**Introduction:**
The study was carried out at Mwera Shehia Zanzibar to assess and compare malaria vectors densities and transmissions among types of houses. Humidity ranged 76%-87% and mean annual temperatures are 21.1 to 29.3°C.

**Material and Methods**
Pyrethrum sprays catch was used for collecting mosquitoes samples. The samples were placed in labeled Petri dishes with a layer of damp cotton wool and filter paper on top of the cotton wool. The mosquitoes were morphologically identified using Gillet and Demelon (1968) keys, and ELISA test was used to determine the host blood feeding.

Systematic random sampling was used to select one hundred houses.

**Results:**
The result obtained reveals that Poor houses contain earth floor (76.9%), open eaves, (98.1%) thatch roof, (75%) mud wall, (80.8%) without ceiling (73.1%), and windows are not screened against mosquitoes (90.4%). The main malaria vectors were A. gambiae (59%) A. fenestus (25%) and Anopheles arabiensis (16%), the blood meal index was high to human. The mean indoor resting densities for poor houses were (7.91) and (2.46) for good houses. The man biting rates was (0.7) in poor houses and (0.3) in good houses. The mean incidence rate was (6.6%) in poor houses and (1.1%) in good houses.

**Conclusion:**
The result concluded that the Poor housing contribute more densities of malaria vectors than good houses and therefore they lead to high man biting rates of the inhabitants and hence increase the number of malaria cases.

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**Tables:**

| HOUSE CHARACTERISTICS, MAN BITING RATES & ASSOCIATION ON MALARIA PREVALENCE AND TYPES OF HOUSES |