

Voice AI in Firms: A Natural Field Experiment on Automated Job Interviews

Brian Jabarian* Luca Henkel

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Abstract

Job interviews are a key stage in hiring through which firms collect information about potential employees, yet they often produce noisy signals of match quality. We study the impact of automating job interviews with AI voice agents. Partnering with a recruitment firm, we conducted a natural field experiment in which 70,000 applicants were randomly assigned to be interviewed by human recruiters, AI voice agents, or given a choice between the two. In all three conditions, human recruiters evaluated interviews and made hiring decisions based on applicants' performance in the interview and a standardized test. Contrary to the forecasts of professional recruiters, we find that AI-led interviews increase job offers by 12%, job starts by 18%, and job retention up to four months by 16-18% among all applicants. Analyzing interview transcripts reveals a key mechanism driving these results: AI agents achieve 'controlled variance'. They follow interview guidelines more consistently, cover a more uniform set of topics, and reduce interviewer-driven dispersion while remaining responsive within each conversation, which is associated with more hiring-relevant information collected from applicants. In response to AI-led interviews, recruiters score the interview performance of AI-interviewed applicants higher, but place greater weight on standardized tests in their hiring decisions. Applicants accept job offers with a similar likelihood and rate both the interview quality and the recruiter similarly in a customer experience survey. Moreover, when offered the choice, 78% of applicants choose the AI recruiter. Overall, our results provide evidence on the types of environments where AI automation may be most effective: by automating noisy stages of information collection, AI can improve human decision-making.

Contact: Brian Jabarian (Corresponding author): Booth School of Business, University of Chicago, CDR, CAAI, CESifo, J-PAL, IGL, JILAE, brian.jabarian@chicagobooth.edu. Luca Henkel: Erasmus University Rotterdam, ERIM, CESifo, JILAE, IZA, Tinbergen Institute; henkel@ese.eur.nl.

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1 Introduction

Spoken conversations are a complex yet central way to gather information relevant to decision-making. Their interactive nature allows decision-makers to probe other people’s motivations, attributes, skills, and needs, often more efficiently than any other form of communication. Accordingly, the use of conversations to aid decisions is widespread: venture capitalists infer entrepreneurs’ motivations, bank tellers collect customers’ financial details, teachers assess students’ knowledge, and doctors identify patients’ medical needs. The content and trajectory of conversations, in turn, govern how capital is allocated, financial access granted, educational qualifications awarded, and medical care provided.

Until recently, only humans could initiate and sustain prolonged conversations with each other. Advances in language processing, speech synthesis, and real-time interaction systems have now equipped generative artificial intelligence (AI) with the technical capabilities to engage in vocal conversations with humans as well. These *AI voice agents* process natural language inputs and generate dynamically tailored spoken responses. This enables decision-makers for the first time to use AI to gather information from humans through live and natural conversations. However, evidence on the real-world impact of AI voice agents remains scarce. In particular, evidence on their economic value to firms and how humans respond to them in the workplace is virtually absent.

This paper investigates the impact of AI voice agents in a high-stakes setting: job interviews. Being a decisive stage of the matching of applicants with firms, job interviews allow firms to collect in-depth information from applicants. We conducted a large-scale natural field experiment in which applicants were randomly assigned to be interviewed by either a human recruiter or an AI voice agent, or given a choice between the two. In all cases, the hiring decision was made by human recruiters. We collected comprehensive data at the interview, applicant, recruiter, and firm level to evaluate the consequences of substituting human interviewers with AI voice agents. Specifically, we assess (i) the AI’s performance as interviewer, (ii) applicants’ reaction to facing an AI interviewer, (iii) recruiters’ response to the applicant information collected by the AI, and (iv) consequences for the hiring firm, both in terms of the costs of the recruitment process and the performance of hired applicants.

We conduct our natural field experiment in partnership with PSG Global Solutions, a leading global recruiting process outsourcing (RPO) firm and a subsidiary of Teleperformance (TP) Specialized Services (hereafter, “the firm”). The sample comprises 70,884 applications for 48 different types of entry-level customer service positions based in the Philippines, across 43 client accounts (23 Fortune 500 and 20 European leaders) spanning

all major industries. In the hiring process, applicants who pass an initial pre-screening based on their engagement during the recruitment funnel are randomly assigned to one of three interview conditions. In the *Human interviewer* condition, applicants are interviewed by a human recruiter. In the *AI interviewer* condition, they are interviewed by an AI voice agent (named Anna AI), which explicitly discloses its artificial identity at the start of the conversation. In the *Choice of interviewer* condition, applicants decide whether to be interviewed by a human recruiter or an AI voice agent. Importantly, in all conditions, a human recruiter evaluates each candidate’s interview performance based on the audio and transcript of the conversation and makes the final hiring decision, regardless of who conducted the interview (and applicants are informed about this at the beginning of the interview).¹ This feature allows us to separate the interview stage of the hiring process from its evaluation stage.

During interviews, recruiters follow a structured guide that lists the required topics and their recommended order, along with sample questions. However, they can tailor topic coverage, order, questions, and, in particular, follow-ups to each applicant. Interviews begin with questions about the eligibility and suitability of the applicant, proceed through career goals, experience, and education, and conclude with job details and an opportunity for applicants to ask questions. The AI voice agent uses the same guide and sequencing. After the interview, applicants take a standardized test assessing language and analytical skills. Recruiters then assess applicants’ performance in the interview and test, and make a threshold-based hiring decision, determining whether the applicant meets the firm’s quality standard. The firm’s performance metrics for hiring quality are the likelihood that a hire starts the job and remains employed for at least a month. In our high turnover market, this worker retention rate provides a relevant proxy of worker-firm match quality, as both sides face low frictions: firms can easily identify, fire, and replace low-performing hires, while workers can leave voluntarily quickly and without negative consequences.

Overall, our experiment shows that AI voice agents not only match human recruiters in the complex task of conducting job interviews, but also deliver evidence of improved outcomes in several dimensions without damaging core operations. Interestingly, a forecast survey we conducted with the firm’s recruiters revealed that they expected the AI voice agent to perform worse in terms of interview quality, offer likelihoods, and retention rates. In contrast, we find that while applicants in the *Human Interviewer* condition receive a job offer in 8.70% of cases, this fraction significantly increases to 9.73% in the

¹Recruiters evaluate both AI-led and human-led interviews. When human-led, they only assess interviews conducted by themselves.

AI Interviewer condition – a 12% higher likelihood of receiving a job offer. Importantly, among all applicants randomized into either treatment, applicants in the *AI Interviewer* condition also have an 18% higher likelihood of starting their job ($p < 0.001$) and a 18% higher likelihood of having an employment spell lasting at least one month ($p < 0.001$). These positive effects also persist when we look at whether applicants are still employed after two (17% higher likelihood), three (16%), or four months (17%). In addition, we find positive effects for applicants from AI-led interviews when we condition our sample on applicants who have accepted their job offer. Among those, applicants in the *AI Interviewer* condition have a 7% higher likelihood of starting their job ($p = 0.003$) relative to applicants in the *Human Interviewer* condition. They also have a 6% higher likelihood of still being employed after one month ($p = 0.025$).

To understand why offer rates are higher under AI, we analyze the content of interviews by applying natural language processing techniques to interview transcripts. We first confirm that interview performance scores and comments strongly predict offer decisions in the *Human Interviewer* condition, even after controlling for standardized test scores.² Analyzing interview transcripts shows that AI agents standardize the interview process by adhering more closely to the expected topic order, covering a more consistent number of topics across interviews, and using more standardized wording with greater lexical richness in prompts and follow-ups than human recruiters. This standardization is associated with applicants in AI-led interviews exhibiting higher levels of linguistic features that, in human-led interviews, predict higher offer rates, such as sustained conversational exchange, and lower levels of features associated with lower offers, including backchannel signals and applicant-posed questions. Together, these patterns suggest that a key advantage of AI-based information collection lies in its ability to achieve ‘controlled variance’: the AI adapts its flow to each applicant within a standardized framework, reducing interviewer-driven dispersion while preserving within-interview responsiveness. This structured consistency yields richer and more comparable hiring-relevant information. However, our analysis also points to room for improvement: 5% of applicants ended their interview because they were unwilling to speak to an AI, and in 7% of cases, the voice agent had technical difficulties.

Next, we analyze applicants’ behavioral responses to the introduction of AI voice agents, finding no evidence of backlash against their introduction. First, applicants accept job offers with similar likelihoods in the *AI Interviewer* condition relative to the *Human Interviewer* condition. Second, the industry’s key applicant satisfaction metric – Net

²Furthermore, 96% of recruiters state in our recruiter survey that they consider interview performance at least as important as test scores in their offer decisions, and 33% consider them more important.

Promoter Score, the likelihood of recommending the firm to a friend – is almost identical across treatments. Third, in a detailed candidate experience survey, applicants rate interview quality variables such as perceived stress, comfort, follow-up fluency, and feedback quality similarly between treatments. Differences emerge only in the perceived naturalness of the interaction, where AI-led interviews are perceived as significantly less natural, and in reported gender-based discrimination. Here, switching to AI nearly halves the rate of reported discrimination (3.30% vs 5.98%, $p = 0.02$).

Importantly, when given the choice, most applicants prefer an AI interviewer over a human recruiter: in the *Choice of interviewer* condition, 78% choose the AI voice agent. Survey evidence shows generally positive attitudes toward AI in this sample – most respondents expect AI to benefit both themselves and society – and these attitudes predict interviewer choice. However, along the quality dimension, we find evidence of negative sorting into AI: applicants who choose the AI voice agent have significantly lower language and analytical scores than those who choose a human recruiter.

We then analyze how human recruiters evaluate applicants. A total of 131 recruiters evaluated applicants, with a core group of 43 handling most of them. Recruiters give significantly higher interview scores to applicants interviewed by the AI voice agent compared to those they interviewed themselves. This effect is driven by a shift from low to medium scores, while the share of high scores remains unchanged. Similarly, sentiment analysis of recruiters’ qualitative comments accompanying their quantitative scores reveals that comments are significantly more positive for AI-interviewed applicants. Aggregating to the recruiter level shows that these differences are widespread among our sample of recruiters: it is not a few outliers but a majority who provide higher scores and extend more offers to applicants interviewed by AI. Interestingly, we find that recruiters weigh the quality signals they receive from the interview and standardized test scores differently in their offer decisions. When facing applicants interviewed by AI, they put less weight on interview scores and more on language test scores compared to the applicants interviewed by themselves.

Related literature. Our paper contributes to four strands of research. First, we contribute to the literature that studies the impact of employing generative AI tools on economic outcomes. A growing body of evidence shows that these tools can enhance productivity. In particular, AI-based writing assistance increases output and quality in a professional writing task (Noy and Zhang, 2023), exam scores of law students (Peng et al., 2023), and job postings by employers (Wiles and Horton, 2024). Similarly, generative AI tools help customer support workers resolve issues quicker (Brynjolfsson et al., 2025), soft-

ware developers code faster (Peng et al., 2023), writers become more creative (Doshi and Hauser, 2023), and students solve math problems better (Kumar et al., 2025). Studying AI-based business advice, Otis et al. (2025) show that it has uneven effects on entrepreneurs' revenues and profits.³ Importantly, in these studies, humans remain in charge of the core labor task. The AI tools augment workers' tasks by assisting and providing them with information. In contrast, we examine a setting in which an AI agent replaces humans in an expert task: conducting job interviews. In doing so, the AI agent must autonomously collect and interpret information generated in a natural language conversation to aid a human in making decisions. Thus, we provide causal evidence from a natural setting on the impact of automating a full production stage with AI agents, both in terms of economic consequences and behavioral responses from humans. Our results highlight that a key advantage of AI-based systems may lie in their ability to implement "controlled variance", which informs the debate on which tasks or environments AI automation may have the largest effects.⁴

Second, we contribute to the literature on human responses to information provided by AI. Previous studies have mainly examined settings in which AI provides signals in the form of forecasts or recommendations. For instance, Agarwal et al. (2024, 2025) show that humans under-respond to AI predictions in the contexts of radiology and fact-checking. Angelova et al. (2023) and Stevenson and Doleac (2024) show that judges frequently deviate from or override AI recommendations. We add to this literature a setting in which the AI provides quality signals that human recruiters must weigh alongside additional information to make hiring decisions.

Third, with our hiring setting, we contribute to the literature on the use of AI and algorithms more generally in labor markets. A large body of literature has studied the impact of technology that helps recruiters in screening applicant information prior to job interviews or assists in evaluating them afterward (see, e.g., Hoffman and Stanton, 2024, for a review). Evidence has shown that algorithmically recommending workers increases match quality and fill rates in online markets (Horton, 2017), adding AI algorithms to the screening increases the success of hiring (Awuah et al., 2025), and optimizing algorithms

³Chen and Chan (2024) show that, in the context of designing advertisements, different ways in which AI tools assist humans may lead to positive or negative impacts on outcomes. Similarly, Dell'Acqua et al. (2025) show how an AI tool that assists consultants can increase but also decrease productivity depending on the task.

⁴Recruiters usually perform two expert tasks: conducting job interviews and evaluating applicants. Our evidence also offers empirical input to the debate on whether AI shifts human labor to higher expertise (Brynjolfsson and McAfee, 2014; Acemoglu and Restrepo, 2019; Athey et al., 2020; Gruber et al., 2020; Alam et al., 2024; Autor, 2024; David and Thompson, 2025), in this case by redirecting recruiter expertise toward evaluation and potentially raising standards in low-entry job assessments.

has significant effects on the quality of applicants selected for interviews (Li et al., 2025) and hires (Dargnies et al., 2025). Moreover, Aka et al. (2025) conduct a field experiment in which applicants are screened either by a resume-scoring algorithm or by completing an AI-led video interview, before a human recruiter selects applicants and conducts a human-led interview. They find that applicants screened through AI-led interviews are more likely to pass the subsequent human-led interviews and find jobs. On the evaluation side, allowing AI to override human hiring decisions influences job acceptance rates and worker productivity (Cowgill, 2020), and making AI evaluation scores available to recruiters changes their assessment (Avery et al., 2024). Importantly, these articles study the stages before or after the interview and keep the interview under human control. In our setting, the AI is used for the interview itself, which is one of the most labor-intensive parts of the hiring process. Because we randomize AI use and link interview data to employment data, we can quantify effects on firm efficiency, recruiter behavior, and applicant responses. Accordingly, we relate to a broader literature in labor economics that studies how recruiters use and decide based on quality signals, see e.g., Hoffman et al. (2018).⁵

Lastly, we contribute to a growing set of behavioral research that investigates how humans and, in particular, workers and managers in labor settings perceive, trust, and interact with AI (Fumagalli et al., 2022; Dargnies et al., 2024). Recent work on AI in persuasion finds that AI agents are less effective than humans in debt collection calls (Choi et al., 2025), while AI agents can change beliefs in conspiracy theories (Costello et al., 2024).⁶ We complement this literature by providing evidence on human-AI interactions when the interaction takes place in a field setting with real-world economic consequences. Our behavioral data allow us to assess the human response to AI introduction in terms of revealed preferences, procedural trust, perceived discrimination, and conversational quality, as well as to study heterogeneous sorting into AI versus human interviews.

The remainder of the paper proceeds as follows. In Section 2, we describe the technical background of the AI voice agent, the firm’s recruitment workflow, as well as the experimental design and sample. Section 3 presents the main recruitment outcomes and Section 4 transcript-based evidence on underlying mechanisms. Section 5 examines applicant responses to AI, Section 6 analyzes recruiter behavior, and Section 7 estimates the operational implications for the firm with respect to time and cost savings. Section 8 con-

⁵For instance, human recruiters’ capabilities of detecting talent are found to be lower in unstructured compared to structured interviews (see, e.g., for a meta-analysis McDaniel et al., 1994), and in the presence of rules-based compared to discretionary hiring (Estrada, 2019). They are also subject to behavioral biases, see for example Kausel et al. (2016) and Radbruch and Schiprowski (2025). Moreover, interviews are often a key opportunity for employers to engage in discrimination (Mocanu, 2025; Shukla, 2025).

⁶Furthermore, Chopra and Haaland (2024) and Geiecke and Jaravel (2024) show how AI can be used to conduct qualitative interviews for research data collections.

cludes.

2 Background and experimental design

We study the impact of introducing an AI voice agent that collects information from humans through spoken conversations. Specifically, the agent conducts hiring interviews, thus interacting with the applicants in a conversation. The goal is to collect information from this interaction that recruiters can use later to make hiring decisions. In the following, we describe the AI system deployed and its operational challenges, as well as the economic environment in which hiring, and thus the field experiment takes place.

2.1 AI voice agents

Technical architecture. AI voice agents are a specific class of recently developed “generative AI” tools that generate new data after being trained on existing data using machine learning. The purpose of AI voice agents is to communicate with humans through natural language conversations. To enable conversations, the agent generates human-like speech and responds to human speech based on three interacting technological systems.

First, to generate the content of AI-based speech, the agent generates text using a large language model (LLM). LLMs are trained on large amounts of text, such as books, websites, or articles, and they learn to predict the next word in a sequence based on prior context. This enables them to generate contextually relevant content in natural language. Second, to produce the speech itself, the agent is equipped with a text-to-speech system, which converts the text generated by the LLM into audible speech using a multi-step process. It first models pronunciation by translating text into phonetic representations. Then, it determines the appropriate prosodic features, such as stress and intonation, and regulates the pace for natural delivery. Finally, a neural voice encoder (vocoder) generates natural-sounding speech. Third, to respond to speech inputs from the human counterpart, the voice agent converts the spoken input into text using an automatic speech recognition system. This process involves acoustic modeling of the input waveform to identify phonetic units, followed by lexical and language modeling to infer the most likely word sequence. In this step, again, a large language model is used to infer content from speech with sufficient accuracy, which is particularly important in cases of noisy or poorly articulated speech. The first system then uses this input to generate a response, where appropriate.

Challenges to implementation. Using AI voice agents for spoken conversation poses several challenges to AI systems, which are particularly pronounced in interviewing. Human language is multifaceted, layered, and complex. Any lapses, misunderstandings, or errors on the AI side will reduce the experience of the applicants. It also makes it more difficult or even impossible for recruiters to evaluate the interview, leading to information loss. Moreover, it is important that the AI remains on topic during the entire conversation. This requires minimizing instances of “hallucinations,” where LLM-based tools unpredictably generate coherent but factually incorrect or nonsensical output. Similarly, guardrails need to be in place to prevent the AI from going off-topic. Moreover, the AI needs to be secure against attempts by applicants to game it, e.g., if the applicant is parroting buzzwords or reading from a script.

While most of these challenges are shared with text-based AI tools, additional challenges arise for spoken conversations. Any functioning tool must deal with ambient noise, variations in speech rate, and differences in accents and intonation. In addition, the time to respond – latency – becomes even more important as multiple systems need to work together, potentially increasing latency. At the same time, substantial delays in questions and responses break the flow of a conversation. This, in turn, may decrease comfort and increase stress for the human counterpart.

2.2 Economic environment

Data partner. We partner with a firm that has employed a AI voice agent in their hiring process. The firm is the recruitment process outsourcing (RPO) firm PSG Global Solutions (hereafter referred to as “the firm”), integrated in the \$11 billion global business process outsourcing (BPO) firm Teleperformance. The firm specializes in high-volume recruitment for Fortune 500 clients across the healthcare, IT, and industrial sectors, with recruiting centers worldwide.

Job descriptions. Our setting is the Philippines, where the firm recruits customer service representatives for large US-based and European clients. The jobs for which our firm recruits pay between Php 16,000 to Php 25,000 per month (\approx \$280 to \$435).⁷ Required skills include English fluency, communication skills, flexibility to work in changing shifts, strong analytical and logical thinking, and problem-solving skills. See Appendix Section C for an example of a detailed job description.

⁷As reference, at the time of the experiment, the minimum wage in the Philippines ranged from \$125 to \$260 per month, depending on the specific area.

Industry background. The customer service industry in the Philippines is a major sector, estimated to employ more than 1.5 million workers (Hernandez, 2024). The Philippines has become the world's leading provider of call center support, with a large proportion working to assist customers in the US. Factors driving this growth include, on the labor supply side, factors such as (i) a large share of young and comparatively well-educated individuals, particularly in terms of English language proficiency, and (ii) comparatively high wages, as call center jobs offer better pay given their skill requirements compared to alternative employment options within the Philippines. On the demand side, wages are relatively low compared to high-income countries such as the US, and the Philippine accent is close to a typical US-American accent. These factors make it attractive for US-based firms to outsource customer support to call centers in the Philippines.

