | 2022 | 2022 | 2022 | 2022 | 2022 |
| Revenue | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Company | \$ 77,996 | 5 \$ 80,464 | \$ 89,059 | \$ 87,816 | \$ 335,336 | \$ 82,55 | 4 \$ 82,142 | \$ 91,813 | \$ 91,778 | \$ 348,287 |
| Adjustments to Revenue | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transitional Segment | \$ 1,475 | 5 \$ 1,795 | \$ 1,774 | \$ 1,762 | \$ 6,807 | \$ 1,77 | 3 \$ 1,794 | \$ 1,728 | \$ 1,552 | \$ 6,847 |
| Adjusted Revenue | \$ 76,521 | L \$ 78,669 | \$ 87,285 | \$ 86,053 | \$ 328,529 | \$ 80,78 | 2 \$ 80,349 | \$ 90,085 | \$ 90,225 | \$ 341,441 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | E _C | or the Three I | Months Ende | ad | For the | | or the Three | Months End | ed | For the |
| | March 31, | | Sept 30, | Dec 31, | Year Ended | March 31 | | Sept 30, | Dec 31, | Year Ended |
| | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| Revenue | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Company | \$ 63,263 | \$ 63,569 | \$ 72,594 | \$ 73,915 | \$ 273,342 | \$ 70,04 | 1 \$ 62,470 | \$ 78,792 | \$ 81,792 | \$ 293,095 |
| Adjustments to Revenue | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transitional Segment | \$ 1,208 | 3 \$ 1,244 | \$ 1,299 | \$ 1,407 | \$ 5,157 | \$ 1,41 | 7 \$ 1,324 | \$ 1,542 | \$ 1,443 | \$ 5,727 |
| Adjusted Revenue | \$ 62,056 | 5 \$ 62,326 | \$ 71,296 | \$ 72,508 | \$ 268,185 | \$ 68,62 | 4 \$ 61,145 | \$ 77,250 | \$ 80,349 | \$ 287,368 |