vendor	EBSCO	ProQuest	ITHAKA	Gale	LexisNexis	Elsevier [4]	Elsevier [4]	Emerald	SAGE
databases	OneSearch, Business Source Complete, etc.	ABI/INFORM Collection, etc.	JSTOR [1]	Business OneFile, etc.	Nexis Uni	ScienceDirect	Scopus	Emerald Insight	Psychology: A SAGE Full-Text Collection, etc.
truncation _any # of letters_	*	*	*	*	! _or_ *	not supported	*	*	* [6]
wildcard	# _(0 or 1 letter)_ ? _(1 letter)_	? _(0 or 1 letter)_	? _(1 letter)_	! _(0 or 1 letter)_ ? _(1 letter)_	? _(1 letter)_	not supported	? _(1 letter; use multiple ?s for multiple letters)_	not supported	? _(1 letter)_ [6]
phrase	"…"	"…"	"..."	"..."	"…"	"..."	"..."	"..."	"..." [6]
and	AND	AND	AND	AND	AND	AND	AND	AND	AND
or	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR
not	NOT	NOT	NOT	NOT	AND NOT	NOT	AND NOT [5]	NOT	NOT
proximity _within # words of each other, in any order_	n# (e.g., debt* n5 forgiv*)	n/# (e.g., debt* n/5 forgiv*)	~# [2] (e.g., debt* forgiv* ~5)	n# [3] (e.g., debt* n5 forgiv*)	/# (e.g., debt* /5 forgiv*)	not supported	w/# (e.g., debt* w/5 forgiv*)	not supported	~# (e.g., "debt forgiveness" ~5)
proximity _within # words of each other, in order given_	w#	p/#	not supported	w# [3]	pre/#	not supported	pre/#	not supported	not supported

[1] JSTOR has a 250-character limit (including spaces) for search statements

[2] JSTOR only allows proximity operators to be used between single words; they can't be used between one or more phrases enclosed by quotation marks

[3] Gale databases do not allow proximity operators to be used with nested expressions (i.e., between search terms enclosed by parentheses)

[4] As of July 2018, Elsevier uses different interfaces for ScienceDirect and Scopus

[5] AND NOT must always be used at the end of a search statement in Scopus

[6] ? and * can't be used in phrases enclosed by quotation marks in a SAGE database

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