Generally, the call center industry is characterized by extremely high turnover. Estimates from the US suggest that up to 60% of call center workers leave each year (Buesing et al., 2020), and similar numbers have been suggested for the Philippines (Sallaz, 2019). These high attrition rates lead firms to devote substantial resources to continuous recruitment and training of new workers (Berg et al., 2018).

Together, these factors mean recruiting firms face large volumes of applicants. This has resulted in a highly competitive market in which multiple recruitment firms compete to identify and recruit qualified candidates. Due to competition with other recruiting companies, recruiters have to be quick with qualified candidates, as they often apply to several recruiting firms simultaneously. Interviews are scheduled as soon as possible and hiring decisions are also made quickly. The large pool of applications means there is a substantial fraction of applicants who are unfit for the job and need to be identified and screened out by the recruiters in the interviews.

2.3 Recruitment process

To remain competitive, the firm has established low entry barriers to interview as many applicants as possible. Applicants learn about job openings through job advertisements posted on various platforms such as Indeed, Facebook, the firm's website, its digital campaigns, or through referrals.

Recruitment modes. After learning about a job opening, applicants have two ways to apply, which determine the subsequent recruitment mode. In the *Remote* mode, applicants submit an expression of interest online, which contains contact details and some basic information. In the *Walk-in* mode, applicants come in person to the nearest firm recruitment site. Once the firm receives an application, a profile is created in the recruitment soft-

ware and the formal recruitment process begins. Figure A.1 in Appendix A provides an overview of the process, which we will discuss in detail next.

Screening process. The firm’s approach is to conduct the primary screening during the interview itself. Hence, little to no screening is performed prior to the interview. In the *Remote* mode, the primary variable for selection is the engagement score of an applicant. The engagement score is generated algorithmically based on the level of detail provided by the applicants in their expression of interest. Applicants whose scores are below a certain threshold are screened out.⁸ The rest are invited to an interview. For applicants in the *Walk-in* mode, no engagement score is calculated; instead, all eligible applicants are invited to an interview after expressing their interest in person. Interview invitations are sent by telephone, text messages, and email. See Appendix Section D.2 for the content of the invitations. Applicants are assigned quasi-randomly to recruiters using a round-robin scheduling algorithm (Silberschatz et al., 2018).

Job interviews. Interviews are conducted in two modes. In the *Walk-in* mode, interviews take place in person, while in the *Remote* mode, recruiters call the applicants. In the latter, the interview takes place remotely by telephone. A full-length interview takes between 10 and 20 minutes. Recruiters follow structured interview guidelines designed to ensure a standardized interview process. There is a maximum of 14 topics that can be covered in each interview (see Appendix Table B.2 for details), and questions are a mix of verification and open-ended questions. Interviews start with questions about the suitability of applicants for the position, such as their current location, willingness to commute, and flexibility with respect to the work schedule. Recruiters then ask applicants about their career goals and motivations, before shifting to questions about previous work experience and their education level. Toward the end of the interview, recruiters provide additional details about the position. They also provide applicants with the opportunity to ask questions about the position and the recruitment process. The guidelines allow recruiters significant flexibility to adapt their approach. For instance, recruiters are asked to tailor their questions and follow-up questions to the applicant’s background to assess aspects like gaps in employment or transitions between jobs. We provide two full-length examples of interviews in Appendix Section F.

Standardized language and analytical tests. If an interview is successfully completed, applicants are invited to a standardized test. The test takes about 30 minutes and contains a language and a quantitative skill component, each featuring adaptive questions.

⁸See Appendix Section D.1 for more details.

The language component assesses applicants' writing and reading capabilities in English through classic language testing tasks. Scores are based on the CEFR framework (six categories from A1-beginner to C2-proficient). The quantitative skill component consists of three individual parts: attention to detail, verbal reasoning, and numerical ability. Performance is aggregated across the three individual parts into a score from 0 to 100. Completing the test is mandatory to advance to the hiring decision stage.

Review and hiring decisions. Once an applicant has completed both interview and standardized test, a recruiter reviews (i) the interview transcript, (ii) the audio recording, and (iii) the performance in the standardized test. Based on the performance of the interview and test, the recruiter then decides whether to extend a job offer to the applicant or not. Interview performance is assessed according to four main categories. First, recruiters consider the applicant's level of experience in customer service roles. Second, they assess how proficient the applicant is in communicating in English. Third, they evaluate the risk of attrition, that is, the likelihood that the applicant will not work in the prospective job for an extended period. Fourth, they determine whether the applicant's salary expectations align with the offered wage range. Recruiters rate interviews on a three-point scale and also provide a short justification in an open-ended text format. For details on the scoring, see Appendix Table B.3. Based on the interview and test scores, a recruiter then decides whether an applicant is suitable to be hired or not. As such, hiring decisions are essentially threshold-based. While there exist monthly hiring targets for each application site, the fact that there is a continuous supply of applicants and demand from the client companies means each recruiter decides whether an applicant is above or below a quality bar. If a recruiter judges an applicant to be suitable for the job, they assess whether their location and qualifications match a job opening supplied by the client account. If a match is found, an email with the job offer is sent to the applicant. If not, the applicant is kept in the system and may be contacted at a later stage.

Onboarding. If an applicant accepts an offer, they are forwarded to the respective client company. Depending on the client and the job profile, the applicants undergo additional validation and medical checks. Once passed, the applicant begins the onboarding process with a job training period. A key challenge at this step is that usually a substantial fraction of applicants accept the offer but do not show up for training, are absent during training, or do not pass the additional validation checks employed by the client.

Employment. After completing training, applicants begin regular employment with the client. The key employment outcome for the firm is job match quality, i.e., the compati-

bility between the skills and preferences of the worker and the requirements and conditions of the position. Because match quality is generally not observable, we use worker retention, i.e., whether a worker remains employed after a given period, as a proxy (as is standard in the literature, see e.g., Jovanovic, 1979; Autor and Scarborough, 2008; Hoffman et al., 2018). The hiring firm’s main objective is to maximize the retention rate among applicants, as the client firms compensate them for hires who remain employed for at least one month. We argue that the retention rate is a suitable measure of match quality in our context for the following reasons. The business-process outsourcing (BPO) market we study features minimal frictions on both worker and firm side. Because jobs are standardized and performance is quantifiable and continuously tracked, it is easy for firms to identify poor matches quickly, and hard for workers to “hide” performance. At the same time, workers can be replaced at short notice. These factors enable firms to easily fire workers for lack of job performance, which indeed is a prevalent feature in our context: according to the company’s records, more than 30% of all involuntary separations are due to failed performance review. Workers, on the other hand, can voluntarily separate from the firm quickly and without incurring negative consequences. In fact, about half of all separations are initiated by the worker in our setting. Due to these factors, we argue that short-term retention is a sufficient statistic for match quality.

2.4 Experimental design

Our pre-registered experiment⁹ aims to test the causal impacts of automating job interviews with AI voice agents. Accordingly, our treatment variation concerns the interview stage, where we vary who conducts the interview. Once an applicant qualifies for an interview, they are randomized into one of three experimental conditions: *Human Interviewer*, *AI Interviewer*, and *Choice of Interviewer*.

Human Interviewer. In the *Human Interviewer* condition, applicants are interviewed by a human recruiter. In the *Remote* mode, human recruiters interview applicants remotely via phone; in the *Walk-in* mode, they conduct the interview in person at the nearest application center of the firm. During the interview, recruiters follow structured interview guidelines as we described in more detail in the previous section.

AI Interviewer. In the *AI Interviewer* condition, applicants are instead interviewed by an AI voice agent. The agent follows a conversation pathway that mimics the same questions

⁹See Appendix Section J for details on the mapping between pre-registration and paper.

and follow-up strategies used by human interviewers. The AI voice agent conducts the interview in interview modes – *Remote* and *Walk-in* – via phone. While in *Remote* the phone call takes place remotely, in *Walk-in* the phone call takes place at the nearest application center of the firm. That is, in both modes, the environment in which the interview takes place is the same across the *Human* and *AI Interviewer* conditions. When the call starts, the AI voice agent immediately discloses its artificial identity to avoid any deception, according to firm compliance, and explicitly states that a human recruiter will review the interview, evaluate it, and make the hiring decision, not the AI itself.

Choice of Interviewer. Lastly, in the *Choice of Interviewer* condition, applicants can choose whether a human or an AI voice agent will interview them. They are offered the choice upon receiving the interview invitation (in both *Remote* and *Walk-in*). If they do not choose within a certain time frame, the AI voice agent calls them. The AI agent briefly explains the process, provides them with insights into how the AI agent works, and then asks them to make the choice.¹⁰

Assessment across treatments. Importantly, the evaluation of interviews and subsequent hiring decisions is done by humans, irrespective of treatment condition. Regardless of whether the AI voice agent or a human recruiter conducted the interview, a human recruiter reviews the audio, transcript, and test scores of an applicant and then makes a hiring decision. Each applicant is assigned a unique recruiter. In particular, when a human recruiter conducts the interview, the same recruiter also later evaluates the applicant. When an AI voice agent conducts the interview, the same round-robin scheduling algorithm that assigns recruiters to applicants who face a human interviewer also assigns recruiters to evaluate applicants who face the AI agent. Naturally, this process means that recruiters know whether an applicant was interviewed by *AI* or not. However, in the *Remote* mode, recruiters do not observe whether the applicant was randomly assigned or self-selected for an interview with the AI voice agent or a human. In contrast, in the *Walk-in*, since recruiters themselves ask the applicants assigned to the *Choice of Interviewer* condition to make a choice, they know if the candidates self-selected for an interview with the AI voice agent or with a human recruiter. Importantly, all recruiters evaluate applications under all conditions and are instructed to apply the same assessment criteria for interviews and hiring, regardless of treatment or mode of interview.

By varying only who conducts the interview, the experimental design isolates the di-

¹⁰The firm implemented this feature because while most applicants have experience with human recruiters, they have none with AI voice agents. This design provides applicants with initial exposure to the AI agent, potentially alleviating some apprehension about being interviewed by an AI.

rect effect of automating the interview stage. Consequently, this allows us to analyze the performance of AI in collecting information from humans in natural conversations, as well as the human response to it, both before the interview and afterward.

2.5 Experimental sample

Our full sample consists of 70,884 applications that the firm received from March 7 to June 7, 2025. In total, 17,621 applications are in the *Walk-in* mode, 53,263 in the *Remote* mode. Applications were received for 48 different job postings and 41 different client accounts, which operate in the technology, insurance, telecommunications, retail, finance, healthcare, and transportation (See Appendix Table B.1 for the full breakdown). All applications for the job postings were part of the experiment. Applications were processed by 26 different application sites in 19 cities. The sites are distributed across several regions in the Philippines.¹¹ Most of the applications are being processed by sites located in Metro Manila and the Central Visayas region.

Randomized sample. Of the 70,884 applications, 67,056 were found to be eligible and were therefore randomized to one of the three treatment conditions described above. As pre-registered, we will use this sample for our analysis. In total, 40,103 applications (59.81%) were randomized into the *AI Interviewer* condition (10,421 in *Walk-in*, 29,682 in *Remote*), 13,557 applications (20.22%) were randomized into the *Human Interviewer* condition (3,478 in *Walk-in*, 10,079 in *Remote*), and 13,396 (19.98%) into the *Choice of Interviewer* condition (3,469 in *Walk-in*, 9,927 in *Remote*). In Appendix Table B.4, we provide evidence that randomization was successful, as pre-treatment variables are balanced between the three treatments. In total, 6,319 applications received job offers, and we can match 4,294 applications with employee data.

Applicant characteristics. Of all applications, 64,556 were submitted by unique individuals, which means that 9% of the applicants submitted more than one application during the experiment. The majority of 58% of applicants learn about the job through digital job postings, 19% of the applications happen through referrals, and the rest through other sources such as word of mouth. In total, 60% of applicants were female. Most applicants were between 20 and 30 years old and had some prior experience in customer service jobs.

Applicant survey. To collect more detailed data on applicants' beliefs and experiences, the firm invited applicants to participate in a customer experience survey. Invitations

¹¹See Appendix Figure A.2 for information on the regions and the distribution of applications per region.

were sent by email. The survey contained five blocks of questions; see Appendix G for the instructions. Applicants were randomly assigned a short or long version of the survey. The long version took about 10 minutes and contained a total of 23 questions within the five blocks. Applicants were compensated with \$2 for answering all questions in the survey, a payment that implies an hourly wage six times higher than the minimum wage. The short version took approximately 2 minutes to complete, was offered without compensation, and contained only a subset of questions (11 in total). The survey was sent to 19,200 applicants, of whom 2,764 completed it. This implies a completion rate of 14%.

Recruiters. Our sample of applications was assessed by a total of 131 recruiters. On average, each recruiter had an average of 512 applicants assigned to them throughout the experiment (Median = 121, SD = 1,153). However, this average masks substantial heterogeneity in the number of applications assigned to recruiters. A core team of 43 recruiters is assigned 90% of all applications.

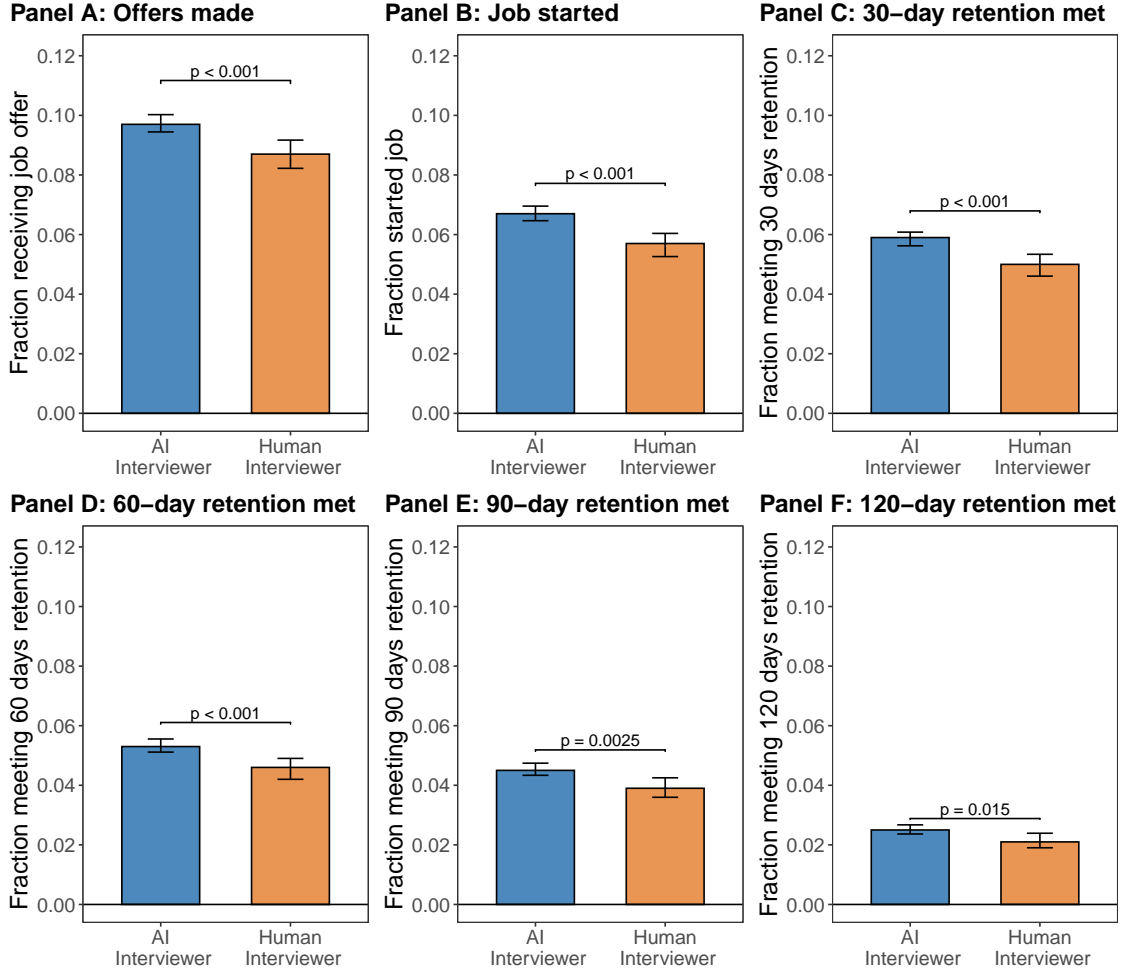
Recruiter survey. To collect additional data on the beliefs and opinions of the recruiters, the firm conducted a firm-wide survey after the experiment but before the results were disclosed to them.. The survey lasted about five minutes and contained two blocks. The first asked recruiters to predict the impact of AI, the second asked about their interview and evaluation experiences; only recruiters who had previously evaluated AI-led interviews received this block. See Appendix H for the instructions. The survey was completed by 173 recruiters. Of these, 133 evaluated AI-led interviews and 98 evaluated applicants who participated in the experiment. These 98 recruiters evaluated 82% of the applicants in our experiment.

3 Main results on matching quality

In this section, we compare three key outcomes of the recruitment process between the *AI Interviewer* and *Human Interviewer* conditions. As outcomes, we consider the likelihood that an applicant receives a job offer, successfully starts the job, and is employed one to four months after starting (30, 60, 90 and 120-day retention rates). To assess the mechanisms behind our findings, we subsequently analyze the interview transcript data.

Recruiters' forecasts. To benchmark our findings, in our recruiter survey, we asked the firm's recruiters to forecast the impact of introducing AI-led interviews. Overall, recruiters expected that applicants interviewed by the AI voice agent to perform worse. In total, 36% of the recruiters expected applicants to receive lower, 49% equal, and 15%

Figure 1: Treatment effect on key recruiting outcomes in the unconditional sample



Notes: The figure displays the recruiting outcomes of applicants. Each panel displays the fraction of applicants who realize the specific outcome. Fractions are displayed separately for the *Human Interviewer* condition, in which applicants are interviewed by a human, and for the *AI Interviewer* condition, in which applicants are interviewed by an AI voice agent. Bars indicate 95% confidence intervals; p-values calculated from a two-sample proportion test.

higher offer rates. Similarly, 48% of the recruiters expected that they would have lower, 39% equal, and 13% higher retention rates, and 61% expected AI-led interviews to be of lower quality.¹²

For the analysis, we consider two samples: first, the unconditional sample, where we compare the three outcomes between all applicants who were randomized into either the *Human Interviewer* or *AI Interviewer* condition. Second, the conditional sample, where we condition on applicants who have accepted their job offer.

¹²Forecasts may be driven by genuine predictions about the AI's technical capabilities but also influenced by factors such as incumbent bias or motivated reasoning, i.e., recruiters downweight the AI's capabilities because it threatens their expertise.

Sample: all applicants. Figure 1 displays the treatment effects for the unconditional sample. The likelihood of receiving a job offer in the *Human Interviewer* is 8.70% (1,179 out of 13,557 applicants). In contrast, in the *AI Interviewer* condition, the likelihood is 9.73% (3,904 out of 40,103 applicants). Consequently, applications that are interviewed by the AI voice agent have a 1.03 percentage point or 12% higher likelihood of receiving a job offer. This difference is significant ($p < 0.001$, two-sample proportion test). Moving to the job outcomes, we find that 5.65% (766) and 6.71% (2,691) of applicants have started their job in the *Human Interviewer* and *AI Interviewer* condition, respectively. Again, this unconditional difference is significant ($p < 0.001$, two-sample proportion test). Then, we compare the likelihood that applicants are still working at their job one month after starting. In total, 4.97% of applicants (674) in *Human Interviewer*, and 5.85% of applicants (2,347) in *AI Interviewer* are still working. Hence, applicants who were interviewed by the AI voice agent have an 18% (0.88 percentage points) higher unconditional retention rate ($p < 0.001$, two-sample proportion test). Moving to longer-term employment (Panels D-F), we find that the positive effect persists, as we find that the likelihood that applicants are still employed is 17% higher after two months, 16% higher after three months, and 17% higher after four months ($p < 0.001$, $p < 0.001$, $p = 0.003$, and $p = 0.015$, respectively, two-sample proportion tests).

