

[Job Search documentation](#)

PostalAddress

Represents a postal address, e.g. for postal delivery or payments addresses. Given a postal address, a postal service can deliver items to a premise, P.O. Box or similar. It is not intended to model geographical locations (roads, towns, mountains).

In typical usage an address would be created via user input or from importing existing data, depending on the type of process.

Advice on address input / editing: - Use an i18n-ready address widget such as <https://github.com/google/libaddressinput> (<https://github.com/google/libaddressinput>) - Users should not be presented with UI elements for input or editing of fields outside countries where that field is used.

For more guidance on how to use this schema, please see:

<https://support.google.com/business/answer/6397478>

(<https://support.google.com/business/answer/6397478>)

JSON representation

JSON representation

```
{
  "revision": number,
  "regionCode": string,
  "languageCode": string,
  "postalCode": string,
  "sortingCode": string,
  "administrativeArea": string,
  "locality": string,
  "sublocality": string,
  "addressLines": [
    string
  ],
  "recipients": [
    string
  ],
  "organization": string
}
```

Fields

revision	number The schema revision of the <code>PostalAddress</code> . This must be set to 0, which is the latest revision. All new revisions must be backward compatible with old revisions.
regionCode	string Required. CLDR region code of the country/region of the address. This is not inferred and it is up to the user to ensure the value is correct. See http://cldr.unicode.org/ (http://cldr.unicode.org/) and http://www.unicode.org/cldr/charts/30/supplemental/territory_information.html (http://www.unicode.org/cldr/charts/30/supplemental/territory_information.html) for details. Example: "CH" for Switzerland.

Fields

languageCode	string <p>Optional. BCP-47 language code of the contents of this address (if known) often the UI language of the input form or is expected to match one of the languages used in the address' country/region, or their transliterated equivalent. This can affect formatting in certain countries, but is not critical to the correctness of the data and will never affect any validation or other non-formatting related operations.</p> <p>If this value is not known, it should be omitted (rather than specifying a possibly incorrect default).</p> <p>Examples: "zh-Hant", "ja", "ja-Latn", "en".</p>
postalCode	string <p>Optional. Postal code of the address. Not all countries use or require postal codes to be present, but where they are used, they may trigger additional validation on other parts of the address (e.g. state/zip validation in the U.S.A.).</p>
sortingCode	string <p>Optional. Additional, country-specific, sorting code. This is not used in most countries. Where it is used, the value is either a string like "CEDEX", optionally followed by a number (e.g. "CEDEX 7"), or just a number alone, representing the "sector code" (Jamaica), "delivery area indicator" (Malawi) or "post office indicator" (e.g. "01" in Cote d'Ivoire).</p>
administrativeArea	string <p>Optional. Highest administrative subdivision which is used for postal addresses in a country or region. For example, this can be a state, a province, an oblast, or a prefecture. Specifically, for Spain this is the province and not the autonomous community (e.g. "Barcelona" and not "Catalonia"). Many countries don't use an administrative area in postal addresses. E.g. in Switzerland this should be left empty.</p>
locality	string <p>Optional. Generally refers to the city/town portion of the address. Example: "New York" in the US, "London" in the UK, "Comune" in Italy, "Post town" in the UK. In regions of the world where localities are not well defined or do not fit into this structure well, leave locality empty and use addressLines.</p>

Fields

sublocality	string Optional. Sublocality of the address. For example, this can be neighborhood boroughs, districts.
addressLines[]	string Unstructured address lines describing the lower levels of an address. Because values in addressLines do not have type information and may contain multiple values in a single field (e.g. "Austin, TX"), it is important the order is clear. The order of address lines should be "envelope order" for the country/region of the address. In places where this can vary (e.g. Japan), address_language is used to make it explicit (e.g. "ja" for large-to-small order, "ja-Latn" or "en" for small-to-large). This way, the most specific line of an address can be selected based on the language. The minimum permitted structural representation of an address consists of a regionCode with all remaining information placed in the addressLines. It is possible to format such an address very approximately without geocoding; semantic reasoning could be made about any of the address components if it was at least partially resolved. Creating an address only containing a regionCode and addressLines, and then geocoding is the recommended way to handle completely unstructured addresses (as opposed to guessing which parts of the address should be localities or administrative areas).
recipients[]	string Optional. The recipient at the address. This field may, under certain circumstances, contain multiline information. For example, it might contain "care of" information.
organization	string Optional. The name of the organization at the address.

Except as otherwise noted, the content of this page is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), and code samples are licensed under the [Apache 2.0 License](https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0) (https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0). For details, see our [Site Policies](https://developers.google.com/terms/site-policies) (https://developers.google.com/terms/site-policies). Java is a registered trademark of Oracle and/or its affiliates.

Last updated July 3, 2019.