**Supplementary Material**

**S1. Questions of the Creative Interests (CI)**

1) “What are/were your hobbies?”; 2) “Have you ever played a musical instrument? If so, which and for how long?”; 3) “Are you interested in art? If so, what kind of art?”; 4) “Do you produce art yourself? If so, what kind of art?”.

**S2. A new measure of flexibility for DPT: DPT Categories**

**DPT Categories.** As the strong correlation between DPT Fluency and DPT Flexibility (*p* = .99) may reduce the informativity of the flexibility index in our divergent pareidolias task, we calculated DPT Categories in the attempt to reduce the confounding effect of fluency. DPT Categories was based on the seven categories previously used to characterise the content of pareidolic drawings, namely,*animals*, *people*, *nature*, *fantasy*, *food*, *man-made objects,* and *abstract*. For every of the three DPT stimuli pictures, one point was assigned upon the achievement of each category, (i.e., participant produced at least one drawing belonging to a given category), regardless of the number of drawings belonging to a given category. As such, a maximum of seven points were assigned for each stimulus picture. DPT Categories was calculated by averaging the individual score of the three stimulus pictures.

**Correlations.** DPT Categories and DPT Fluency correlated less strongly (*r*[50] = .67) than DPT Flexibility and DPT Fluency (*r*[50] = .99), indicating a lower impact of fluency on the former index of flexibility (see Table 1 for the correlation matrix comparing DPT Categories and DPT Flexibility with other measures of DT and AT).

**S3. Snapshot scoring of the DPT and AUT**

Next to the frequency-based scoring of originality, snapshot subjective scoring (Silvia, Martin, & Nusbaum, 2009) was performed for the divergent pareidolias and alternative uses tasks. For the AUT we used the very same instructions as in Silvia et al. (2009a), where three independent raters judged the originality of an entire set of the generated alternative uses (per experimental stimulus per participant) on a 1-5 scale with respect to three given facets, i.e., uncommonness, remoteness, and cleverness. For the DPT, the instructions needed to be adapted as the aspect of cleverness does not apply to pareidolic drawings. As such, every rater scored each of the three items of the DPT (Interclass Correlation Coefficient [ICC] = .890) and AUT (ICC = .913) separately and an average score was further calculated (i.e., AUT SnapOrig and DPT SnapOrig).

**S4. Measures of personality and the DPT**

Additional analyses were performed to investigate the effects of personality traits and the indices of the DPT. Significant positive correlations were found between openness to experience for both DPT Fluency (*r*[50] = .286, *p* = .044) and DPT Originality (*r*[50] = .380, *p* = .006), but not for DPT SnapOrig (*r*[50] = .239, *p* = .092). Moreover, DPT Originality (*r*[50] = .339, *p* = .016) was significantly positively correlated with extraversion, but neither DPT SnapOrig (*r*[50] = .144, *p* = .315) nor DPT Fluency (*r*[50] = .165, *p* = .250) were. Notably, the remaining factors (i.e., neuroticism, agreeableness, and conscientiousness) were not significantly correlated with any of the DPT indices (all *ps* > .05).