Sample: only applicants who accepted an offer. Next, we examine the job outcomes of applicants in *Human Interviewer* and *AI Interviewer*, conditional on the applicants who have accepted a job offer. That is, we restrict our sample to those applicants and repeat the previous analysis (see Appendix Figure A.3 for a graphical presentation). In total, 8.14% of applicants (1,104) in *Human Interviewer* accept a job offer, while this fraction is 8.99% (3,604) in the *AI Interviewer* treatment. Among them, 68.84% in *Human Interviewer* and 73.36% in the *AI Interviewer* condition successfully start their job, and 60.60% and 64.32% are still employed after one month. Accordingly, applicants in *AI Interviewer* who have accepted their job offer have significantly higher fractions of job starters and employees staying for at least one month ($p = 0.003$ and $p = 0.025$, respectively, two-sample proportion test). We find similarly positive effects when looking at longer employment time horizons: After two months, 55.62% in *Human Interviewer* and 59.13% in *AI Interviewer* are still employed ($p = 0.038$). After three months, these numbers are 47.92% and 50.31% ($p = 0.16$), and after four months, 26.09% and 27.86% ($p = 0.25$). Accordingly, retention rates are consistently higher in the *AI Interviewer* condition and improvement in terms of percentage ratio is stable over time (one month: 6%, two months: 6%, three months: 5%, four months: 7%), although later differences are no longer statistically significant due to

the shrinking sample size.

Robustness. Our results are robust to the inclusion of additional pre-treatment controls and fixed effects. Specifically, we regress our three key recruitment outcomes on treatment status. We control for an applicant’s gender, source of application (i.e., referral, online job posting, etc.), their pre-treatment engagement score, and whether the application is from an applicant who submitted more than one application to any of the firm’s job postings during the period from six months before the experiment began until its conclusion. Furthermore, we include fixed effects for the week in which the application was received, the ID of the recruiter who was assigned to the application, the city of the application site that received the application, and the specific job posting that the application targeted. Across all outcomes, whether an application led to an offer, a successful job start, and an employment spell of at least one, two, three or four months, we find very similar treatment effects with and without added controls and fixed effects. For details, see Appendix Table B.5 (sample of all applicants) and B.6 (sample of applicants who accepted an offer).

Employment outcomes. Our main job outcome variable is the retention rate, which measures the quality of the employee-employer match. In addition to the retention rate, we also observe, for employees who left their job after starting, whether they left voluntarily (i.e., the leave was initiated by the employee) or involuntarily (i.e., initiated by the employer). The primary reasons for voluntary leaves are that employees took another job, returned to school or university, or had family obligations or childcare responsibilities. The primary reasons for involuntary leaves are excessive absenteeism or failed performance checks. Comparing rates between treatments among those employees who left their job, we find that 58.25% of employees hired from the *Human Interviewer* condition leave voluntarily, while 58.81% of employees hired from the *AI Interviewer* condition do so (thus, 41.75% and 41.19%, respectively, leave involuntarily). Hence, there is no difference in leaving reasons between conditions ($p = 0.95$, two-sample proportion test).

4 Signals from interview transcripts

Why are applicants in the *AI Interviewer* condition more likely to receive offers? We investigate a key potential mechanism: AI voice agents conduct interviews more consistently than human recruiters, resulting in a more standardized interview process. This standardization is associated with applicants, in AI-led interviews, exhibiting more informative linguistic features — signals that more precisely reveals the applicant’s type

and are therefore more relevant to recruiters’ hiring decisions. To test this mechanism, we analyze the content of interview transcripts.

Interview transcript data. The firm shared with us raw verbatim transcripts. In total, we have transcripts available for 34,109 applications in the *Human Interviewer* and *AI Interviewer* condition, which is a subset of all interviews conducted. Using LLMs and standard prompt engineering techniques, we first anonymized and labeled the transcripts. We then construct three distinct sets of variables (see the details in Appendix I). First, a general type classification of interviews. Second, a set of variables capturing recruiter behavior in interviews. Third, variables that capture the language and behavior of applicants. We describe the transcript variables briefly in the main text, and provide a detailed description of all transcript variables in Appendix Section E.

4.1 The relevance of interview content for job offers

Does interview content matter for offer decisions? We start our analysis by assessing the relevance of job interviews for offer decisions. Anecdotally, the firm sees job interviews as a crucial step in the hiring process, with recruiters placing a large weight on applicants’ interview performance when deciding whether to extend a job offer. This is supported by recruiters’ survey responses: When asked about the relative importance of interview performance compared to test scores in determining offers, 33% of recruiters say that interview performance is more important, 63% say they are equally important, and only 4% consider the test scores as more important.

To empirically test the relevance of interviews in hiring decisions, we examine the baseline predictive power of interview variables for offer decisions. Accordingly, we focus on applications in the *Human Interviewer* condition. Our outcome variable is whether an application led to a job offer. We use two variables that capture or assess interview content to predict offer decisions. First, the numeric score (1,2,3) with which recruiters rate applicants’ interview performance, and second, the open-ended text assessment with which recruiters describe the applicants’ performance. For open-ended text, we use natural language processing to classify text assessments according to their sentiment (negative = -1, neutral = 0, positive = 1).

We find that both variables strongly predict offer decisions. Each interview score increase is associated with a 25 percentage point increase in offer likelihood. Conditional on test score performance and our other set of controls and fixed effects, the increase is still highly significant at 15 percentage points. The sentiment of the recruiter text assessment is similarly highly predictive of offer decisions in the *Human Interviewer* condition. For the

details, see Appendix Table B.7.

Interview type classification. Given that interview content matters for offers, which types of interviews occur? We classify each transcript into one of ten mutually exclusive interview types using an LLM (see Appendix E.1 for details). We find that the largest share of interviews is classified as *comprehensive interviews*, characterized by an organic opening and closing, high applicant engagement, and at least eight distinct covered topics. In total, 42% of interviews conducted by the AI voice agent and 39% conducted by a human recruiter are classified this way.¹³ In total, 7% of AI and 25% of human interviews are *Screen-outs*, in which the interview is ended by the recruiter because the applicant does not meet certain requirements. Instances of *Disengaged interactions*, where applicants are unresponsive, distracted, or disinterested, make up 12% and 9% of interviews, respectively, while instances of applicants being unavailable occur in 14% and 9% of interviews. Lastly, we identify two AI-specific categories. In 7% of AI-led interviews, the interview is aborted due to a technical failure of the AI voice agent, and in 5% of interviews, the applicant explicitly expresses the unwillingness to continue speaking with the AI voice agent. As a summary, Appendix Figure A.5 plots the distribution of the interview types.

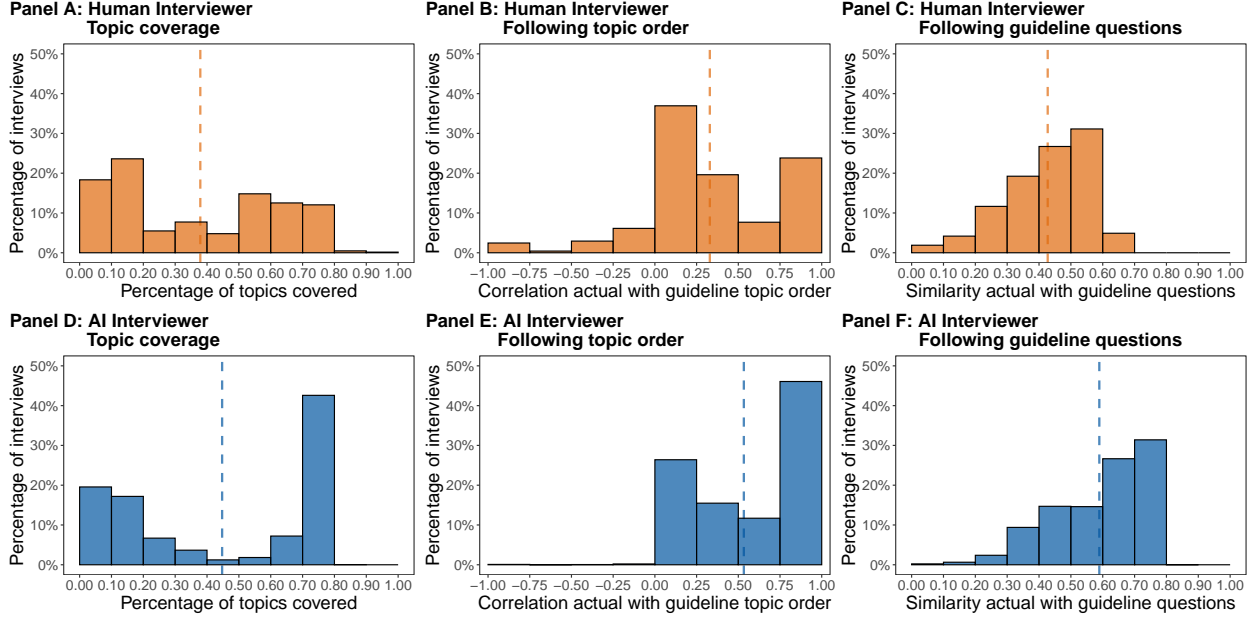
4.2 Recruiter behavior in interviews

Variables capturing recruiter behavior. As described in Section 2.3, recruiters are tasked with following structured interview guidelines to ensure a standardized interview process. Specifically, they have a list of 14 topics, a recommended topic order, and representative questions and conversation starters for each topic. To measure the extent to which human recruiters and the AI voice agent implemented structured, standardized interviews, we construct the following variables for each interview: (1) the *percentage of topics covered*, i.e., how many out of all topics the recruiter covered, (2) the *correlation of the actual with guideline topic order* (using Kendall’s τ), measuring how closely recruiters followed the guideline topic order, (3) the *similarity of the actual with guideline questions*, measuring how closely recruiters phrased questions following the guidelines, and (4) recruiters *vocabulary richness*, capturing the richness of language used by the recruiter. For details on the variable construction, see Appendix Section E.2.

Treatment differences in recruiter behavior. Figure 2 provides the distributions of the first three variables separately for both treatments. Starting with Panel A and C, which dis-

¹³This difference is significant at the 1% level and robust to the inclusion of controls and fixed effects (see Appendix Table B.10).

Figure 2: Recruiter distribution topic coverage



Notes: The dashed lines display mean values.

plays the *percentage of topics covered*, we find that an average AI-led interview covers 45% of all possible topics, while the average human-led interview covers 38%, a significant difference ($p < 0.001$, two-sample t-test). Importantly, the distribution of topic coverage is more distinctly bimodal in the *AI Interviewer* condition, with a concentration around either a high coverage or a very low coverage. Moreover, the variance of topics covered is significantly lower relative to the *Human Interviewer* condition ($p < 0.001$, Levene test).

We next turn to the *correlation of the actual with the guideline topic order*, displayed in Panels B and D. While the correlation between actual and guideline order is $\tau = 0.53$ in *AI Interviewer*, it is $\tau = 0.33$ in *Human Interviewer* ($p < 0.001$, two-sample t-test). Hence, as expected in an interactive conversation with probing and follow-ups, both AI and human recruiters do not mechanically implement the topic order in every instance and instead frequently deviate from it. However, AI implements it more consistently across interviews, leading to significantly lower variance in the correlation between the actual and expected order of topics ($p < 0.001$, Levene test).

Third, in Panels C and F, we compare the *similarity of the actual with guideline questions* asked by the recruiters across conditions. The average similarity per interview is 0.59 in *AI Interviewer* and 0.43 in *Human Interviewer*, again a significant difference ($p < 0.001$, two-sample t-test). As with topic order, neither recruiter mechanically reads from a script but

tailors questions and follow-ups to individual applicants and their responses, leading to correlations of less than one in each interview. Yet, the AI voice agent appears to adhere more closely to the guidelines.

The results from these measures suggest that the AI voice agent conducts interviews more consistently. But does this consistency come at the expense of simpler, more mechanical language? To address this question, we examine the *vocabulary richness* of the language used by recruiters. The AI voice agent exhibits significantly higher richness scores than human recruiters (7.64 compared to 6.66, $p < 0.001$, two-sample t-test). Moreover, the distribution of vocabulary richness for the AI voice agent is more tightly centered around high scores, whereas that of the human recruiters varies substantially across interviews ($p = 0.002$, Levene test). Appendix Figure A.4 plots the distributions.

Robustness. So far, we have compared the transcript content with the firm’s interview guidelines and found that the AI voice agent follows them more closely. The benchmark in that analysis is thus the firm standard. As a complementary test, we examine within each condition how similar recruiters’ questions are to the *average question* of each topic – that is, to the typical language used for that topic within the same condition. Specifically, we compute the distance between each recruiter’s question embedding and the centroid embedding of all recruiters for that topic, where higher values indicate a greater deviation from the average. Across nearly all topics, we find that the distance is significantly lower in the *AI Interviewer* than in the *Human Interviewer* (see Appendix Table B.8 for details).

Taken together, these results suggest that the AI voice agent implements structured interviews through "controlled variance": it does not mechanically follow a fixed script but purposefully varies questions and wording across interviews, thereby providing a personalized interview experience to applicants, just as is the case with human recruiters. Yet, implementing these variations, the AI remains significantly more consistent than human recruiters, both in adhering to firm guidelines and relative to the average recruiter behavior within each topic.

4.3 Applicant behavior in interviews

Given the AI voice agents’ more structured interview approach, how does it impact the responses of applicants? To assess the quality of applicant responses, we construct variables that capture key linguistic features of applicants’ responses.

Linguistic features of applicants. For each interview, we construct the following eight variables using standard natural language processing methods: (1) vocabulary richness,

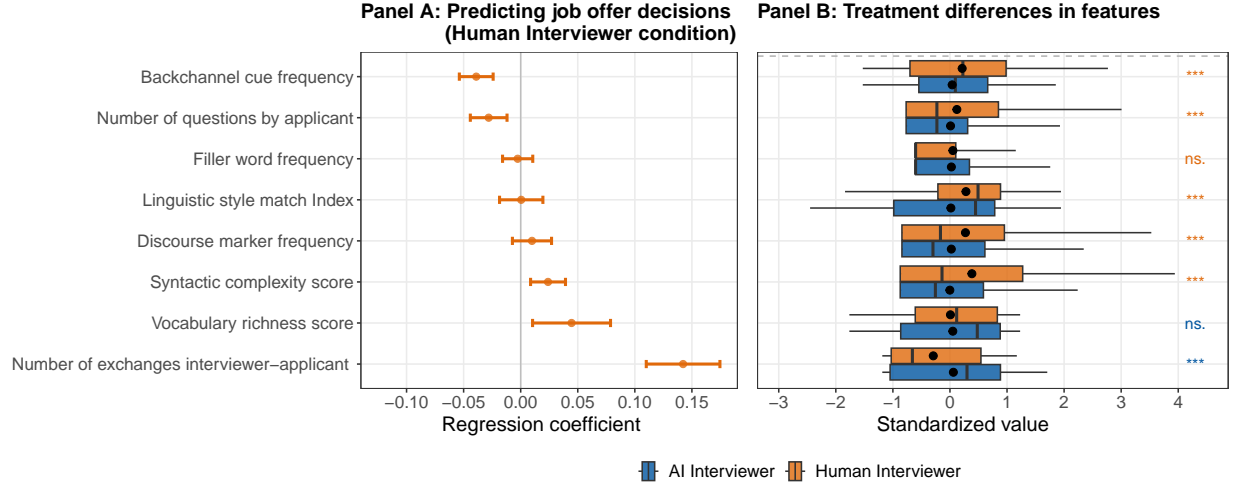
(2) syntactic complexity, (3) frequency of discourse markers (sequential, causal, and clarifying words), (4) frequency of filler words, and (5) frequency of backchannel cues (short cues indicating attention or agreement). We also record (6) the number of exchanges between the interviewer and the applicant and (7) the number of questions posed by the applicant. Finally, we construct (8) an index of linguistic style matching between the interviewer and the applicant. Appendix E.3 provides details on the construction of each variable.

Treatment differences in linguistic features. We develop a two-step approach to investigate how applicants’ language differs between AI-led and human-led interviews. In the first step, we identify which linguistic features displayed by applicants are positively, and which are negatively valued by human recruiters. A feature is defined as positively (negatively) valued if it positively (negatively) predicts job-offer decisions. Accordingly, we estimate a joint regression of job-offer decisions on all linguistic variables within the *Human Interviewer* condition. Results are reported in Panel A of Figure 3. We find that the number of exchanges between the interviewer and the applicant, as well as the richness of applicants’ vocabulary and the syntactic complexity, are significantly positive predictors. In contrast, the frequency with which applicants use backchannel cues and the number of questions they pose are negative predictors.

In the second step, we compare how the linguistic features differ between treatments. As shown in Panel B of Figure 3, the average scores differ significantly for six of the eight features, and we reject the equality of distributions in every instance ($p < 0.01$, Kolmogorov–Smirnov test, Bonferroni corrected). Importantly, features that positively predict job offers are higher in the *AI Interviewer*, while those that negatively predict job offers – or have no significant predictive power – are higher in the *Human Interviewer* condition. These patterns suggest that AI-led interviews elicit more of the linguistic features that recruiters positively value (e.g., number of exchanges) and reduce those associated with lower hiring odds, such as backchannel cues and applicant-posed questions.

These results indicate that the AI voice agent conducts interviews differently from human recruiters, along dimensions associated with higher offer rates. Recruiters value comprehensive interviews – covering a greater number of topics and contain specific linguistic features. AI-led interviews are more likely to meet these criteria, producing more comprehensive conversations with broader topic coverage and higher scores on linguistic features that, in human-led interviews, predict higher job offers.

Figure 3: Transcript linguistic feature analysis



Notes: Panel A displays the coefficients of an OLS regression of job offer decisions on the displayed variables measuring the linguistic content of applicants’ responses (all standardized) in the *Human Interviewer* condition. Error bars indicate the 95% confidence interval, obtained using standard errors clustered at the applicant level. For details on the variables, see Appendix Table E.3. Panel B displays the distribution of the variables split by treatment using box plots. Each box represents the interquartile range (25th to 75th percentile), with the horizontal line indicating the median. Whiskers extend to 1.5 times the interquartile range, and dots represent means. Stars indicate statistically significant differences in means between the two treatments (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$), based on two-sided t-tests with Bonferroni correction.

5 Applicant responses to voice AI interviews

In this section, we examine applicants’ behavior before to and after the interview in greater detail. After the interview, we analyze their decisions to accept job offers and their perceived interview experience, as measured by self-reported responses to the customer-experience survey. Before the interview, we analyze applicants’ choices in the *Choice of interviewer* condition.

5.1 Applicants’ response to job offers

Applicants may react differently to the AI voice agent by not accepting a job offer. This could be caused by them updating negatively or positively about the quality of the job after experiencing the AI voice agent. In total, of the 6,319 job offers made, applicants accepted 5,854, implying a 92.64% acceptance rate. In *Human Interviewer*, the acceptance rate is 93.64%. The rate is slightly lower in *AI Interviewer* with 92.14%. However, we cannot reject the equality of acceptance rates between the two treatments ($p = 0.086$, two-sample proportion test). In *Chosen Human Interviewer*, the acceptance rate is 92.73%, while in *Chosen AI Interviewer*, it is 92.57%. We find no differences in acceptance rates between the

Direct and Choice conditions (Human: $p = 0.55$, AI: $p = 0.67$, two-sample test of proportions) or between applicants choosing different interviewers within the choice condition ($p = 0.92$, two-sample test of proportions). Overall, among those applicants who receive a job offer, there appears to be no negative reaction to the AI voice agent in the form of higher refusals of offers.

5.2 Applicants' interview experience

We complement the behavioral variables of the applicants with our survey. The survey allows us to more closely measure applicants' attitudes and perceptions of their interview experience.

Net promoter score (NPS). We start by comparing the NPS – how applicants rate their propensity to recommend the recruiting firm to a friend, which is the central feedback metric that the firm and the industry in general use. We find that the average rating of the applicants in the *AI Interviewer* condition is 8.97 on a scale of 1 to 10, while it is 8.84 in the *Human Interviewer* condition. Accordingly, AI voice agents lead to a small and insignificant increase in the NPS score ($p = 0.25$, t-test).

Perceived recruiter quality. Turning to how applicants assess the quality of their recruiter, we find no differences between the *AI Interviewer* and *Human Interviewer* treatments regarding how applicants assess recruiters' knowledge about the firm ($p = 0.58$, t-test) and role ($p = 0.11$, t-test), or the degree to which they found their time to be valued by the recruiter ($p = 0.24$, t-test). We only find a small difference in the perceived relevance of the questions, where the applicants rate the AI voice agent as asking slightly more relevant questions ($p = 0.044$, t-test). Our index of perceived recruiter quality that aggregates these individual items similarly does not differ between treatments ($p = 0.92$, t-test). Hence, applicants rate the quality of the recruiter similarly.

