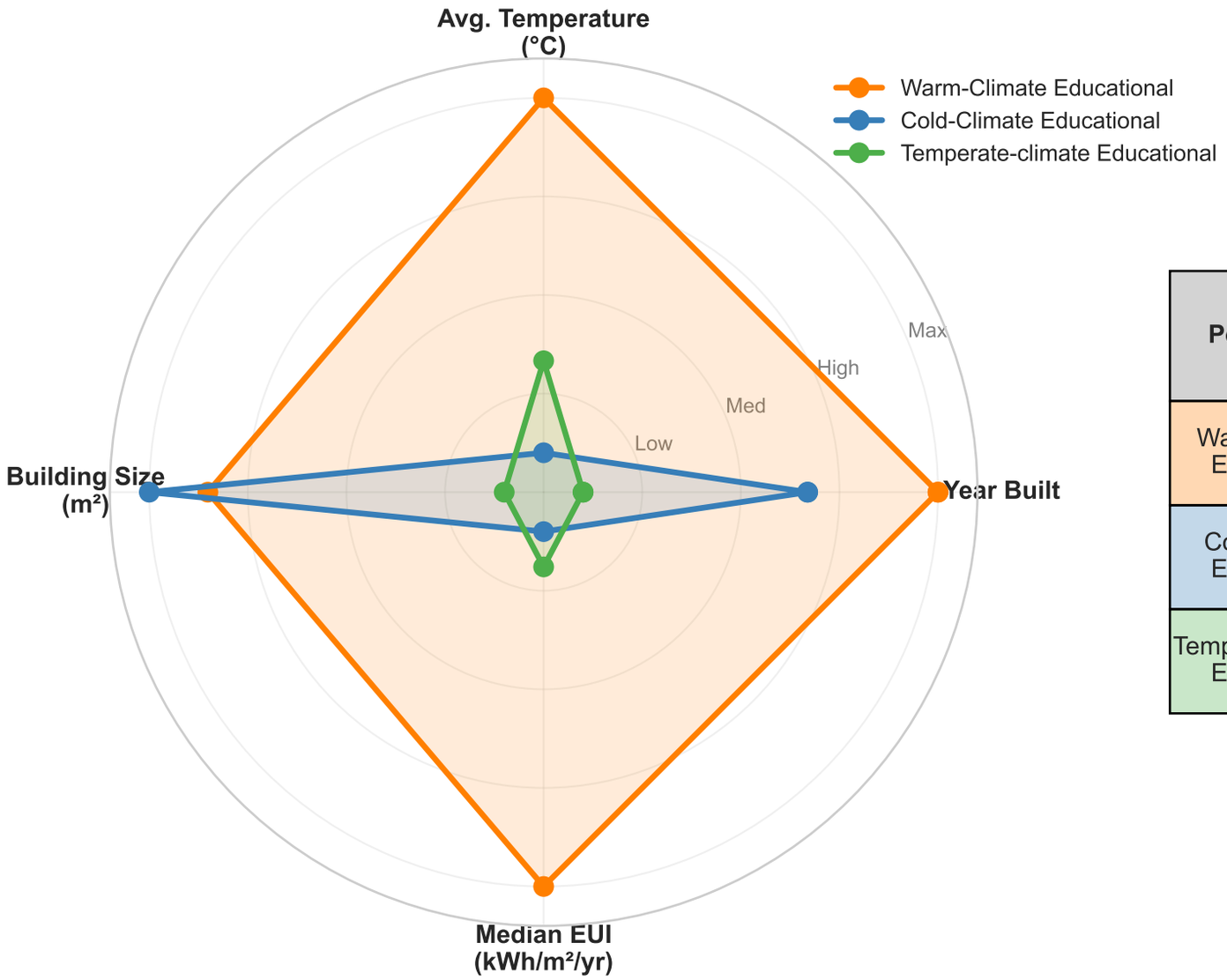
(a) Normalized Cluster Profiles
(10% = lowest, 100% = highest across clusters)



(b) Cluster Characteristics Summary

Peer Group	Avg. Year Built	Avg. Annual Temperature	Avg. Building Size	Median EUI
Warm-Climate Educational	1981	22.6°C	10,577 m²	183 kWh/m²/yr
Cold-Climate Educational	1969	11.2°C	12,148 m²	115 kWh/m²/yr
Temperate-climate Educational	1950	14.1°C	2,627 m²	122 kWh/m²/yr

FIGURE 8. Radar chart reveals distinct building peer group profiles across four key dimensions.

(a) The radar chart shows normalized values (0-100%) for each cluster across Year Built, Temperature, Building Size, and Energy Use Intensity (EUI). Each axis represents the range from lowest to highest cluster mean. Larger enclosed areas indicate clusters with higher values across multiple dimensions.

KEY PATTERNS VISIBLE:
• Warm-Climate Educational dominates on temperature (warmest climates) and building size (largest buildings)
• Cold-Climate Educational shows the lowest EUI despite moderate size—a potential best-practice source
• Year Built shows less differentiation, suggesting construction era is not a primary clustering driver

(b) The summary table provides actual values for stakeholder reference. Building owners can identify their peer group by matching their building's characteristics to the closest profile.

INTERPRETATION FOR BUILDING OWNERS:
→ Find the peer group that best matches your building's climate and size
→ Compare your building's EUI to the peer group median (column 5)
→ If your EUI exceeds the peer median, efficiency improvement opportunities may exist

INTERPRETATION FOR POLICYMAKERS:
→ The Warm-Climate Educational represents the largest energy-consuming segment
→ Targeted interventions in this peer group could yield the highest total energy savings
→ The Cold-Climate Educational demonstrates that older/smaller buildings CAN achieve high efficiency—lessons transferable to other groups