Many therapeutic interventions designed to improve mobility and balance in a gym setting are currently used to improve mobility and balance in a clinical population. These exercises are characterized by different modes, intensities, and demands on the individual. One exercise that may be beneficial for improving mobility and balance utilizes vibratory stimulation. The effect of vibratory stimulation on the neuromuscular system has been studied in different therapeutic and rehabilitative fields and has evolved into full-body training, known as whole-body vibration (WBV). WBV is targeted at individuals who have difficulty in walking and who may be less inclined to participate in more-vigorous training. WBV has been shown to improve gait and balance in patients with multiple disease conditions, such as cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, and stroke. In a recent systematic review and meta-analysis, by Lam et al. examined the effects of WBV on outcomes related to balance, mobility, and falls among older adults without known medical diseases. Overall, these investigations showed some evidence for improving balance and mobility outcomes, but the effects were inconclusive. One condition where WBV may enhance mobility and balance is Parkinson’s disease. The effects of a vibration type stimulus WBV in individuals with Parkinson’s disease were first identified when patients displayed fewer symptoms while they were travelling on a train. The purpose of this study was to conduct a systematic review of published literature on the effect of WBV on mobility and balance outcomes in individuals with Parkinson’s disease. Our primary aim of this investigation was to examine whether previous WBV studies have shown a consistent positive effect on mobility and balance outcomes.