Perceived interview quality. We find that applicants rate interviews conducted with the AI voice agent as slightly less stressful and more comfortable, but the differences are very small and far from significant at conventional levels (stressful: $p = 0.65$, comfortable: $p = 0.69$, t-test). In terms of naturalness, applicants rate the interview experience with the AI voice agent as significantly less natural ($p = 0.014$, t-test). This induces our index of perceived interview quality to be higher for human-led interviews compared to AI-led interviews ($p = 0.076$, t-test). When asked about the follow-up flow and the frequency of feedback, the applicants in both treatments rate their experience similarly (follow-up

flow: $p = 0.78$, frequency of feedback: $p = 0.25$, t-test). These results suggest that the AI voice agent is capable of delivering an interview quality similar to that of humans.

Fairness and discrimination perception. When asked to rate the fairness of their interview, applicants rate it similarly across both treatments ($p = 0.68$, t-test). For the question of whether subjects feel discriminated by the recruiter based on their gender, we find a significant difference: while 3.30% of applicants answering the survey in *AI Interviewer* report feeling discriminated, 5.98% do so in the *Human Interviewer* condition, a significant difference ($p = 0.020$, two-sample test of proportion). Accordingly, reported discrimination almost halves with the AI voice agent, although note that these reports form a relatively small sample (62 out of 1818 respondents in *AI Interviewer*, and 22 out of 346 respondents in *Human Interviewer*), as is common with data on discrimination.

Open-ended feedback. At the end of the survey, the applicants were invited to share additional feedback about their interview experience in an open-ended text response. In total, 9.60% applicants of the *Human Interviewer* and *AI Interviewer* condition provided a response. We use two complementary approaches to analyze the responses. First, we use sentiment analysis to categorize whether applicants indicate in their text a negative, positive, or neutral sentiment.¹⁴ We find that of those applicants who provide a response, in *AI Interviewer* 71% of the responses have a positive, 14% a negative and the remaining 14% a neutral sentiment. In contrast, in the *Human Interviewer* condition, 52%, 30%, and 19% of the responses have a positive, negative, and neutral sentiment, respectively. Accordingly, the likelihood that applicants express a positive interview experience in *AI Interviewer* is higher ($p = 0.005$, two-sample test of proportion). Second, we use *gemini-2.5-flash* to categorize responses into 13 distinct categories. For details on the category definitions and example responses, see Appendix Table B.16. We find that 45% of responses in *AI Interviewer* and 19% in *Human Interviewer* can be categorized as mentioning a comfortable and positive interview experience. In total, 10% of responses in *AI Interviewer* mention problems with the audio or questions generally, or with the AI voice agent specifically. In *Human Interviewer*, a total of 13% mention problems. For the full results, see the Appendix Table A.9. The categorization results are thus in line with the sentiment analyses. However, since there might be selection into who provides an open-ended response, these results should be interpretative with care.

Overall, we conclude that applicants generally rate their experience similarly between human recruiters and AI voice agent. Notable exceptions are that the interaction with the

¹⁴The analysis was conducted on the whole sample, with the instructions blind to treatment status.

AI voice agent is rated as less natural, but also has fewer applicants who report gender discrimination and more positive open-ended responses.

Robustness. A concern when interpreting applicants’ survey responses is that their responses may be biased by demand effects. Although the survey is administered by a separate unit and recruiters do not have access to the survey, and this was communicated to applicants in the survey, applicants may still believe that they can influence the process with their responses. For example, this may lead them to provide overly positive answers. Although such a misreporting would bias the level of survey responses, it is less likely to influence our relative treatment comparison as it would require an interaction of misreporting and treatment. To empirically assess the extent of the bias, we randomly varied whether the applicants received the survey invitation directly after their interview or after a final decision had been made on their application. This allows us to test whether applicants’ responses differ. We find no evidence that applicants change their responses strategically, as we cannot reject the null hypothesis of equal means for our survey variables. See Appendix Table [B.17](#) for details.

5.3 Applicants’ choices of interviewers

Choices. In the *Walk-in* mode, out of the 3,469 applicants that were randomized into the *Choice of Interviewer* treatment, 3,420 (98.59%) made a choice between the human recruiter and the AI voice agent. Of those, 2,370 (69.30%) chose the AI voice agent as interviewer. In the *Remote* mode, out of the 9,927 applicants that were randomized into the *Choice of Interviewer* treatment, 9,659 (97.30%) made a choice between the human interviewer and the AI voice agent. The remaining applicants did not respond to the text interview invitation or the follow-up call. Of those making a choice, 7,885 (81.63%) chose the AI voice agent as the interviewer. Accordingly, in both modes, a majority of applicants prefer to interview with an AI voice agent instead of a human recruiter. This pattern is relatively stable throughout the experiment, as Figure [A.8](#) in the Appendix shows.

Predicting choices. What explains the high fraction of applicants who prefer AI over humans? A primary reason may be convenience: Interviews with the AI voice agent can be scheduled at the applicant’s preferred time, including immediately after receiving the interview invitation. In fact, as we show in Section [7.1](#), AI-led interviews take place much faster than human-led interviews. A second reason may be applicants’ attitudes towards AI. Our survey evidence reveals that the sample generally perceives AI to have a major impact on the workplace and that the impact will generally be positive. Among all survey

respondents, 48% believe that AI will have a major impact on themselves personally, 34% believe that the impact is minor, and 18% believe that AI will have no impact. A total of 47% of the survey respondents think that the impact of AI on them in the workplace will be positive, 34% think that the positive and negative impact will be roughly balanced, and only 19% think AI will have a negative impact on them.¹⁵ We obtain similar results when looking at how the respondents assess the impact of AI on workers generally.

Importantly, for those survey takers in the *Choice of Interviewer* condition, among those believing in a positive impact, 77% choose the AI Voice agent, among those believing in a balanced impact, 72% choose the AI Voice agent, and among those believing in a negative impact, 65% choose the AI Voice agent. When regressing the interview choice on the survey item, we find that the item predicts the choices, albeit only significantly so once controls and fixed effects are added. For detailed regression results, see Appendix Table B.9.¹⁶

Sorting. Next, we analyze sorting effects: whether applicants differ in their quality when they can choose a recruiter compared to when they are assigned one. We use applicants' test scores as our measure of applicant quality, as they provide a signal about quality independent of interview performance. Three potential sorting effects could be present. First, positive AI sorting means that high-quality applicants choose to receive the AI interviewer, while lower-quality applicants choose the human interviewer. Second, negative AI sorting means the reverse pattern. Third, the choice and quality of the applicants might not be correlated.

We start by analyzing the association between applicants' choices in *Choice of Interviewer* and their test scores. Applicants who chose the AI voice agent scored, on average, a 3.14 score (out of 6) in the language test and a 47.54 score (out of 100) in the analytical test. In contrast, applicants who chose the human interviewer scored higher test results of 3.37 and 49.77 on the language and analytical test, respectively. These differences are statistically significant ($p < 0.001$ and $p = 0.001$, respectively, t-tests). The differences are robust to the inclusion of controls and fixed effects; for details, see Appendix Table B.11. Similarly, we reject the equality of distributions (language: $p < 0.001$, analytical: $p = 0.010$, Kolmogorov–Smirnov test). For the distributions, see Appendix Figure A.6.

As a next step, we analyze whether there exist sorting patterns conditional on receive-

¹⁵Perhaps unsurprisingly, recruiters are more pessimistic about the impact of AI on them. We asked the same questions in the recruiter survey and found that 68% of the recruiters believe that AI will have a significant impact on them personally, and only 12% believe the impact to be generally positive.

¹⁶One might worry that applicants' perception of the directional impact of AI on themselves is affected by their experience with the AI interviewer. Comparing applicants' responses in *AI Interviewer* with those in *Human Interviewer*, we find no difference ($p = 0.58$, t-test).

ing the same interviewer. That is, we compare applicants who got assigned the AI voice agent in *AI Interviewer* with those who chose it in *Choice of Interviewer*, and applicants who got assigned the human recruiter in *Human Interviewer* with those who chose the human recruiter in *Choice of Interviewer*. This type of analysis is robust to a potential confound: It could be that experiencing the AI voice agent relative to the human recruiter affects the performance in the tests. This could be a direct influence, e.g., by applicants increasing or decreasing their effort after experiencing the AI voice agent. More plausibly, the influence could come through differential attrition, as applicants are more or less likely to drop out of the recruitment process before taking the test after completing the interview with the AI voice agent.

We regress on test scores a dummy that is equal to one if the applicant has chosen the respective interviewer and zero if the applicant got assigned the interviewer. We find that applicants who choose AI have lower test scores than those who get it assigned, while applicants who choose the human interviewer have higher test scores. However, three of the four differences are no longer significant after including controls and fixed effects. Accordingly, the sorting effects are slightly weaker when comparing the performance in the choice condition with the assigned conditions. For details, see the Appendix Table [B.12](#). Together, our results suggest the presence of negative AI sorting.

5.4 Gender differences

An important concern with the introduction of AI tools is their potential to exaggerate existing inequalities, in particular between genders (see e.g., Chen, [2023](#); Otis et al., [2024](#)). Accordingly, we analyze the heterogeneity of treatment along the gender dimension.

To do so, we regress a gender dummy on the likelihood of receiving a job offer (details in Appendix Table [B.13](#)). Without controls, we find a sizable gender difference in offer decisions in the *Human Interviewer* condition: female applicants have a 20% lower likelihood of receiving job offers (7.94% versus 9.86%). However, this difference substantially diminishes with the inclusion of controls and fixed effects and disappears entirely when applicants' test scores are additionally added. Although we do not have sufficient pre-treatment individual characteristic variables to conclusively determine the origin of this difference, these results suggest that the difference is primarily driven by differences in applicant characteristics and not by direct gender discrimination by recruiters. Importantly, the gender difference in job offers does not significantly change in the *AI Interviewer* condition. Here, female applicants have a 17% lower likelihood of receiving job offers (8.98% versus 10.87%), and the difference similarly vanishes once controls, fixed effects, and test

scores are added.

Overall, these results show that the observed reduction in *perceived* discrimination documented in the survey is not coupled with increases in gender differences. Accordingly, in our context, the introduction of AI voice agents does not increase existing gender inequalities. Interestingly, with respect to the choice patterns in the *Choice of the interviewer* condition, we find a small but statistically significant gender difference. While male applicants choose the AI voice agent in 76% of the cases, female applicants choose it in 80% of cases ($p < 0.001$, two-sample test of proportions).

6 Recruiter response to voice AI interviews

In this section, we analyze how human recruiters react to AI-led interviews when making offer decisions.

6.1 Analyzing recruiters' offer decisions

Here, we analyze how recruiters score interviews and use the available signals from the interview and the intended test scores. We focus our analysis on the *Walk-in* mode, because in the *Remote* mode, it was not mandatory for recruiters to log their interview scores into the system.¹⁷

Interview scores. For a total of 15,303 applications (88% of all applications in *Walk-in*), we observe the interview score (1,2,3) with which a recruiter rated an applicant's interview performance.¹⁸ For a subset of 10,779 applications, we also observe their justification for the score in an open-ended text format.

On average, applicants receive a score of 1.90 in the *Human Interviewer* condition and a score of 2.01 in *AI Interviewer*, a significant difference ($p < 0.001$, two-sample t-test). Accordingly, recruiters rate the interviews conducted by the AI Voice agent as higher than the interviews they conduct themselves. In Appendix Figure A.7, we plot the distribution of scores across the two conditions. We find that the higher scores in *AI Interviewer* exclusively come from a higher frequency of a score of 2 instead of a 1 score, while the frequency of 3 scores remains similar.

¹⁷Appendix Table B.15 replicates the main result of this section using the full sample.

¹⁸Availability is balanced across *Human* and *AI Interviewer* condition ($p = 0.64$, two-sample test of proportions).

Interview score justification. When providing the interview score, recruiters also submit a short justification for their score in an open-ended text format. Using natural language processing, we classify their justifications according to their sentiments. We find that 31% of the justifications in the *AI Interviewer* condition are categorized as positive sentiment, while only 24% are so in the *Human Interviewer* condition. This difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.001$, two-sample test of proportions). In contrast, the fraction of justifications that have negative sentiments is 28% in the former and 38% in the latter. At the same time, the fraction of neutral sentiment justifications is roughly similar across conditions (*AI Interviewer*: 41%; *Human Interviewer*: 38%). Accordingly, recruiters' comments show a positive response to the interview content produced by the AI voice agent, consistent with such interviews receiving higher interview scores.

6.2 Determinants of offer decisions

To determine whether to extend an offer to an applicant, recruiters have three signals about an applicant's quality available to them: (i) interview performance, (ii) standardized quantitative test score, and (iii) standardized language test score. We are interested in how much weight recruiters put on each when making decisions and, in particular, whether the weights differ across treatments.

Applicant test performance. To start, we compare applicants' performance in both tests across treatments. In the quantitative test, applicants in *Human Interviewer* achieve an average test score of 48.58 (out of 100), while applicants in *AI Interviewer* achieve an average test score of 48.13, a small and non-significant difference ($p = 0.27$, two-sample t-test). The distributions similarly do not significantly differ ($p = 0.53$, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test). In the language test, the applicants score an average of 3.24 (out of 6) and 3.15 in *Human Interviewer* and *AI Interviewer*, respectively. The differences in averages and distributions are significant ($p < 0.001$, two-sample t-test; $p = 0.027$, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test). However, the magnitude is modest, with *Human Interviewer* applicants generating a 2.57% higher score compared to *AI Interviewer* applicants.

Recruiter weights on signals. In Table 1, we regress the recruiters' decisions whether to extend a job offer to an applicant on interview, analytical, and language scores. For comparability, we standardize all three variables. We find that all three signals have a significant positive influence on the likelihood that a recruiter extends a job offer to an applicant in the *Human Interviewer* condition. In terms of magnitude, we find that almost equal weight is put on the language and interview score, while less weight is put on the analyt-

Table 1: Predicting job offer decisions of recruiters

	<i>Dependent variable: Job Offer Made</i>	
	(1)	(2)
Interview score (std.)	0.091*** (0.010)	0.100*** (0.010)
Language test score (std.)	0.108*** (0.010)	0.115*** (0.010)
Analytical test score (std.)	0.034*** (0.011)	0.028*** (0.010)
Interview score (std.) \times <i>AI Interviewer</i>	−0.047*** (0.012)	−0.029** (0.012)
Language test score (std.) \times <i>AI Interviewer</i>	0.028** (0.012)	0.022* (0.011)
Analytical test score (std.) \times <i>AI Interviewer</i>	−0.003 (0.012)	0.001 (0.012)
Mean DV in Human Interviewer	0.38	0.38
Controls and fixed effects	No	Yes
Observations	9,965	9,864
R ²	0.118	0.218

Notes: The table shows OLS estimates predicting job offer decisions of recruiters using standardized test scores and interview scores. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if an application led to a job offer. Test scores are standardized. “*AI Interviewer*” is a dummy equal to one if the application was in the *AI Interviewer* condition, and zero if the application was in the *Human Interviewer* condition. Controls include an applicant’s gender, source of application, pre-treatment engagement score, and whether they have applied before to any of the firm’s job postings. Fixed effects include week, recruiter, application side, and job posting fixed effects. An observation is an application. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the applicant level. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

ical score. Specifically, a one standard deviation increase in interview score is associated with an 8.9 percentage point higher likelihood of offer, keeping performance in language and analytical tests constant, controlling for baseline characteristics and including fixed effects. In contrast, a one standard deviation increase in the language and analytical score is associated with an increase of 10.8 and 3.5 percentage points, respectively.

Importantly, we find a significant interaction when comparing the influence of each signal in *Human Interviewer* relative to *AI Interviewer*. The language score is significantly more predictive of offers in *AI Interviewer*, while the interview score is significantly less

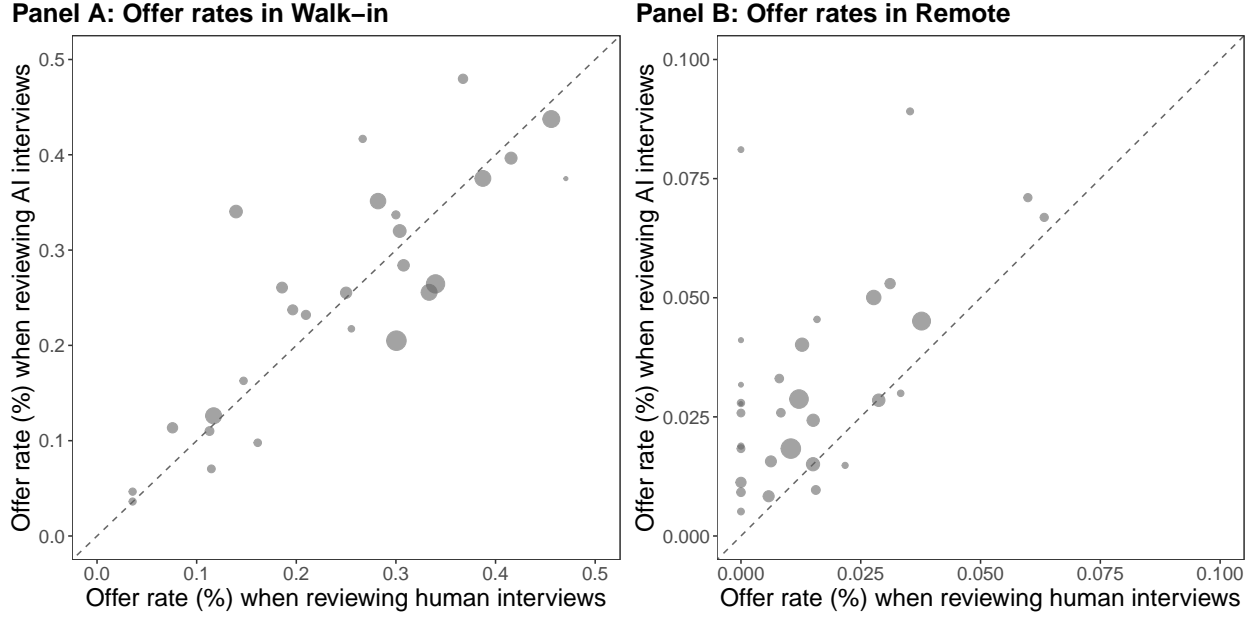
predictive. This suggests that interviewers place more weight on the independent quality signal coming from the language test than on the interview when the signal from the interview comes from the AI and not from themselves conducting the interview.

Mechanism. To further investigate whether the interaction effect reflects recruiters' differential weighting of signals rather than other influences, we use their responses from the recruiter survey. Specifically, we use their response to the question of how important they consider the interview and test score in making offer decisions. As documented previously, there is a sufficient degree of heterogeneity in their responses. We exploit this heterogeneity by repeating the analysis of Table 1 separately for the sample of recruiters who state in the recruiter survey that the interview score is equally or less important than the test scores in determining their offer decisions, and recruiters who state that interview scores are more important. We would expect the previously documented interaction effect – namely, that interview scores are less predictive of offer decisions in the *AI Interviewer* condition relative to the *Human Interviewer* condition – to be stronger among recruiters who consider interview performance more important. We indeed find that the interaction of treatment with interview score is much higher (and only statistically significant) for recruiters who consider the interview as more important than the standardized scores. For details, see Appendix Table B.14. This suggests that recruiters indeed weigh the signals from AI-led interviews differently.

6.3 Recruiter heterogeneity analysis

We now turn to analyzing the heterogeneity in behavior between recruiters. We focus on recruiters who were assigned to review at least 25 applications in *Human Interviewer* and at least 25 applications in *AI Interviewer*. This leaves us with 61 recruiters from a total of 131 from the full sample.

Figure 4: Average offer rate of recruiters across treatments



Notes: The unit of observation is a recruiter. Dot size indicates the total number of interviews assigned to each recruiter for review.

Offer rates across recruiters. We are interested in two types of heterogeneity on the recruiter level. First, how much do offer rates differ between recruiters (level difference)? Second, how much do offer rates differ between treatments across recruiters (slope difference)? To answer these questions, we calculate the average offer rate of each recruiter, separately for the *Human Interviewer* and *AI Interviewer* conditions. In Figure 4, we then plot as a scatter plot the resulting average offer rates across conditions for each recruiter.

We find sizable variation in average offer rates among recruiters in both the *Walk-in* (Panel A) and *Remote* mode (Panel B). That is, recruiters differ in their general propensity to extend offers to applicants. These differences could be caused by recruiter-specific traits, regional differences in the application pool, or characteristics of the job opening for the respective client firm. Importantly, however, offer rates are highly correlated across treatments (Full sample: $\rho = 0.87$, $p < 0.001$, *Walk-in*: $\rho = 0.83$, $p < 0.001$, *Remote*: $\rho = 0.47$, $p = 0.007$). That is, recruiters who have, on average, a high offer rate when reviewing human interviews also have a high offer rate when reviewing interviews from the AI voice agent.

