Ignoring languages of type (7), we see the following statistics (based on a total of 1228-172 = 1052 languages):

1. SOV 47.1%
2. SVO 41.2%
3. VSO 8%
4. VOS 2.5%
5. OVS .9%
6. OSV .4%

Order  Representative Languages
1. SOV  Japanese, Korean, Hindi, Latin, Basque
2. SVO  English, Romance languages, Mandarin, Swahili
3. VSO  Irish, Arabic, Welsh, Hawaiian, Tagalog
4. VOS  Malagasy, Nias, Toba Batak, Tzotzil
5. OVS  Hixkaryana
6. OSV  Nadèb

Source for examples and counts:
Below are some of Greenberg’s ‘universals’ which are related to word order.

*Universal 3.* Languages with dominant VSO order are always prepositional.

*Universal 4.* With overwhelmingly greater than chance frequency, languages with normal SOV order are postpositional.

*Universal 5.* If a language has dominant SOV order and the genitive follows the governing noun, then the adjective likewise follows the noun.

*Universal 6.* All languages with dominant VSO order have SVO as an alternative or as the only alternative basic order.

*Universal 12.* If a language has dominant order VSO in declarative sentences, it always puts interrogative words or phrases first in interrogative word questions; if it has dominant order SOV in declarative sentences, there is never such an invariant rule.

*Universal 16.* In languages with dominant order VSO, an inflected auxiliary always precedes the main verb. In languages with dominant order SOV, an inflected auxiliary always follows the main verb.

*Universal 17.* With overwhelmingly more than chance frequency, languages with dominant order VSO have the adjective after the noun.

Source:

Another classification: ‘Head-initial’ vs ‘Head-final’ languages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Phrase</th>
<th>Head-initial languages</th>
<th>Head-final languages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Non-head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. VP</td>
<td>$V_1$ (object) NP</td>
<td>(object) NP $V_1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. VP</td>
<td>AUX  VP</td>
<td>VP AUX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. PP</td>
<td>P     NP</td>
<td>NP P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. NP</td>
<td>NP    relative clause</td>
<td>relative clause NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. NP</td>
<td>N     possessive NP</td>
<td>possessive NP N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. NP</td>
<td>N     AdjP</td>
<td>AdjP N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

French (head-initial)

a. Jean mange une pomme.  
Jean eats an apple

b. Jean peut parler anglais.  
‘Jean can speak English.

c. avec un baton with a stick
‘with a stick’

d. le garçon qui a parlé... the boy who has spoken
the boy who spoke...

e. la soeur de Jean the sister of Jean
‘John’s sister’

f. une fleur blanche a white flower

Hindi (head-final)

a. [ram-ne seb kʰaːja] Ram-NE apple ate
‘Ram ate an apple.’

b. [ram angrezi bol saktə he] Ram English speak able is
‘Ram can speak English.’

c. [tʃari-se] stick-with
‘with a stick’

d. [dʒiːs larke-ne kutte-kə maːra] which boy-NE dog-KO hit
‘the boy who hit the dog...’

e. [ram-ki bahin] Ram-POSS sister
Ram’s sister’

f. [safed pʰul] white flower
‘white flower’

Source:
Bergmann, A., K. Hall, & S. Ross (Eds.). *Language Files 10: Materials for an Introduction to Language and Linguistics*. Columbus, OK: The Ohio State University Press.