Leungo et al. concerns the effectiveness of fuzzy rule-based classification systems with respect to missing input data, and various methods of imputing missing values as pre-processing. 21 natural data sets with missing values are each treated with 14 different missing value estimation and imputation methods. Each of the 294 resulting data sets were then used to train and test 3 different fuzzy rule-based classification systems. This is all done to provide some comparison between missing value imputation methods, with respect to how well they work for each fuzzy rule-based classification system based on classification accuracy. Other metrics, Wilson’s noise ratio and mutual information, are examined to assess the extent of the impact each imputation method had on the data set. The best missing value imputation method for each fuzzy classification system was reported based on the resulting accuracy of the fuzzy system across all data sets, given the imputation method. As one might expect from fuzzy classification systems, no single imputation method was superior for all three fuzzy systems. However, concept most common attribute value for symbolic attributes and concept average value for numerical attributes, that is, the CMC missing value imputation method, produced the best accuracy for two of the fuzzy systems. This work serves as an excellent starting point for missing value imputation or fuzzy rule-based classification system inquiry since it refers to 14 missing value imputation methods, and 3 fuzzy rule-based classification systems.