In terms of aggregate offer behavior, we find that 69% of recruiters have a higher average offer rate when reviewing interviews conducted by the AI Voice agent relative to reviewing human interviews, while 31% of recruiters have the reverse. Accordingly, our

main effect of AI applications receiving higher offer rates is not driven by a small number of recruiters differentiating strongly between AI and human interviews. Instead, it appears to be driven by the majority of recruiters.

Role of recruiter experience. Next, we investigate whether recruiters' experience handling AI and human interviews matters for their decision-making. Note that the firm has piloted the roll-out of the AI-led interviews in the weeks prior to the start of the experiment. Hence, most recruiters have been exposed to and worked with AI-led interviews. Accordingly, the process was not entirely new to them. Nevertheless, our recruiters differ substantially in the number of interviews they conduct over the course of the experiment. This allows us to analyze the correlation between the number of interviews recruiters are assigned to review and their propensity to extend offers.

We start by investigating whether a general experience effect exists, i.e., the total number of interviews assigned to be reviewed is correlated with the likelihood of extending an offer. We find a significant association: regressing offer rates on total number reveals that, on average, reviewing 10 additional interviews is associated with a -0.06 percentage point lower offer rate. For details, see Appendix Table B.18 column (1). Note that we are not claiming that experiencing more interviews has a causal effect on offers or that it is the effect of exposure to interviews. There are likely recruiter-specific factors that influence both offer rates and the number of interviews reviewed. For instance, there are likely skill differences among recruiters in how fast and efficiently they handle applications.

Instead, we are mainly interested in the association of experience with offer rates *differs* between the *Human Interviewer* and *AI Interviewer* conditions. Accordingly, we interact the number of interviews reviewed with a treatment dummy. We find a significant and positive interaction effect ($p = 0.02$, column (2) of Appendix Table B.18). Hence, the negative association of the number of applications with offer rates is less pronounced in the *AI Interviewer* condition relative to the *Human Interviewer* condition.

7 Organizational returns to AI automation

In this section, we analyze the effects of treatment on operational outcomes. First, we examine how adoption of the AI voice agent affects *time-to-hire*, shifting the queuing bottleneck from scheduling and interview completion to the evaluation stage. Second, we analyze *cost efficiency*, comparing the costs of implementing the AI agent with the costs of human recruiters.

7.1 The impact of AI adoption on recruitment process length

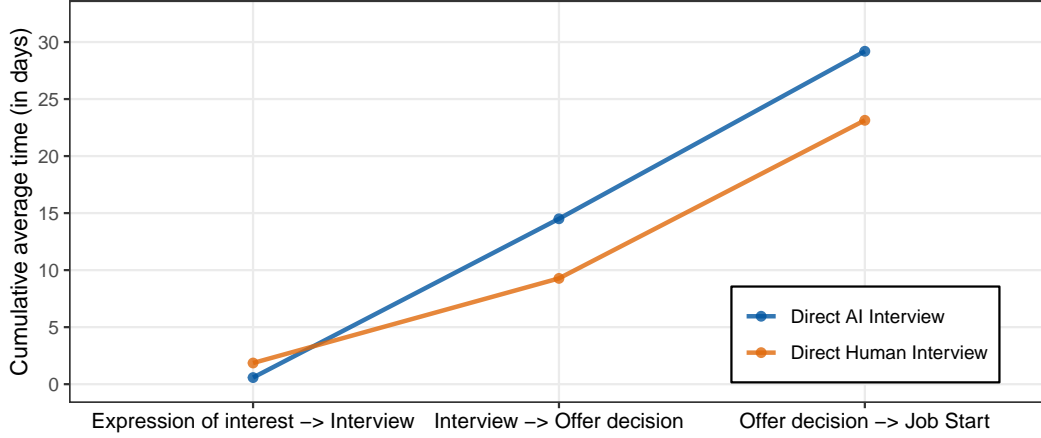
Time-to-hire variables, AI adoption and decomposition. We analyze time differences between three key stages of the recruitment process, which combined make up *time-to-hire*: stage (1) from receiving applicants' *Expression of interest* to an *Interview* taking place (scheduling time), stage (2) from *Interview* to *Offer decision* (evaluation time), and stage (3) from *Offer* to *Job Start* (onboarding time). These time-stamps are available only for the *Remote* mode, so we focus on this mode.

Adopting the AI voice agent is expected to affect the first stages of time-to-hire. As the agent is available 24/7, applicants can self-schedule the interview promptly, plausibly shortening the time from expression of interest to interview. However, after the interview, human recruiters may take longer to evaluate AI-led interviews because they did not conduct the conversation themselves, potentially lengthening the interview-to-offer interval. By contrast, the offer-to-job-start interval is largely standardized and runs independently of interview modality; any time differences here likely reflect applicant characteristics (e.g., responsiveness, document submission speed) or client-side processing rather than interviewer or recruiter differences.

Results. We analyze the timing of successful hires, that is, those who ultimately started their job. Figure 5 displays the results. We find that the median time (average time) from *Expression of interest* to *Interview* is 0.32 days (0.58) in *AI Interviewer* and 0.51 (1.86) in *Human Interviewer*. Both the difference in medians ($p < 0.001$, two-sample Wilcoxon signed-rank test) and averages are significant ($p = 0.094$, two-sample t-test), albeit the latter only at the 10% level. From the first stage to the second stage (*Interview* to *Offer decision*), applications in *AI Interviewer* take a median (average) time of 7.24 days (13.92), while in *Human Interviewer*, the time is 2.62 (7.42). Accordingly, the time is much smaller in *Human Interviewer* compared to *AI Interviewer* ($p = 0.005$, two-sample Wilcoxon signed-rank test; $p = 0.005$, two-sample t-test). Lastly, regarding the time from *Offer* to *Job Start*, this takes AI-led interview applicants a median (average) time of 13.00 (14.69) days, while for Human-led interview applicants it takes 12.00 (13.86) days. Hence, as expected, we find no difference in speed across both conditions ($p = 0.55$, two-sample Wilcoxon signed-rank test; $p = 0.75$, two-sample t-test).

Analyzing the overall time from *Expression of interest* to *Job Start* (all three stages combined), we find that *AI Interviewer* applicants take a median (average) time of 24.00 days (29.19), while in *Human Interviewer*, the time is 20.00 (23.14). These differences are significant at the 5% (10%) level ($p = 0.033$, two-sample Wilcoxon signed-rank test; $p = 0.096$, two-sample t-test). Accordingly, the time saved by employing AI voice agents in inter-

Figure 5: Difference in time to next recruitment step per treatment



Notes: The figure displays the time (in days) it takes applications to reach different stages of the recruitment process, split by treatment condition. “Expression of interest → Interview” denotes the time it takes from an applicant’s expression of interest to an interview taking place. “Interview → Offer decision” denotes the time it takes from an interview taking place to a recruiter making an offer decision. “Offer decision → Job Start” denotes the time it takes from a recruiter making an offer decision to the applicant starting their job.

views is offset by human recruiters taking longer to review them, leading to a slightly longer overall recruitment process.¹⁹

7.2 When do AI voice interviews pay off? Stylized estimates

We now use approximate estimates of our partner firm’s cost structure to compare the cost efficiency of AI-led and human-led interviews in two stylized environments: (i) *static*, in which the accuracy and costs per interview are fixed; and (ii) *dynamic*, in which we assume the existence of an AI error rate that decreases with calendar time (foundation model updates and crash rate controlled by the AI vendor of our partner firm) and with the volume of cumulative interviews (improved conversational paths controlled by our partner firm).

Human recruiter costs. We represent the cost of human interviews, c_H , as follows:

$$c_H(w) = t_H w + b_H,$$

where w is the hourly wage, t_H is interviewer time (minutes per interview) and b_H is a fixed cost per interview covering, for example, bundle supervision, training, turnover and back office overhead. We report results for three representative adjusted calibrations. The

¹⁹This result reflects a classic queue optimization problem (Hassin and Haviv, 2003), now in the context of AI-led interviews, where time saved upfront must be balanced against longer downstream evaluations by humans.

cost figures are adjusted estimates and do not represent and should not be interpreted as the actual accounting records of the firm partner.

$$(c_H^L, c_H^M, c_H^H) = (\$2.48, \$3.50, \$6.37)$$

Here, c_H^L corresponds to wages in low-wage market environments, c_H^M to mid-wage, and c_H^H to high-wage. These calibrations result from the application of a conservative downside adjustment coefficient of 0.67 that we applied to the firm’s original communication estimate per interview, ensuring that our cost figures do not overstate the expense of human-led interviews.²⁰ The mid- and high-cost levels (\$3.50 and \$6.37, respectively) scale the baseline to reflect the market environments of middle and high wages observed in the firm’s global operations. As our experiment occurred in the Philippines, the human costs in our setting correspond to the calibration c_H^L .

AI voice agent costs. For the cost of AI interviews, c_{AI} , we assume three price tiers of the vendor for the marginal cost per interview:

$$(c_{AI}^L, c_{AI}^M, c_{AI}^H) = (\$1.30, \$2.06, \$3.03)$$

These calibrations are derived from the publicly available API pricing of ElevenLabs, an AI vendor comparable to the one on which our firm partner relies, which we cannot disclose. In August 2025, AI list rates as low as \$0.08 per minute (annual billing).²¹ Given a median duration of AI-led interviews of 9.60 minutes in our sample, this implies a baseline marginal cost of \$0.768 per interview. To remain conservative, by accounting for potentially higher API call costs between March 7 and June 7, 2025, as well as other AI-related expenses such as compliance, we apply a coefficient of 1.69 to this baseline, leading to \$1.30 by AI-interview for the low-cost tier. The mid- and high-cost tiers (\$2.06 and \$3.03, respectively) correspond to x2.68 and x3.95 the baseline, reflecting plausible variation in vendor pricing and feature bundling.²² In all scenarios, to be even more conservative, we also include a one-time fixed deployment cost of $F = \$10,000$ paid to the

²⁰One could as well conduct this analysis with a distribution of values for such a coefficient.

²¹[ElevenLabs API pricing](#) for “Conversational AI” (annual subscription, highest offered level). At this tier, start-ups receive 22,000 minutes per month of AI voice agent usage, which would cover our firm partner’s monthly needs during the simulated experiment period (March 7–June 7, 2025). Accessed on August 17, 2025.

²²Examples of these features that may incur additional cost: a larger menu of voice accents or diverse gender tones, multilingual support, more advanced generative AI models powering the voice agent, and different audio quality levels – ranging from standard 128kbps MP3 to 192kbps MP3 at 44.1kHz, or even higher ‘ultra’ and ‘ultra lossless’ settings – as well as access to additional minutes beyond the tier limit, or the use of premium speech-to-text models.

AI vendor.²³

Static environment. In the static environment, both c_{AI} and c_H are constants. We first compute the gaps between them, $c_H - c_{AI}$, for each level, yielding nine cases. As shown in Panel A of Table 2, AI remains more costly in only one case ($c_H^L - c_{AI}^H$). For all other cases, the break-even number of interviews follows directly from

$$n^* = \frac{F}{c_H - c_{AI}}, \quad F = \$10,000. \quad (1)$$

For example, when the firm faces c_{AI}^L and c_H^H , AI becomes cost effective after only 1,972 interviews. In contrast, with c_{AI}^M and c_H^L , AI requires 23,810 interviews to break even. Finally, if the human cost remains low (c_H^L) while the AI cost is high (c_{AI}^H), AI never catches up to the human benchmark. Thus, AI adoption in static settings is highly sensitive to the relative positioning of cost tiers.

Dynamic environment. In the dynamic environment, we assume an AI error rate, $\varphi(t)$, i.e., the percentage of AI-led interviews that terminate prematurely due to *AI system crash*. For example, the voice agent or its back-end API ends the call unexpectedly and produces an unusable or incomplete transcript, a phenomenon that we also observe in our data. Costs are thus:

$$c_{AI}^{\text{eff}}(t) = c_{AI} + \varphi(t)c_H, \quad (2)$$

We calibrate two conservative anchors for $\varphi(t)$. First, a launch-month crash rate of $\varphi(0) = 0.25$, well above any observed monthly rate, to avoid understating the early missing costs that are potentially absent from this reduced-form approach. Second, a one-year crash rate of $\varphi(12) = 0.05$, only assuming modest stability gains beyond the 7% average observed to date, just after three months of the AI agent’s launch.²⁴ The actual launch month rate was far below 25%, hence this choice inflates early periods, making our break-even estimates conservative.

The following functional form combines calendar-time improvement from upstream model updates and throughput-driven learning-by-doing:

$$\varphi(t) = \varphi_0 \exp(-\kappa t) \left(\frac{n_0 + \lambda t}{n_0} \right)^{-\gamma}, \quad n(t) = n_0 + \lambda t. \quad (3)$$

²³This fixed cost could alternatively be structured as a recurring monthly subscription, in addition to per-API-call charges.

²⁴This value comes from our classification of the proportion of interviews labeled as “AI System Failure” in Figure A.5, based on transcript-level completion classifications covering our pre-registered experimental period between March 7 and June 7, 2025.

Table 2: Static and one-year dynamic break-even counts under three AI prices and wage environments

Panel A: Static cost gaps and break-even interviews						
Market	Low AI \$1.30		Mid AI \$2.06		High AI \$3.03	
	Gap (\$)	n^* (int.)	Gap (\$)	n^* (int.)	Gap (\$)	n^* (int.)
Low-income	1.18	8,475	0.42	23,810	-0.55	—
Mid-income	2.20	4,545	1.44	6,944	0.47	21,277
High-income	5.07	1,972	4.31	2,320	3.34	2,994

Panel B: One-year dynamics ($\varphi_{12} = 5\%$, $\lambda = 5,000/\text{mo}$)						
Market	Low AI \$1.30		Mid AI \$2.06		High AI \$3.03	
	Gap (\$)	n_{12}^* (int.)	Gap (\$)	n_{12}^* (int.)	Gap (\$)	n_{12}^* (int.)
Low-income	1.06	9,434	0.30	33,333	-0.67	—
Mid-income	2.02	4,950	1.27	7,874	0.30	33,333
High-income	4.75	2,105	3.99	2,506	3.02	3,311

Notes: “—” denotes a non-positive gap (AI not cost-competitive).

Here, κ captures *calendar* improvements, λ is throughput (interviews/month), γ is the learning elasticity *volume*, and n_0 scales the onset of experience. The instantaneous log-improvement is

$$\frac{d \log \varphi(t)}{dt} = -\kappa - \gamma \frac{\lambda}{n_0 + \lambda t},$$

so both channels operate; the volume term dominates early.

These two calibration points $(\varphi(0), \varphi(12))$ identify a one-parameter family of (κ, γ) consistent with throughput λ and the onset scale n_0 . From

$$\frac{\varphi(12)}{\varphi(0)} = \exp(-12\kappa) \left(\frac{n_0 + 12\lambda}{n_0} \right)^{-\gamma},$$

we obtain

$$\kappa = \frac{-\ln[\varphi(12)/\varphi(0)] - \gamma \ln[(n_0 + 12\lambda)/n_0]}{12}.$$

Then, the approximation of one year (end-of-year gap) with $\varphi(12) = 0.05$ is:

$$n_{12}^* = \frac{F}{c_H - c_{AI}^{\text{eff}}(12)} = \frac{F}{c_H - [c_{AI} + 0.05 c_H]},$$

which treats the year as if all interviews occurred in the month 12 gap.²⁵

As shown in panel B of Table 2, incorporating a one-year crash rate of $\varphi(12) = 5\%$ slightly reduces the cost gaps and increases the break-even thresholds compared to the static environment. First, in the low-income market, AI at the low-price tier remains cost-competitive but requires 9,434 interviews to break even, while at the mid-tier the threshold raises to 33,333 interviews. At the high price of AI, the gap is negative, so AI is never cost-competitive. Second, in the mid-income market, the break-even occurs after 4,950 interviews at the low AI price and 7,874 interviews at the mid-tier; at the high price, the threshold becomes cost-competitive at 33,333 interviews. Third, in the high-income market, AI breaks very quickly across all tiers, with 2,105 interviews at the low price, 2,506 at the mid-tier, and 3,311 at the high price. In other words, introducing dynamics shifts the break-even counts upward while maintaining the same qualitative ranking as in the static environment: AI pays off fastest with higher human wages and lower AI prices.

8 Conclusion

In this paper, we examine the consequences of substituting human interviewers with AI voice agents. Our large-scale natural field experiment provides empirical evidence on the capabilities, but also challenges of deploying AI voice agents. We find that AI-led interviews increase offer rates and yield comparable or even improved employee-employer match quality relative to human-led interviews. At the same time, we document nuanced behavioral responses: recruiters adjust their workflow and how they interpret applicant information from AI-led interviews. Besides, while most applicants are comfortable interacting with AI, even preferring it when given a choice, there is evidence of negative quality sorting among those who choose the AI interviewer. Overall, our results show that AI voice agents can match human recruiters in operating a complex but key task in hiring – conducting job interviews – with early signs of better outcomes in different dimensions and new behavioral and organizational challenges that would need to be tackled by firms that aim to fully maximize the economic promises of generative AI.

²⁵Since early-month gaps are smaller, this is a *lower-bound (optimistic)* count for the true cumulative break-even: $n_{\text{BE,true}} \geq n_{12}^*$.

