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

Good, assuming "rate of juvenile delinquency" is an accepted standard. If not, we need to define it in terms of the existing data, e.g., what % of 1994 property crimes were commited by minors?

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

Bad. What is the effect on juvenile crime rates if we raise public school funding?

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

Again, we'll need to define the crime stats. In think case we'll need to look at eduction. Is Education a yes/no category, or are we going to look at it as a continuous scale? By how much will it go down?

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

Good, although AT&T's broad range of services begs us to be more specific. Also, is this about DC residents, or people located in DC at the time of service, e.g., mobile phone users visiting DC.

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

Good, assuming we are willing to get the data from customers of various service providers.

6. How can AT&T attract more customers?

Bad, simply because "how" isn't a specific idea to measure. Legit question: How much will a % decrease improve subscriptions?

7. Why did the Challenger Shuttle explode?

Similar to six, why could generate a hypothesis to test.

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

Good

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

Bad, what is “better?” “Does reading at night increase vocabulary more than reading at night?”

10. How does Google’s search algorithm work?

Bad, need to look at how it compares, or how it performs. “Does Google’s search algorithm get faster results than Bing?