Regression analysis performed on all *Ae*. *albopictus*-positive containers within the 50 meter buffer zone where BGS traps were located and the number of *Ae*. *albopictus* adults resulted in a lack of significant associations between larval indices and adult abundance ($r = 0.14$, $r = 0.32$, $r = 0.37$ for HI, BI and CI, respectively, all $P>0.05$, Table 5). In contrast, when regression analyses were based only on positive *Ae*. *albopictus* key containers, we found significant relationships between larval based indices and *Ae*. *albopictus* adult numbers ($r = 0.74$, $r = 0.74$, $r = 0.72$ for HI, BI and CI, respectively, all $P<0.01$, Table 5). Surprisingly, considering such a small percentage of