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Appendix

A Additional figures

Figure A.1: Recruitment process

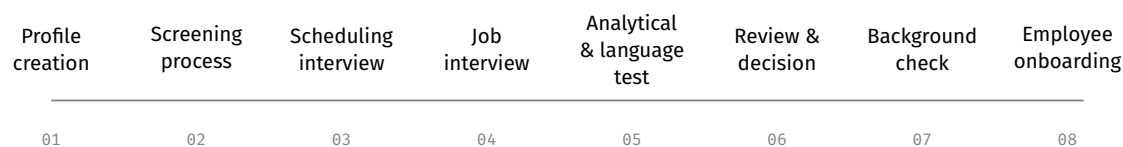


Figure A.2: Distribution of applications by recruitment center location

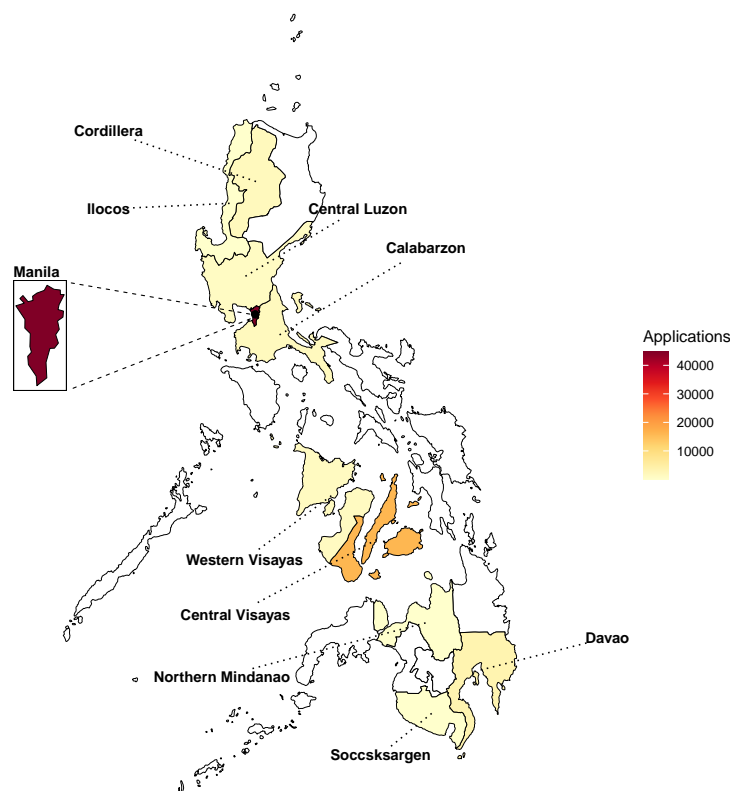
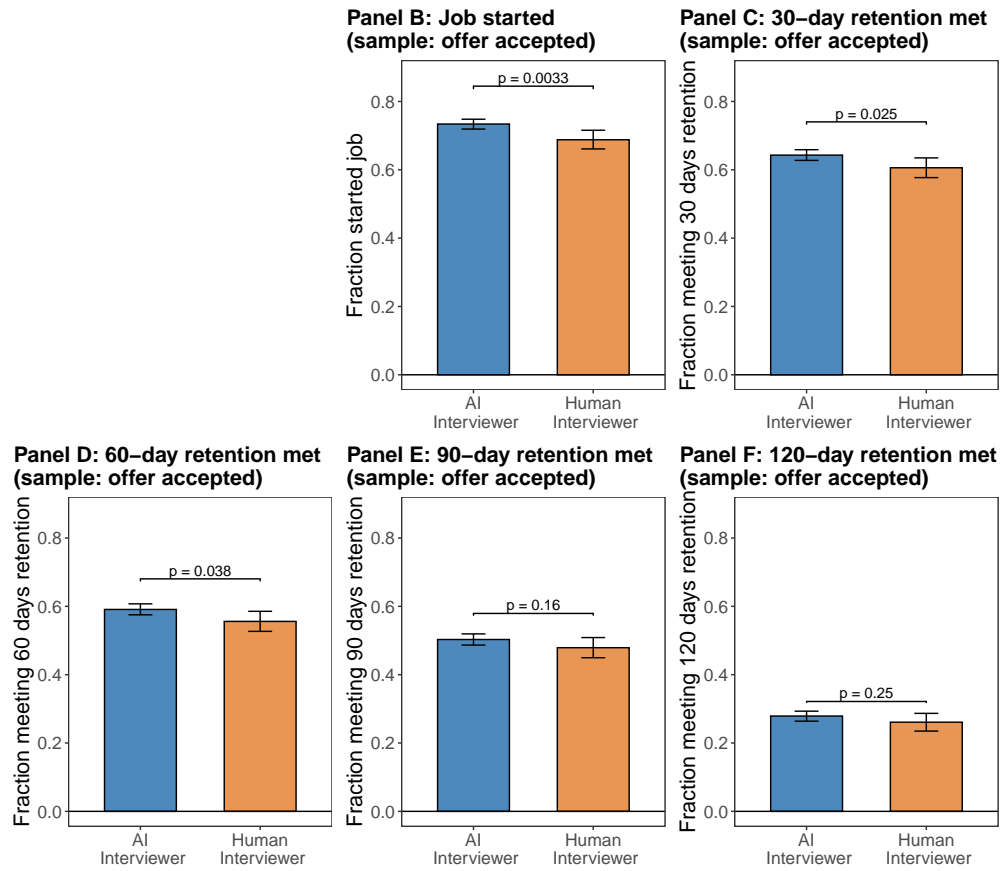
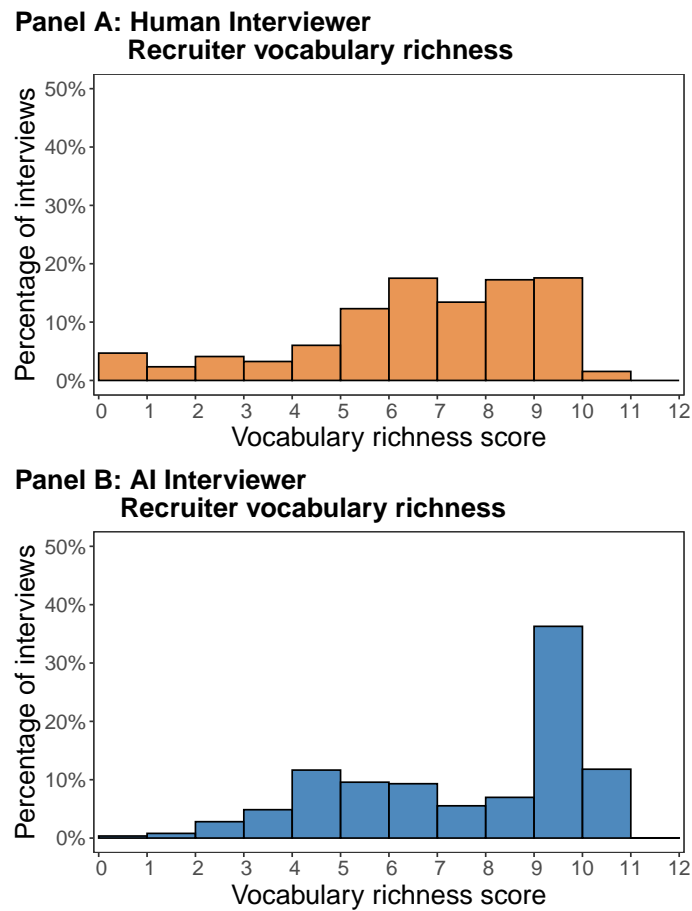


Figure A.3: Treatment effect on key recruiting outcomes in the conditional sample



Notes: The figure displays the recruiting outcomes of applicants, conditional on those applicants who accepted their job offer. Each panel displays the fraction of applicants who realize the specific outcome. Fractions are displayed separately for the *Human Interviewer* condition, in which applicants are interviewed by a human, and for the *AI Interviewer* condition, in which applicants are interviewed by an AI voice agent. Bars indicate 95% confidence intervals; p-values calculated from a two-sample proportion test.

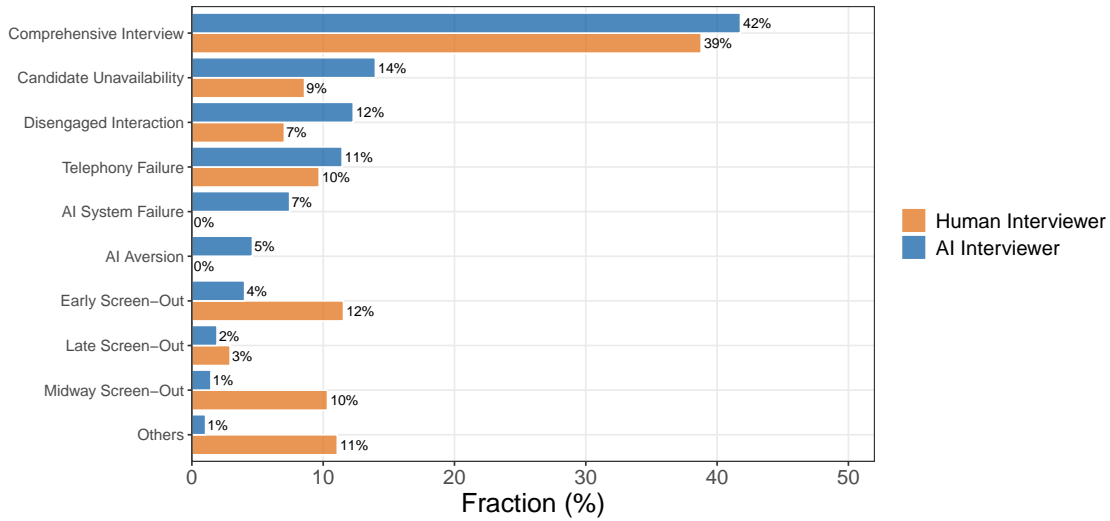
Figure A.4: Treatment differences in recruiters' language in interviews



Notes: The figure displays the vocabulary richness score of recruiters separately for both treatments.

Figure A.5: Transcript variables per treatment

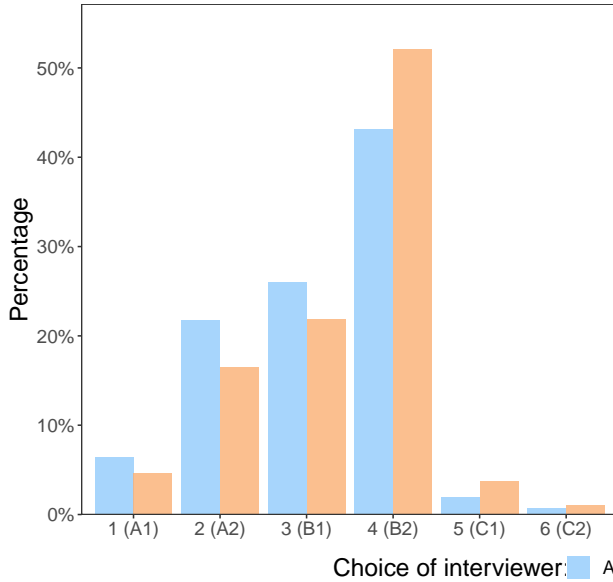
Distribution of interview types



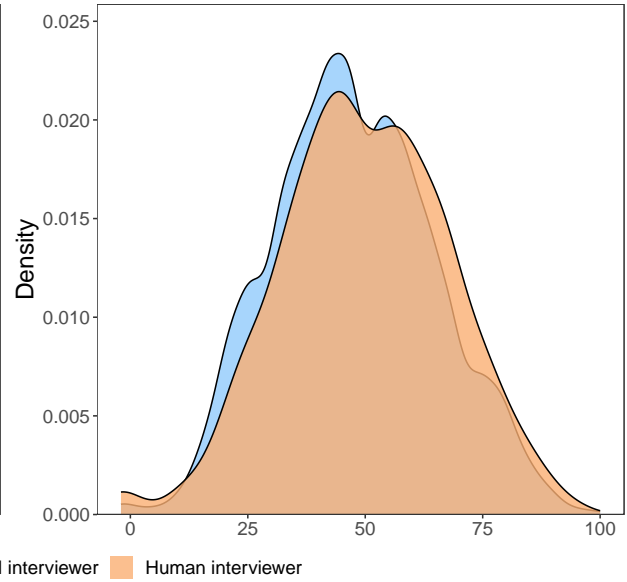
Notes: The figure displays the fraction of interview transcripts that fall in each of a number of interview types. Appendix Table E.1 provides the details about each interview type's definition.

Figure A.6: Distribution of standardized test scores depending on applicants' choice of interviewer

Panel A: Distribution of language test scores

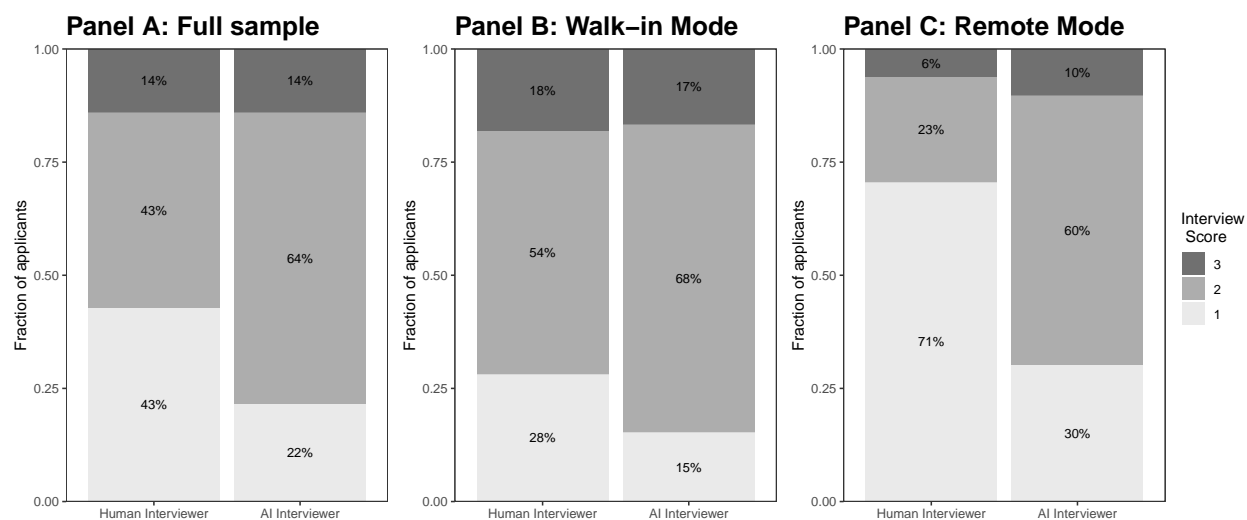


Panel B: Distribution of analytical test scores



Notes: The figure displays the distribution of test score results of applicants, split by their interviewer choice in the *Choice of interviewer* condition. Panel A displays the results from the language test, which assesses applicants' writing and reading capabilities in English. Scores are based on the CEFR framework (A1 to C2). Panel B displays the results from the analytical test, which assesses in three parts applicants' attention to detail, verbal reasoning, and numerical ability. Scores are aggregated from each of the three parts and range from 0 to 100.

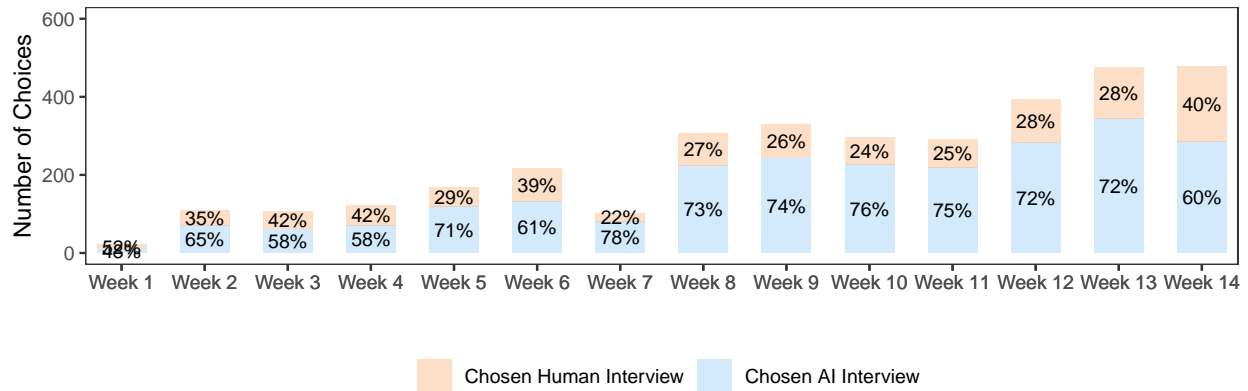
Figure A.7: Distribution of interview scores across treatments



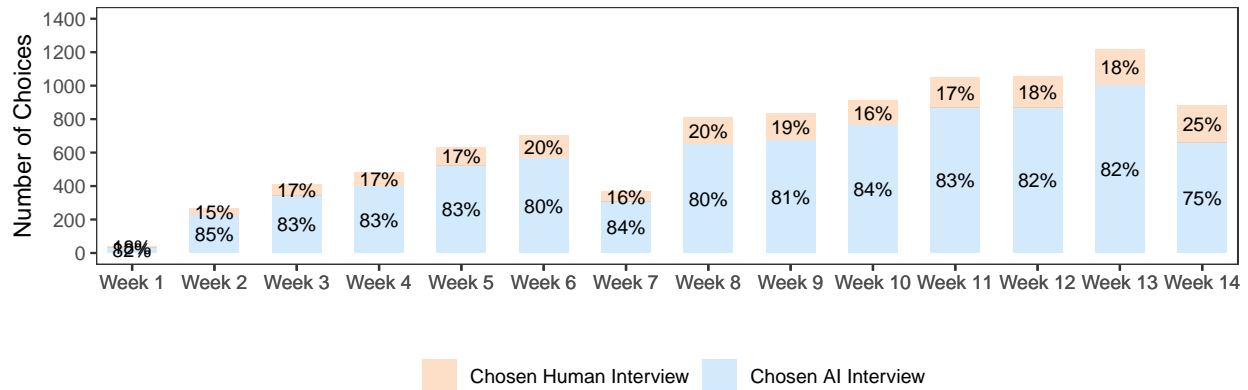
Notes: The figure displays the distribution of the interview score with which recruiters assess each interview. The score is 1-poor, 2-medium, 3-good. For details on the scoring, see Appendix Table B.3. Panel A displays the full sample results. Panel B displays the *Walk-in mode* subsample, in which applicants approached the firm at one of the firm's recruitment centers. Panel C displays the *Remote mode* subsample, in which applicants approached the firm online.

Figure A.8: Choices of interviewer in the *Choice of interviewer* condition over time

Panel A: Choice of Interviewer in Walk-in Mode



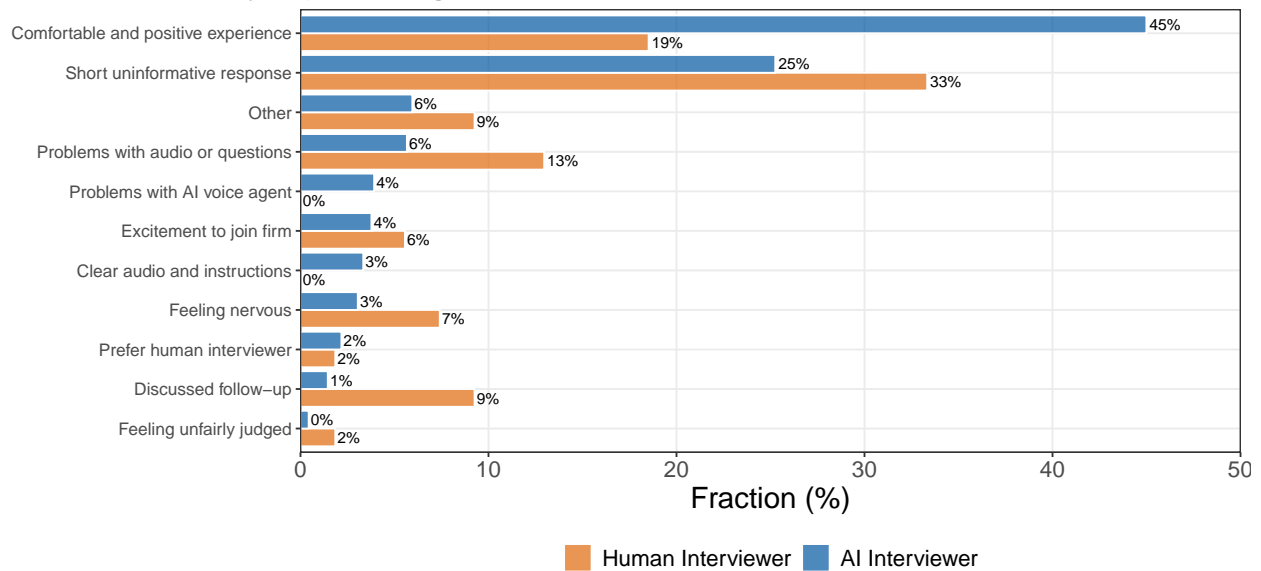
Panel B: Choice of Interviewer in Remote Mode



Notes: The figure displays applicants' interviewer choice in the *Choice of interviewer* condition over the course of the experiment. In the condition, applicants were given the choice between a human interviewer and the AI voice agent after being invited to the job interview. The experiment ran from March 7 to June 7, 2025. In the *Walk-in mode* (Panel A), applicants approached the firm at one of the firm's recruitment centers. In the *Remote mode* (Panel B), they approached the firm online.

Figure A.9: Distribution of open-ended survey responses

Distribution of survey response categories



Notes: The figure displays the fraction of survey responses for each response category. Responses are from the customer experience survey fielded to applicants. Applicants responded in an open-ended text field whether they had any additional feedback to share about their interview experience. Responses were classified using an LLM. For the definition of the response categories and example responses, see Appendix Table B.16.

B Additional tables

Table B.1: Client firm industries

Client firm sector	Percentage (%) (<i>n</i> = 41)
Technology	22.00
Finance	14.60
Transportation	14.60
Tourism	9.80
Healthcare	7.30
Insurance	7.30
Telecommunication	7.30
Hospitality	4.90
Manufacturing	4.90
Retail	4.90
Energy	2.40

Notes: Distribution of client firm industries for which the company is hiring customer service representatives.

