According to the 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, approximately 1 in 6 women and 1 in 19 men have experienced stalking at some point in her or his lifetime. Stalking is a dangerous and highly prevalent behavior, but people do not often recognize it as such. Therefore it is important to understand factors that might effect whether behavior is perceived as stalking. The purpose of this experiment was to examine the effect of sexual orientation, gender, and perpetrator-target relatedness on perception of stalking behavior in an undergraduate sample. Participants were presented with a vignette that depicted a stalking situation; sexual orientation and perpetrator-target relatedness were manipulated within each vignette. Contrary to expectation, the sexual orientation of the individuals in the vignette did not affect perceptions of stalking. Findings are discussed with regard to what future work can do to raise awareness of stalking behavior.