Longitudinal studies have long been faced with limits created by countless varieties of missing data. However, if we think beyond the usual assumption of MAR (missing at random), these various missing patterns, if properly accounted for, may provide another perspective of inference. Over the years, statisticians have proposed different ways to quantitatively measure the missingness, usually by defining grouping factor variables with a few patterns, ranging from generic to very specific. In this study, we present one kind of iconic split grouping and the reasoning behind. We adopt random-effect pattern-mixture models, to include the missing-pattern grouping variable and between-subject random effects. In specifics, we make inference on a dataset on EMA (Ecological Momentary Assessment) reported tobacco usage. Through modeling, we show evidence on how mood affects and is affected by dimensions of time and multiple kinds of substance uses. Further, we demonstrate the role missingness plays in the analysis and examine its influence by quantifying a measure for it.