Table B.3: Interview performance scoring system

Score	Label	Assessment	Applicant engagement	Outcome predictions
3	Good	Clear, concise communication; strong problem-solving and critical thinking; solid grasp of role and firm	Shows keen interest; asks relevant questions	High probability of accepting offer and high job show rates and performance
2	Medium	Adequate communication; basic problem-solving; satisfactory but improvable grasp of role and firm	Moderate interest; engages intermittently	Uncertain acceptance; average job show rates and performance
1	Poor	Incoherent or disorganised answers; weak problem-solving; little grasp of role or firm	Low interest; few or irrelevant questions	Low acceptance likelihood; high likelihood of low job show rates and performance

Table B.2: Voice AI and Human Interview structure (14 core topics)

Topic	Applicability	Example of question	Key signal(s)
Introduction	All	“Hi [name], thanks for applying to [Employer]. Is now still a good time to chat about your experience?”	Professionalism; applicant readiness
Source verification	All	“Out of curiosity, where did you see this opening advertised?”	Channel efficacy; genuine interest
Location and commute	On-site roles	“Where are you based and roughly how long would the drive to our [city] site take?”	Commute feasibility; punctuality risk
Motivation & attrition risks	All	“What attracted you to this opportunity and how does it align with your longer-term goals?”	Engagement; values alignment; Availability
Education verification	All	“Let’s talk education—what’s the highest level you finished, and do you foresee returning to school?”	Job readiness; upskilling intent
Compensation expectations	All	“The role pays between [range]. Where do your salary expectations sit?”	Pay realism; negotiation stance
Employment history	≥ 1 prior job	“Walk me through your recent call-center roles—volumes handled, key results, and why you moved on.”	Experience depth; performance flags
Re-hire eligibility check	Former employees	“Have you worked for [Employer] before? If so, where and who was your supervisor?”	Prior standing; boomerang potential
Availability	All	“If selected, when could you start? Are you deep in any other interview processes?”	Speed-to-hire; offer risk
Data verification	All	“For our records, could you confirm the best phone, Viber, and an emergency contact?”	Contact accuracy; compliance
Needs assessment	Remote	“Do you have reliable internet and a laptop/PC at home for assessments?”	Tech readiness
Profiling	All	“Have you ever worked for [firm] before?”	Experience depth
Further procedure	All	[Explanation of further procedure]	Tech readiness
Wrap-up & referrals	All	“That’s everything from my side—any questions for me? And do you know anyone else who might thrive here?”	Applicant curiosity; referral leads

Table B.4: Treatment balance tests

Variable	<i>Human Interviewer</i> (1)	<i>AI Interviewer</i> (2)	<i>Choice of Interviewer</i> (3)	$H_0: (1) = (2)$ p-value (4)	$H_0: (1) = (3)$ p-value (5)	$H_0: (2) = (3)$ p-value (6)
Panel A: Full sample						
Gender (Women=1)	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.21	0.50	0.04
Source is referral	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.96	0.38	0.26
Source is digital ad	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.47	0.85	0.34
Mode is Walk-in	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.45	0.66	0.85
Initial engagement score	37.06	37.12	37.21	0.80	0.62	0.73
Observations	13,557	40,103	13,396			
Panel B: Walk-in mode						
Gender (Women=1)	0.56	0.56	0.56	1.00	0.84	0.86
Source is referral	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.54	0.62	0.36
Source is digital ad	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.74	0.70	0.55
Observations	3,478	10,421	3,469			
Panel C: Remote mode						
Gender (Women=1)	0.62	0.61	0.62	0.15	0.48	0.02
Source is referral	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.66	0.63	0.30
Source is digital ad	0.77	0.77	0.78	0.66	0.66	0.32
Initial engagement score	50.48	50.42	50.48	0.75	0.99	0.73
Observations	10,079	29,682	9,927			

Notes: Columns (1) - (3) display mean values of variables for the three treatments. "Source is referral" and "Source is digital ad" are binary variables equal to one if the applicant applied through a referral or a digital job advertisement, respectively. Columns (4) - (6) display p-values obtained using pairwise t-tests (variable "Initial engagement score") or proportion tests (all other variables).

Table B.5: Treatment effect on key recruiting outcomes among all applicants

Panel A:									
	<i>Dependent variable:</i>								
	Received job offer			Started job			Employed after one month		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>AI Interviewer</i>	0.0104*** (0.0028)	0.0101*** (0.0026)	0.0101*** (0.0037)	0.0106*** (0.0023)	0.0102*** (0.0023)	0.0102*** (0.0032)	0.0088*** (0.0022)	0.0085*** (0.0021)	0.0085*** (0.0031)
Mean DV <i>Human Interviewer</i>	0.0870	0.0870	0.0870	0.0565	0.0571	0.0571	0.0497	0.0503	0.0503
Controls and fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Clustering	App.	App.	Rec.	App.	App.	Rec.	App.	App.	Rec.
Observations	53,660	52,367	52,367	53,660	52,367	52,367	53,660	52,367	52,367
R ²	0.0002	0.1683	0.1683	0.0004	0.1098	0.1098	0.0003	0.0983	0.0983
Panel B:									
	<i>Dependent variable:</i>								
	Employed after two months			Employed after three months			Employed after four months		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>AI Interviewer</i>	0.0078*** (0.0021)	0.0074*** (0.0021)	0.0074** (0.0031)	0.0061*** (0.0020)	0.0058*** (0.0019)	0.0058** (0.0029)	0.0037** (0.0015)	0.0038*** (0.0015)	0.0038 (0.0024)
Mean DV <i>Human Interviewer</i>	0.0455	0.0461	0.0461	0.0392	0.0397	0.0397	0.0215	0.0216	0.0216
Controls and fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Clustering	App.	App.	Rec.	App.	App.	Rec.	App.	App.	Rec.
Observations	53,660	52,367	52,367	53,660	52,367	52,367	53,660	52,367	52,367
R ²	0.0002	0.0885	0.0885	0.0002	0.0791	0.0791	0.0001	0.0639	0.0639

Notes: The table shows OLS estimates analyzing the treatment effect of receiving an AI voice agent instead of a human recruiter in an interview on several recruitment outcome variables. Controls include an applicant's gender, source of application, pre-treatment engagement score, and whether they have applied before to any of the firm's job postings. Fixed effects include week, recruiter, application side, and job posting fixed effects. An observation is an application. Standard errors in parentheses are either clustered at the applicant level ("App." in row "Clustering") or recruiter level ("Rec"). Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B.6: Treatment effect on key recruiting outcomes among applicants who accepted an offer

Panel A:						
	<i>Dependent variable:</i>					
	<i>Started job</i>			<i>Employed after one month</i>		
	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>AI Interviewer</i>	0.0452*** (0.0158)	0.0364** (0.0156)	0.0364* (0.0219)	0.0372** (0.0167)	0.0351** (0.0166)	0.0351* (0.0194)
Mean DV <i>Human Interviewer</i>	0.6884	0.6962	0.6962	0.6060	0.6132	0.6132
Controls and fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Clustering	App.	App.	Rec.	App.	App.	Rec.
Observations	4,708	4,575	4,575	4,708	4,575	4,575
R ²	0.0018	0.0700	0.0700	0.0011	0.0611	0.0611

Panel B:									
	<i>Dependent variable:</i>								
	<i>Employed after two months</i>			<i>Employed after three months</i>			<i>Employed after four months</i>		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>AI Interviewer</i>	0.0351** (0.0171)	0.0330* (0.0170)	0.0330 (0.0210)	0.0239 (0.0172)	0.0265 (0.0171)	0.0265 (0.0202)	0.0177 (0.0152)	0.0222 (0.0137)	0.0222 (0.0190)
Mean DV <i>Human Interviewer</i>	0.5562	0.5632	0.5632	0.4792	0.4849	0.4849	0.2609	0.2623	0.2623
Controls and fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Clustering	App.	App.	Rec.	App.	App.	Rec.	App.	App.	Rec.
Observations	4,708	4,575	4,575	4,708	4,575	4,575	4,708	4,575	4,575
R ²	0.0009	0.0523	0.0523	0.0004	0.0595	0.0595	0.0003	0.2559	0.2559

Notes: The table shows OLS estimates analyzing the treatment effect of receiving an AI voice agent instead of a human recruiter in an interview on several recruitment outcome variables. The sample is restricted to those applicants who accepted a job offer. Controls include an applicant's gender, source of application, pre-treatment engagement score, and whether they have applied before to any of the firm's job postings. Fixed effects include week, recruiter, application side, and job posting fixed effects. An observation is an application. Standard errors in parentheses are either clustered at the applicant level ("App." in row "Clustering") or recruiter level ("Rec"). Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B.7: Predicting job offer decisions with interview variables

	<i>Dependent variable: Received job offer (within Human Interviewer condition)</i>					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Interview score by recruiter	0.249*** (0.008)	0.193*** (0.016)	0.147*** (0.018)			
Sentiment of interview justification by recruiter				0.194*** (0.009)	0.157*** (0.014)	0.095*** (0.015)
Test completed	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Test scores included	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Controls and fixed effects	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Observations	4,661	2,477	2,477	3,430	1,880	1,880
R ²	0.179	0.049	0.237	0.139	0.059	0.248

Notes: The table shows OLS estimates analyzing the predictive power of interview variables on job offer decisions in the *Human Interviewer* condition. The dependent variable is an indicator equal to one if an application leads to a job offer, and zero otherwise. “Interview score by recruiter” is the 1,2,3 score that recruiters assign to applicants’ interview performance, with higher values indicating higher performance. “Sentiment of interview text assessment by recruiter” is a 1, 0, -1 coded variable indicating whether the sentiment of the text with which recruiters describe applicants’ interview performance is positive, neutral or negative, respectively. In columns (2) and (4), we additionally include control variables, fixed effects, and applicants’ test scores in the standardized language and analytical test. Controls include an applicant’s gender, source of application, pre-treatment engagement score, and whether they have applied before to any of the firm’s job postings. Fixed effects include week, recruiter, application side, and job posting fixed effects. An observation is an application. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the applicant level. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B.8: Treatment differences in the distance between average and actual recruiter question

Topic	% of interviews covered (1)	AI Interviewer distance score (2)	Human Interviewer distance score (3)	H ₀ : (2) = (3) p-value (4)
Introduction	99.5%	0.103	0.218	$p < 0.001$
Source verification	2.0%	0.486	0.365	$p < 0.001$
Location and commute	65.7%	0.166	0.288	$p < 0.001$
Motivation & attrition risks - Motivation/goals	58.4%	0.091	0.332	$p < 0.001$
Motivation & attrition risks - Shifting schedule	56.9%	0.046	0.188	$p < 0.001$
Motivation & attrition risks - Age verification	55.8%	0.041	0.334	$p < 0.001$
Motivation & attrition risks - Training	51.1%	0.026	0.244	$p < 0.001$
Motivation & attrition risks - Leave plans	52.3%	0.031	0.101	$p < 0.001$
Motivation & attrition risks - Other	55.4%	0.118	0.340	$p < 0.001$
Education verification	53.8%	0.089	0.187	$p < 0.001$
Compensation expectations	53.2%	0.035	0.208	$p < 0.001$
Employment history	54.3%	0.141	0.271	$p < 0.001$
Re-hire eligibility check	64.2%	0.041	0.271	$p < 0.001$
Availability	52.2%	0.099	0.275	$p < 0.001$
Data verification	51.7%	0.095	0.255	$p < 0.001$
Needs assessment	0.5%	0.462	0.364	$p < 0.05$
Profiling	8.3%	0.283	0.448	$p < 0.001$
Further procedure	49.4%	0.064	0.328	$p < 0.001$
Wrap-up & referrals – Referral	0.3%	0.412	0.334	$p > 0.10$
Wrap-up & referrals – Closing	65.7%	0.191	0.301	$p < 0.001$

Notes: P-values are obtained from pairwise t-tests and adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing using the Bonferroni correction.

Table B.9: Predicting applicants' interviewer choices

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Choice of Interviewer (AI = 1)	
	(1)	(2)
Perceived impact of AI on applicant (direction)	0.058 (0.040)	0.108** (0.043)
Controls and fixed effects	No	Yes
Observations	186	177
R ²	0.011	0.241

Notes: The table shows OLS estimates predicting applicants' interviewer choices in the *Choice of interviewer* treatment using their survey responses. The outcome variable is an indicator variable equal to one if an applicant chose the AI interviewer and zero otherwise. Higher values of "Perceived impact of AI on applicant" indicate a more positive impact of AI on applicants themselves. Controls include an applicant's gender, source of application, and pre-treatment engagement score. Fixed effects include week, recruiter, application side, and job posting fixed effects. An observation is an applicant. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the applicant level. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B.10: Treatment differences on transcript data

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Interview is comprehensive	
	(1)	(2)
<i>Direct AI Interview</i>	0.0299*** (0.0116)	0.0482*** (0.0099)
Mean DV in Human Interviewer	0.3879	0.3880
Controls and fixed effects	No	Yes
Observations	29,221	28,785
R ²	0.0002	0.2086

Notes: The table shows OLS estimates analyzing treatment differences between receiving an AI voice agent instead of a human recruiter in an interview on the type of interview. The dependent variable is an indicator variable equal to one if the interview is classified as *Comprehensive interview* and zero otherwise. *Comprehensive interview* means it opens and closes organically and covers at least eight canonical topics. Controls include an applicant's gender, source of application, pre-treatment engagement score, and whether they have applied before to any of the firm's job postings. Fixed effects include week, recruiter, application side, and job posting fixed effects. An observation is an application. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the applicant level. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B.11: Differences in test scores depending on applicants' choice of interviewer

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>			
	Language test score (1-6)		Analytical test score (0-100)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Has chosen AI	−0.227*** (0.040)	−0.170*** (0.044)	−2.228*** (0.689)	−1.665** (0.775)
Mean DV when human is chosen	3.37	3.37	49.77	49.82
Controls and fixed effects	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	3,377	3,318	3,435	3,374
R ²	0.009	0.046	0.003	0.036

Notes: The table shows OLS estimates predicting applicants' test scores using their interviewer choice. "Has chosen AI " is an indicator variable equal to one if an applicant in the *Choice of Interviewer* chose the AI voice agent and zero if they chose the human interviewer. Controls include an applicant's gender, source of application, pre-treatment engagement score, and whether they have applied before to any of the firm's job postings. Fixed effects include week, recruiter, application side, and job posting fixed effects. An observation is an application. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the applicant level. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B.12: Differences in test scores when applicants choose instead of being assigned either the human or AI interviewer

Panel A: Choice of AI versus assigned AI interviewer				
	<i>Dependent variable:</i>			
	Language test score (1-6)		Analytical test score (0-100)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Has chosen AI	−0.040*	−0.005	−1.179***	−0.686*
	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.374)	(0.376)
Mean DV in assigned AI	3.18	3.18	48.72	48.62
Controls and fixed effects	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	13,857	13,601	14,120	13,861
R ²	0.000	0.033	0.001	0.025
Panel B: Choice of human versus assigned human interviewer				
	<i>Dependent variable:</i>			
	Language test score (1-6)		Analytical test score (0-100)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Has chosen human	0.099**	0.036	0.598	−0.091
	(0.039)	(0.040)	(0.683)	(0.713)
Mean DV in assigned human	3.27	3.26	49.17	49.11
Controls and fixed effects	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	3,672	3,583	3,740	3,649
R ²	0.002	0.059	0.000	0.044

Notes: The table shows OLS estimates predicting applicants' test scores using their interviewer choice. In Panel A, "Has chosen AI" is an indicator variable equal to one if an application was in the *Choice of Interviewer* condition and the applicant chose the AI voice agent and zero if the application was in the *AI interviewer* condition instead, where applicants were interviewed by the AI voice agent without a choice. In Panel B, "Has chosen human" is an indicator variable equal to one if an application was in the *Choice of Interviewer* condition and the applicant chose the human interviewer and zero if the application was in the *Human interviewer* condition instead, where applicants were interviewed by a human recruiters without a choice. Controls include an applicant's gender, source of application, pre-treatment engagement score, and whether they have applied before to any of the firm's job postings. Fixed effects include week, recruiter, application side, and job posting fixed effects. An observation is an application. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the applicant level. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B.13: Heterogeneity in job offer decisions by gender

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	Received job offer		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Female applicant	−0.0192*** (0.0051)	−0.0074 (0.0047)	0.0037 (0.0169)
Female applicant \times <i>AI Interviewer</i>	0.0003 (0.0059)	−0.0022 (0.0054)	−0.0086 (0.0187)
Mean DV among male applicants	0.0986	0.0987	0.4169
Controls and fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes
Test scores	No	No	Yes
Observations	53,515	52,367	13,866
R ²	0.0013	0.1683	0.2015

Notes: The table shows OLS estimates analyzing gender differences in job offer decisions across treatments. Controls include source of application, pre-treatment engagement score, and whether they have applied before to any of the firm's job postings. Fixed effects include week, recruiter, application side, and job posting fixed effects. An observation is an application. Standard errors in parentheses are either clustered at the applicant level. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B.14: Heterogeneity in predicting job offer decisions of recruiters

	<i>Dependent variable: Job Offer Made</i>			
	Recruiters who consider interview \leq test (survey)		Recruiters who consider interview $>$ test (survey)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Interview score (std.)	0.087*** (0.016)	0.117*** (0.015)	0.142*** (0.026)	0.120*** (0.028)
Language test score (std.)	0.067*** (0.015)	0.077*** (0.015)	0.107*** (0.029)	0.114*** (0.030)
Analytical test score (std.)	0.027* (0.016)	0.012 (0.015)	0.026 (0.029)	0.016 (0.029)
Interview score (std.) \times <i>AI Interviewer</i>	−0.021 (0.018)	−0.024 (0.017)	−0.086*** (0.029)	−0.059* (0.031)
Language test score (std.) \times <i>AI Interviewer</i>	0.042** (0.017)	0.036** (0.016)	0.045 (0.031)	0.038 (0.032)
Analytical test score (std.) \times <i>AI Interviewer</i>	−0.001 (0.018)	0.006 (0.017)	0.026 (0.032)	0.031 (0.031)
Mean DV in Human Interviewer	0.32	0.32	0.42	0.41
Controls and fixed effects	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	4,574	4,538	2,147	2,091
R ²	0.101	0.243	0.152	0.242

Notes: The table shows OLS estimates predicting job offer decisions of recruiters using standardized test scores and interview scores. The dependent variable is an indicator variable equal to one if an application led to a job offer. Test scores are standardized. “*AI Interviewer*” is an indicator variable equal to one if the application was in the *AI Interviewer* condition, and zero if the application was in the *Human Interviewer* condition. We split the sample by recruiters who state in the recruiter survey that interview score is equally or less important than the test scores for offer decisions (columns (1)–(2)) and recruiters who state that interview scores are more important (columns (3)–(4)). Controls include an applicant’s gender, source of application, pre-treatment engagement score, and whether they have applied before to any of the firm’s job postings. Fixed effects include week, recruiter, application side, and job posting fixed effects. An observation is an application. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the applicant level. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B.15: Predicting job offer decisions of recruiters full sample

	<i>Dependent variable: Job Offer Made</i>	
	(1)	(2)
Interview score (std.)	0.077*** (0.010)	0.088*** (0.010)
Language test score (std.)	0.109*** (0.010)	0.111*** (0.009)
Analytical test score (std.)	0.033*** (0.010)	0.029*** (0.010)
Interview score (std.) \times <i>AI Interviewer</i>	−0.038*** (0.011)	−0.026** (0.011)
Language test score (std.) \times <i>AI Interviewer</i>	0.015 (0.011)	0.015 (0.010)
Analytical test score (std.) \times <i>AI Interviewer</i>	−0.003 (0.011)	0.001 (0.011)
Mean DV in <i>Human Interviewer</i>	0.38	0.37
Controls and fixed effects	No	Yes
Observations	12,934	12,732
R ²	0.102	0.211

Notes: The table shows OLS estimates predicting job offer decisions of recruiters using standardized test scores and interview scores. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if an application led to a job offer. Test scores are standardized. “*AI Interviewer*” is a dummy equal to one if the application was in the *AI Interviewer* condition, and zero if the application was in the *Human Interviewer* condition. Controls include an applicant’s gender, source of application, pre-treatment engagement score, and whether they have applied before to any of the firm’s job postings. Fixed effects include week, recruiter, application side, and job posting fixed effects. An observation is an application. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the applicant level. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B.16: Categories of open-ended survey responses

Category	Definition	Example response
Comfortable and positive experience	Applicant mentions that they had a comfortable and positive experience.	"Yes, thank you, I just want to say I really appreciated how welcoming and professional the interview felt. The questions were thoughtful, and it gave me a clear picture of the role and firm culture. It made me even more interested in being part of the team. Thanks again for the opportunity!"
Short uninformative response	Applicant gave a short answer, expressing that they have nothing to add.	"Nothing else."
Problems with audio or questions	Applicant mentions a problematic interview experience due to misunderstanding of answers, frequent interruptions, or imperfect audio quality.	"The line is getting cut a lot and I haven't answered the question yet but the interviewer is already asking another question."
Clear audio and instructions	Applicant mentions that instructions and speaker audio were clear.	"I love how AI speaks clearly and how he/she ask about specific questions that need to be clear."
Excitement to join firm	Applicant mentions their interest and excitement in joining the firm.	"It's great and i hope I can join the team"
Problems with AI voice agent	Applicant mentions problems with the AI voice agent, such as a lack of understanding of applicant input, clarity or emotional cues.	"AI is a useful tool for interviews and makes the process easier. However, it's different from talking to a real person. Sometimes, when I reply, the AI doesn't fully understand me, which can lead to misunderstandings. That makes communication a bit challenging at times."
Feeling nervous	Applicant mentions that they were nervous for their first job interview.	"It's good, I didn't really give my best answers to the interview since I was nervous because its my first time interview but for first timer it was good."
Feeling unfairly judged	Applicant feels or expresses concern about being unfairly judged by the interviewer	"Aside of not having a bpo experiences, there were questions that I felt and think may impact my application. I just hope my application be considered nor not discriminate of how I speak in English"
Prefer human interviewer	Applicant prefers to be interviewed by a human interviewer.	"Sometimes, you would need to have human interaction on these types of interviews."
Discussed follow-up	Applicant discusses follow-up procedures.	"From the day i passed my final interview until now i didnt received any notification from you."
Other	Applicant responses that could not be classified into the other categories.	"What can you advice of the people got hired in BPO"

Table B.17: Timing of survey invitation balance tests

Variable	<i>Survey fielded</i>		$H_0: (1) = (2)$
	Post interview (1)	Post recruitment (2)	p-value (3)
Net promoter score	8.98	8.91	0.37
Perceived impact of AI index (direction)	0.28	0.26	0.77
Perceived impact of AI index (magnitude)	2.37	2.35	0.63
Perceived recruiter quality index	3.79	3.76	0.23
Perceived interview quality index	3.77	3.75	0.73
Knowledge of AI	2.48	2.35	0.10
Usage of AI	6.74	6.45	0.19
Observations	1,844	920	

Notes: Columns (1) and (2) display mean values of the survey variables depending on the time in the recruitment process when the survey was sent to applicants. Column (3) displays p-values obtained using a t-test.

