Individuals’ education and skills are important factors in the productivity and innovative capacity of an economy, as well as a prerequisite for social and cultural changes in patterns of consumption and leisure behaviour to achieve a sustainable lifestyle. Thus, we are aware that education and skills give access to knowledge that will help individuals and society to be more stable and resilient in times of change improving their civic and citizenship competences, which ultimately affect their well-being. As part of its Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), the OECD collected data on the proficiency level of specific skills, such as literacy, numeracy and problem solving in technology-rich environments, as well as rich background individual information that includes self-reported social outcomes, such as volunteering, trust and political efficacy. Thereby, the PIAAC dataset offers the unique opportunity to test the relationship between skills and social outcomes, controlling for a wide range of individual characteristics. In particular, we aim at disentangling the impact of education and skills on social outcomes while controlling for individual characteristics, socio-economic status and other related activities, such frequent reading of newspapers. The econometric analysis based on the pooled dataset of EU countries and using binary and ordinary response models confirms the importance of skills and education in promoting active civic and social engagement.