1. What is the 1994 rate of juvenile delinquency in the U.S.?

**Good, if conditions are met**

I don’t know whether other people have researched this topic, if it is already done there is no need to do it again. It can be answered using numbers. The data required is obtained from Law Enforcement agencies in the US. The researcher should have appropriate permit to access such data.

1. What can we do to reduce juvenile delinquency in the U.S.?

**Bad**

This one is a broad topic in which it is hard to find a statistical solution. The researcher can find common things that may contribute for correcting the behavior of juveniles’ and try to find a quantified data. I googled common solutions and found education, community involvement, bullying preventing program, etc. The study may involve juvenile delinquency data from many years and needs to see whether some preventive measures were tried in between. This study requires many years data so the researcher, in my opinion it is not easy to collect such kind of data easily so to make this experiment successful, appropriate data should be available.

“The effect of education on reducing juvenile delinquency”

1. Does education play a role in reducing juvenile delinquents' return to crime?

Good, this question is similar to the proposed title for question2.

1. How many customers does AT&T currently serve in Washington, DC?

Bad, it is a simple question which doesn’t need research. If AT&T gives the data about its customers, the researcher is only required to count, nothing else.

There is a lot of possibility for a research.

“What is the relationship between customers who use more mobile data and their browsing habits.”

1. What factors lead consumers to choose AT&T over other service providers?

Good

A right way to start is to outline possible factors that may contribute to attract consumers to AT&T. The researcher needs data about those people who didn’t subscribe to AT&T and a statistical comparison can be done. Other option is to find similarities between consumers, find common behavior among them and try to predict a possible behavior that led them to subscribe to AT&T. If feasible a survey can be collected about what consumers love and hate about services by AT&T. The sample size shall be big enough and representative of all consumers.

1. How can AT&T attract more customers?

Good, needs to be specific

It is similar to question 5. If an answer is found for question5, this can be a continuation of it. The factors which lead consumers to choose AT&T are the good sides of the company and AT & T may focus on service drawbacks or complaints from customers. The company should apply some changes and measure the number of customers or amount of sales and see whether there is significant difference

1. Why did the Challenger Shuttle explode?

Bad, it is too broad and it cannot be answered by a statistical model alone.

Which Challenger Shuttle defects lead to explosions?

A data about past accidents and their defects will help the researcher answer the proposed question

1. Which genes are associated with increased risk of breast cancer?

Good, given that genetic data of people and cancer history is obtainable

1. Is it better to read to children at night or in the morning?

Good

What does “better” mean? The researcher needs to quantify it, for example, on every story a child’s facial expression can be monitored and related with happiness, motivation or disgust, anger. The other way is to ask kids whether they like it or not and register a categorical value like Yes or No.

1. How does Google’s search algorithm work?

Bad. It is not measurable.

A good question may involve quantifiable things like performance, relevance of results, precision, recall, etc.