

9 Steps to Creating SEO-Friendly Content



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Start with keyword research

A piece of content should:

- Target one primary keyword
- Target 5-10 additional keywords

To identify your primary keyword, ask yourself:

- What is my audience looking for?
- What questions do they ask online?

Seed keyword

High search volume

Low keyword difficulty

(lower than 80)

Determine search intent and identify the right format

Identify keyword search intent by clue words in SERP titles:

Informational 'guide', 'tutorial', 'what', 'how'

Navigational name of a brand, product or service Commercial 'best', 'cheapest', 'top', 'review'

Transactional 'buy', 'price', 'coupon'

Select the format:

Check top-10 articles

- What are the formats out there?
- What are their CTAs?
- What are their titles and descriptions?

Check SERP features for potential indicators

- Featured snippets, People Also Ask -Informational intent
- Site links **Navigational intent**
- Google Ads, Google Shopping **Commercial** or **Transactional intent**



Create a Well **Optimized Meta Title**

H1 tag ≠ Meta Title tag, but can be similar

Title is important for SEO:

- Is unique
- Corresponds to search intent
- Contains target keywords
- Consists of 15–45 (max. 60) characters
- Motivates users to go to the website
- May include call to action



Create a Catchy H1

H1 is less important for SEO but introduces your content to the audience:

- Is unique
- May include "how", "why", "what", etc.
- May include numbers, e.g. "top 10", "5 best", "N things"
- Describes what is discussed in the text body
- * Guides and numbers drive 2x more traffic →



Optimize the meta-description

The meta-description encourages a user to click on the link on SERPs:

- Is unique
- 1–2 sentences (140–160 characters)
- Describes a specific page
- Has target keywords
- Doesn't have to be a sentence (may include price, manufacturer, etc.)
- Targets an emotion 😃 😠 🔐
- Calls to action



Structure your content and make it readable

Great content is well structured and easy to scan:

- Use **H2+H3** tags³
- One paragraph = one idea
- Divide long sentences
- Highlight main ideas: bold, italic, change font size / style
- Add bullets and numbered lists
- Make content long enough to cover a topic (Longreads =) **



- * 36% of articles with H2+H3 tags have higher performance in terms of traffic, shares, and backlinks ->
- ** Longreads of 3000+ words get 3x more traffic, 4x more shares, and 3.5x more backlinks →



Add visual content and optimize it

Visual content, such as infographics, checklists, templates, videos and images deliver value to your audience faster and in a more catchy way:

Visual content > Shares > Backlinks > Trustworthiness for Google > High Ranking

Optimize image size:

Optimize image Alt tags:

- Make it load faster
- Make them unique and descriptive
- Optimize image names:
- Describe exactly what
- Make them unique
- an image shows
- Make them readable
- Include as much detail as possible

Make it related to the content topic



Make your **URL** readable

URLs help users understand what is inside:

- Descriptive
- Easy to read
- Has target keywords
- Uses hyphens (-) instead of underscores () between words
- Lowercase
- As short as possible



Adjust interlinking

Before you add new links

Conduct an audit of existing content and answer these questions:

- Which topics does your content cover and which ones does it not?
- Which articles are relevant and worth referring to?

Create a strategy

- Make a list of the hub pages.
- Think through the topic clusters.

In progress

- Find relevant materials on the site and add links pointing to a new article.
- Create relevant anchor texts.
- Awareness content should link to Consideration articles. and Consideration articles should link to Decision content.
- Add "Related Articles" at the end of an article.