



# A GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING DIGITAL MARKETING TERMINOLOGY

The world of digital marketing can be complicated to understand, but interpreting your reports and cover sheets is possible with a basic understanding of terminology used in marketing. Here are definitions of some common terms used on your reports.

## Digital Advertising Terminology

These terms count the number of interactions at different points in the sales funnel, from seeing the ad to taking the desired action.



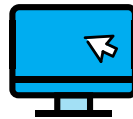
### IMPRESSIONS

The number of times an ad is visible / has been shown on any given device.



### REACH

How many individual people have seen an ad on social media (not applicable for Google).



### CLICKS

Someone has clicked on or interacted with an ad.



### CONVERSIONS (GOALS)

When a visitor takes a desired measurable action.

## Digital Ad Ratios

These measurements help us understand an ad's effectiveness.

### FREQUENCY

#### *Impressions / Reach*

Average times a Facebook user has seen an ad

### CTR | "Click-Thru Rate"

#### *Clicks / Impressions*

Helps us measure how customers are engaging with ads (if the objective is to take action)

### CPC | "Cost Per Click"

#### *Ad Spend / # of Clicks*

Helps us measure how much we're spending per engagement (if the objective is to take action)

## Advertising Bidding Strategies

### PPC | "Pay Per Click"

An ad bidding strategy in which we're only charged when someone clicks the ad, no matter how many impressions the ad receives.

### CPM | "Cost Per 1,000 Impressions"

An ad bidding strategy used when we want lots of people to see the ad and are less concerned with immediate action (seeking brand awareness).

## Common Types of Digital Ads

### TEXT ADS

Displayed in search engines when a user types in a search phrase.

*Commonly Used Ad Platform: Google Search (Formerly AdWords)*

### DISPLAY ADS

Image or video-based ads that show up on websites (like weather.com) that allow advertising slots.

*Commonly Used Ad Platform: Google Display Network*

### SOCIAL ADS

Ads (image or video) that are displayed on specific social media platforms.

*Commonly Used Ad Platforms: Facebook, Instagram, Pinterest, LinkedIn*

### RETARGETING ADS

Ads directed to people who have visited a website or specific page but have not taken a desired action.

*Commonly Used Ad Platforms: Google Display, Facebook*

# Website Analytics Terminology

## Website Terminology

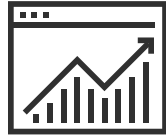


### USERS

Number of visitors who have engaged with your site during a specific time period.

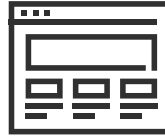
### NEW USERS

Number of first-time users during the selected time range.



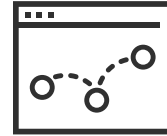
### PAGEVIEWS

Pageviews is the total number of pages viewed. Repeated views of a single page are counted.



### SESSIONS

A session is a period of time a user is actively engaged with your site. If a user visits multiple times during a date range, the multiple visits are tracked as separate sessions.



### BOUNCE RATE

The percentage of single-page sessions in which there was no interaction with the page. A bounced session has a duration of 0 seconds.

## Traffic Source, or Source

Every referral to a website has a "source," or a place of origin that brought them to your website. Here are a few common sources that may appear in your report:

### {DIRECT} / {NONE}

A user came to your site by typing your URL directly into their browser or clicking on a link from an email, PDF, or saved bookmark (unless the link is tagged by a marketer to track the activity).

### GOOGLE, FACEBOOK, IFS, KEAP, MAILCHIMP, ETC.

A user who came to your site from a specific website, email marketing tool, or social media platform.

### NOT SET

When "not set" shows, it means Google Analytics cannot trace the arrival information of that user. It can mean there is a redirect in the URL or manually tagged URLs are missing a parameter.

## Medium

Mediums are categories that describe the kind of traffic coming to your website. They are paired with source by a slash - the source is the actual location from which your traffic originated, and the medium is the type of traffic, so in the example of Google / organic, we can deduce that a user performed an organic (medium) search on Google (source) that brought them to your website.

### ORGANIC

Traffic to the site through a search engine through the unpaid search results

### REFERRAL

Traffic to the site from another website

### SOCIAL / POST

Traffic to the site from a social media post (unpaid)

### PAID / CPC / PPC

Traffic to the site from a paid ad



**Still have questions?** Contact a project manager or reach out to Spire directly! We're here to help you with all of your digital marketing needs.

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