Metric	Calculated per	Priority	Formula	Want to	Description
n (num observations)	Model	High	n/a	n/a	
p (num features)	Model	High	n/a	n/a	
u (residual)	Observation	High	$y - \hat{y}$	Decrease	
SSE (sum of squared errors)	Model	Low	$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2$	Decrease	SSE measures the sample variation in the $\hat{y}_i$
SSR (sum of squared residuals)	Model	Low	$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y - \hat{y})^2$	Decrease	measures the sample variation in the u_i
SST (Total sum of squares)	Model	Low	$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \bar{y})^2$ = SSE + SSR	Decrease	SST is a measure of the total sample variation in the y_i; that is, it measures how spread out the y_i are in the sample
R^2	Model	Low	SSE/SST = 1 - (SSR / SST)	Increase	Ratio of the explained variation compared to the total variation; fraction of variance in y that is explained by the model
Adjusted R^2	Model	High	$1-(1-R^2)(n-1) / (n-p-1)$	Increase	Corrects for the fact that R^2 increases w/ number of regressors
t (T statistic)	Variable	Low	$\hat{\beta}/(\sigma_{\hat{\beta}}/n)$ $=\hat{\beta}/se(\hat{\beta})$	Increase	Test that variable coefficient should be 0 (i.e. variable is worthless)
P>|t| (p-Value)	Variable	High	P(|observed t| > |actual t|)	Decrease	Probability of the observed t-statistic is larger than the actual t statistic
DF Residuals (Residual degrees of freedom	Model	Low	n-p	Increase	
Model DoF	Model	Low	P-1	Decrease	Number of parameters (not including intercept
Many, many others					This is not an exhaustive list. There are many additional metrics to look at