Table B.18: Association of review experience with job offer rate among recruiters

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Average job offer rate (%) (1)	(2)
Number of applications assigned to recruiter	−0.00006*** (0.00001)	−0.00013*** (0.00004)
<i>AI Interviewer</i>		0.01862 (0.02150)
Number of applications assigned to recruiter × <i>AI Interviewer</i>		0.00007** (0.00003)
Recruiters	112	112
Observations	224	224
R ²	0.03181	0.04271

Notes: The table shows OLS estimates. The dependent variable is a recruiter's job offer rate (0-1), i.e., the sum of offers a recruiter gave to applicants during the experiment divided by the total sum of applications evaluated by the recruiter. "Number of applications assigned to recruiter" is the total number of applications a recruiter received per treatment as part of the experiment. In columns (1), we pool both *AI interviewer* and *Human interviewer* conditions. In column (2), we add an indicator variable indicating treatment status. An observation is a recruiter per treatment unit. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the recruiter level. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

C Job description wording

Title: Customer Expert

Our *Customer Service Representatives* and *Technical Support Representatives* are vital members of our company. You will field customer inquiries and find innovative ways to respond. You will have the chance to work in a highly collaborative and engaging environment that provides dynamic work experience with different cultures, as well as unlimited opportunities to grow your potential and develop your career.

As a *Customer Service Representative / Technical Support Representative*, your responsibilities will include:

- Handling and carefully responding to all customer inquiries via inbound calls and email
- Providing excellent customer service through active listening
- Working with confidential customer information in a secure manner
- Aiming to resolve issues on the first call by being proactive
- Appropriately and adequately communicating with customers

Working hours:

Monday to Friday – 8:00 PM to 5:00 AM PH Time / 10:00 PM to 7:00 AM PH Time

Background Requirements:

- NBI clearance
- Birth certificate
- Fit-to-work clearance

Compensation: Depends on job, between Php 16,000 and Php 25,000

Minimal Requirements:

- SHS Grad / HS Grad
- Average communication skills

D Detailed recruitment process

D.1 Engagement-score algorithm (non-proprietary summary)

Each applicant receives a base score that depends on how their profile entered the system (self-application vs. recruiter-added). The algorithm adds points for (i) valid phone and e-mail information, (ii) successful delivery of SMS/e-mail messages, (iii) message openings, and (iv) positive “Yes” responses; it subtracts points for explicit “No” responses. Missing or invalid contact details do not affect the score. Once the cumulative score exceeds a low, account-specific threshold, the applicant is queued for interview scheduling. Applicants who do not reach the threshold are not contacted. Applicants who are queued for interview scheduling are randomized into one of the three experimental treatments *Human interviewer*, *AI interviewer*, or *Choice of interviewer*.

D.2 Invitation text

D.2.1 Treatments *Human interviewer* and *AI interviewer*

Email: If a recruiter decides to interview an applicant, the following invitation text is sent via email to them. The text is identical across the *Human interviewer* and *AI interviewer* conditions.

[Subject line:] Interview Invitation: Schedule Your interview for the [Name Position]

Hi [First name] [Last name],

I hope you’re doing well! My name is [Name recruiter], from [Name recruiting partner], the recruiting partner of [Name recruiting firm]. We’ve had a chance to review your application for the [Name Position]. We currently have an immediate need to fill this position. Not all roles require [Position-specific] experience, providing opportunities for various backgrounds and skill sets. If you are interested, please click on the button below.

[Button “Get Interview Call”]

[Clicking the button will redirect applicants to the firm’s website, where they can schedule their interview.]

Phone: At the same time as the email is sent, the following invitation text is sent via text message to applicants’ phones. Again, the text is identical across the *Human interviewer* and *AI interviewer* conditions.

Subject: Interview Invitation: Schedule Your Interview for the [Name position]

Hi [First name] [Last name],

We are reaching out to you regarding your application for the [Name position]. We'd like you to schedule your interview. We've sent the interview invitation to your email.

D.2.2 Treatment Choice interviewer

Applicants in the *Choice interviewer* treatment receive the same email and phone message as in the other two treatments. The only difference is that clicking the button “Get Interview Call” in the email will redirect them to an interview scheduling preference page. The text on the page is as follows:

Interview Scheduling Preference

Congratulations! You have been shortlisted for an interview. Please select your preferred interviewer:

- *AI Interviewer: The call can be scheduled at your convenience.*
- *Human Interviewer: You'll need to schedule the interview based on the human recruiter's availability.*

[After selecting the interviewer, applicants can schedule their interview exactly as in the other two treatments.]

D.3 Details on the interview process

D.3.1 How human recruiters conduct interviews

Human recruiters are provided with a structured interview script that ensures consistency while allowing flexibility in addressing individual candidate profiles. The interview begins with a standardized introduction in which the recruiter confirms the candidate's identity and explains the purpose of the call. The recruiter then proceeds with scenario-based questions tailored to the candidate's background. For example, if the candidate has gaps in their employment history, the recruiter asks about the reasons for those gaps and how the candidate maintained their motivation during that period. Similarly, if a candidate has frequently changed jobs, the recruiter asks about the reasons for these transitions.

In addition to these customized questions, the script includes general questions applicable to all candidates. These questions explore the candidate's recent employment, their strategies for handling stress, and their expectations regarding salary. For candidates with specific backgrounds, such as financial accounting experience or technical support, the

recruiter conducts mock calls or role-playing exercises to assess their practical skills in handling customer inquiries. For example, a candidate with a background in financial accounts might be asked to role-play a scenario where a customer inquires about a declined payment or a loan application process.

Although the script provides a comprehensive structure, recruiters are allowed to deviate from it as long as the essential questions are addressed. This flexibility allows recruiters to adapt their questioning to better suit the flow of the conversation and to probe deeper into areas of interest or concern. The interview process also includes a secondary round of questions, known as the "Validation Interview," where recruiters further assess the candidate's problem-solving abilities, teamwork experiences, and adaptability.

D.3.2 How AI voice agents conduct interviews

The AI voice agent is instructed to follow the same structure as human recruiters. At the beginning of the interview, the AI voice agent uses the following standardized text as the introduction:

***AI voice agent:** Hi [Applicant name]. This is Anna, [firm name]'s AI recruiter and I am calling about the [job] role you applied to recently. Do you have a couple of minutes to chat about your application?*

***Applicant:** [Example response: Hi, yes I have time.]*

***AI voice agent:** Great! Since I am an AI recruiter, as I ask you questions, if you are not clear on my question, please feel free to ask me for clarification. Does that work for you?*

***Applicant:** [Example response: Yes, that works for me.]*

***AI voice agent:** Ok, I also want to let you know a human recruiter will review the recording from our discussion today and will make the final decision on your application for employment. The questions I will be asking you are the same questions my human counterpart would ask. Does that sound OK?*

E Interview transcript variables

Data preparation. The firm shared with us raw verbatim transcripts. In total, we have transcripts available for 34,109 applications, which is a subset of all interviews conducted. We used LLMs to transform them into structured and anonymized transcripts to be able to use the text as data. Specifically, we preprocessed the raw transcripts using prompt methods based on few shots, roles, and instructions with the *gemini-2.0-flash* model, following

the techniques described in Brown et al. (2020). First, we create speaker tags for each candidate and recruiter and then standardized this classification to each turn within a job interview. Second, we remove personal identifiable information (PII), such as name, address, phone number, and email address, from the speakers or the companies mentioned during the job interview. See Appendix Sections I.1 and I.2 for the prompts.

E.1 Interview type transcript variable

We performed an LLM-driven natural language processing analysis on anonymized structured transcripts using few-shot, role-based, and instruction-based prompt engineering techniques to categorize interviews into mutually exclusive types. We combine multiple prompting strategies to achieve a reliable and accurate transcript classification. Specifically, we combine role-based prompting, chain-of-thought (CoT) prompting, and in-context examples (zero- or few-shot). First, role-based prompting appears at the start of the prompt (“You are an interview expert”), which focuses the model on domain knowledge of recruitment and interviewing. Second, CoT prompting provides a structured decision hierarchy, reducing misclassifications when labels overlap (Wei et al., 2022; Vatsal and Dubey, 2024). Finally, we included in-context examples to help the model recognize category cues. The prompt can be found in Appendix Section I.3. In Table E.1, we display the classification of interview types, which was developed in collaboration with the company to achieve a comprehensive coverage of the different types of interviews.

Table E.1: Transcript type classification

Category	Definition	Duration	Topic Coverage
Comprehensive Interview	Interview has a natural opening and closure, a high-quality engagement, and contains \geq eight expected topics.	Average	High (≥ 8)
AI Aversion	The candidate explicitly expresses unwillingness to continue speaking with an AI recruiter.	Short	Low
Early Screen-Out	Interview ends early because the candidate is immediately disqualified based on a non-negotiable requirement related to the job (e.g., location).	Short	Very Low (0–2)
Midway Screen-Out	Interview ends after some initial engagement due to a mismatch discovered during the conversation (e.g., conflicting school plans).	Medium	Moderate (3–7)
Late Screen-Out	Interview proceeds nearly to completion but the candidate fails a final, critical criterion (e.g., rehire status).	Long	High (8+)
Telephony Failure	Interview ends due to issues with cellular network, signal loss, or VOIP instability.	Varies	Varies
AI System Failure	LLM/voice agent stalls, crashes, or fails to respond in the interview.	Varies	Varies
Disengaged Interaction	Applicant is disinterested, unresponsive, and/or distracted during the interview, and the interview has poor continuity.	Varies	Low-Moderate (< 8)
Candidate Unavailability	Applicant states they are unable to talk, and the interview ends for this reason.	Short	Very Low (0–2)
Others	Interview type that does not fit in any other category.	Varies	Varies

E.2 Recruiter transcript variables

We use the following five variables to capture features of recruiters’ language and behavior in the interviews. To construct the variables, we used LLM-based prompting with *gemini-2.5-flash*, a transformer model, and regex NLP methods.

Topic coverage. We use a controlled-vocabulary prompt to categorize how many of the maximum number of 14 topics that recruiters can cover in a given transcript are substantively covered. A topic is counted as ‘covered’ only when (i) the interviewer explicitly probes the theme, and (ii) the candidate offers a nontrivial reply (at least three content words) that contains at least one keyword from a topic-specific lexicon supplied to the model. To reduce semantic drift and ensure consistency across transcripts, we use the firm’s predefined topic labels. We also add a final, “other” topic to capture off-topic conversations, hence there are 15 in total. Appendix Table B.2 displays the full list of possible topics, and Appendix Section I.4 the prompt. Topic coverage is then a percentage, defined as the ratio of topics covered divided by the maximum number of 15 topics.

Following topic order. This variable measures the consistency of the order of topics in a given interview transcript compared to the firm’s guideline topic order. See Table B.2 for the template order and description of topics. For each transcript, we extract the sequence in which topics appear and remove repeated occurrences so that each topic is represented once. Next, we compute the Kendall rank correlation coefficient (τ) between the transcript’s topic sequence and the guideline’s topic sequence. Kendall’s τ measures the degree of similarity in the ordering between the two sequences, ranging from -1 to 1. Higher τ values thus indicate stronger similarity between actual and guideline topic order.

Following guideline questions. To measure the extent to which recruiters follow the guideline questions, we calculate the semantic similarity between recruiter questions asked in each interview and the template questions supplied by the firm as guidelines. To do so, we first match each question to one of the 14 topics (Table B.2) and convert the text into a 384-dimension embedding using the all-MiniLM-L6-v2 sentence transformers model.²⁶ In the same way, we convert the template questions to word embeddings, averaging the embeddings in case of multiple template questions. We then computed the cosine similarity score between the recruiter’s word embedding of the question and corresponding

²⁶The model all-MiniLM-L6-v2 is a sentence embedding model that is fine-tuned to perform well on sentence similarity tasks. The model is obtained from <https://huggingface.co/sentence-transformers/all-MiniLM-L6-v2>.

embedding of the template questions for that particular topic. For each interview, we then average the similarity scores across all topics. Higher values indicate higher overall similarity of recruiter questions with the guideline questions.

Vocabulary richness score. This variable is defined as the number of unique words divided by the square root of the total number of words spoken by the recruiter. Higher scores indicate greater vocabulary diversity and linguistic sophistication.

Question distance score. This variable measures the semantic variance of recruiter questions per topic. We again first match each question to one of the 14 topics (Table B.2) and convert the text into a 384-dimension embedding using the all-MiniLM-L6-v2 sentence transformers model. Then, separately for each topic and condition (AI voice agent and human recruiter), we measured the “topic centroid embedding” by calculating the average of word embeddings of all recruiter questions within that topic per condition. We then calculate the topic distance score as $1 - \text{cosine similarity score}$ between the word embedding of each question and the corresponding topic centroid embedding. For each interview, we then calculate the average distance score across all questions asked for the respective topic. A higher question distance score indicates greater semantic variation in the phrasing of the questions relative to the average recruiter question.

E.3 Applicant transcript variables

We use the following eight variables to capture linguistic features of applicants. The relevant phrases and markers were captured using spaCy and regex NLP methods.

Vocabulary richness score. This variable is defined as the number of unique words divided by the square root of the total number of words spoken by the applicants. Higher scores indicate greater vocabulary diversity and linguistic sophistication.

Syntactic complexity score. This variable captures the average number of subordinate clauses, specific details, and explanatory phrases per response used by the applicant, normalized by response length. Higher values capture greater thoroughness and nuance in responses.

Discourse markers frequency. This variable captures the average number of sequential, causal, and clarifying discourse markers per minute (e.g., “first”, “because”, “specifically”) in the applicant’s responses. Higher values indicate more frequent use of discourse markers.

Filler words frequency. This variable represents the average number of basic and conversational fillers per minute (e.g., “uh”, “uhm”, “like”, “you know”) in the applicant’s responses. Higher values indicate more frequent use of filler words.

Backchannel cue frequency. This variable measures the average number of verbal backchannel cues per minute — short verbal cues supplied by the applicant to indicate attention or agreement (e.g., “sure”, “got it”, “mhm”, “okay”, “yeah”, “yes”). Higher values indicate more frequent use of backchannel cues.

Number of exchanges interviewer–applicant. This variable counts the total number of conversational exchanges, where an exchange is defined as a sequence in which the interviewer speaks, followed by the applicant.

Number of questions by applicant. This is the total number of questions asked by the applicant during the conversation.

Linguistic style match index. This index captures the similarity of linguistic style between the applicant and interviewer. It is constructed as the average similarity score across nine function word categories: (1) personal pronouns (e.g., “I”, “you”), (2) impersonal pronouns (e.g., “this”, “it”), (3) articles (e.g., “a”, “the”), (4) auxiliary verbs (e.g., “am”, “have”), (5) high-frequency adverbs (e.g., “very”, “well”), (6) prepositions (e.g., “in”, “around”), (7) conjunctions (e.g., “but”, “while”), (8) negations (e.g., “not”, “no”), and (9) quantifiers (e.g., “many”, “few”). Each category score is defined as

$$1 - \frac{|\text{rate}_{\text{interviewer}} - \text{rate}_{\text{applicant}}|}{\text{rate}_{\text{interviewer}} + \text{rate}_{\text{applicant}} + 0.0001},$$

where rates represent the percentage usage in each speaker’s text. Higher index values indicate greater linguistic style similarity between the interviewer and applicant.

F Examples of full interviews

The following transcripts present two sample interviews, one from the *Human Interviewer* and one from the *AI Interviewer* condition. As noted in the main text, the content of interviews varies across application sites and job profiles. These examples are therefore provided for illustrative purposes and are not necessarily representative of all interviews conducted in the experiment. To protect applicant confidentiality, the transcripts have been lightly edited to preserve anonymity and prevent any possibility of direct or indirect identification.

F.1 Human Interviewer example

Interviewer: Hello.

Candidate: Hello, good morning.

Interviewer: Hi, this is [Anonymized] from [Anonymized] Recruitment. I'll be conducting the interview and I'll be asking you personal details and some common interview questions. Then I'll be giving you feedback prior to your position, okay? [Topic 1: Introduction]

Candidate: Yes, of course.

Interviewer: Now, I just want to remind you that this phone call is recorded for quality assurance purposes.

Candidate: Yes.

Interviewer: Okay. So can you state your complete name, your middle name, your age, and your birthplace?

Candidate: My name is [Anonymized] and I'm [Anonymized].

Interviewer: I'm sorry, how old are you?

Candidate: [Anonymized].

Interviewer: [Anonymized]?

Candidate: Yeah, correct.

Interviewer: Can you turn down on your phone maybe?

Candidate: Yes.

Interviewer: Have you ever worked for [Anonymized] in the past?

Candidate: No. This is my second job in [Anonymized].

Interviewer: And where are you currently residing? [Topic 2: Location Verification]

Candidate: In [Anonymized].

Interviewer: If you are ever hired, will there be any issues commuting or traveling from your place that you work?

Candidate: No, there's no issues at all because right now we do have a direct train from [Anonymized] going to your place.

Interviewer: May I know what will be your mode of transportation or how long will it take you to travel? [Topic 2: Mode of Transportation]

Candidate: Yeah, just a few. I think it will be around an hour.

Interviewer: Can you state your highest educational attainment? [Topic 3: Educational Background]

Candidate: I did [Anonymized].

Interviewer: Hello, I'm sorry. I'm sorry I can't hear you clearly. Can you turn the muffled sound if you can? Can you transfer for a better reception or maybe using your headset?

Candidate: Yeah, I'm currently using my headset right now.

Interviewer: If you can, can we just mute your phone so that you can hear me clearly?

Candidate: Okay, ill just remove my headset. Sorry. Hello?

Interviewer: Hello, can you hear me clearly?

Candidate: Okay, that's better. Thank you so much. First, I graduated [Anonymized]. Then I took up my masters degree in [Anonymized] but unfortunately I just finished [Anonymized] because there were some circumstances that I have to face here in the Philippines. Thats why I go back there.

Interviewer: Okay. May I know what's your masters degree?

Candidate: Masters degree in [Anonymized], majoring in [Anonymized].

Interviewer: May I ask you if you have plans to pursue your studies? [Topic 4: Candidate's Commitment and Attrition Risks - Future Study Plan]

Candidate: Right now, no because I need to focus first with [Anonymized]. Thats the reason why I came back here in the Philippines.

Interviewer: Thank you. Are you currently employed?

Candidate: Sorry?

Interviewer: Are you currently employed?

Candidate: No. I'm not employed right now.

Interviewer: Do you have any pending applications from the other companies? [Topic 4: Candidate's Commitment and Attrition Risks - Other Applications]

Candidate: To be honest, I just submitted my application and fortunately this is the first company who called me for an interview. Thats why I'm here right now.

Interviewer: Thank you. How about any previous work experience? All in all? Any foreign? [Topic 5: Past Employment History]

Candidate: First, my first three years I worked in [Anonymized] as [Anonymized]. Then after that, I went abroad to [Anonymized]. I worked as a [Anonymized] for [Anonymized]

years. Then I go back here in the Philippines to work as [Anonymized] for [Anonymized]. Then I went to [Anonymized] and worked as an [Anonymized].

Interviewer: So the most recent job that you had is in [Anonymized], right?

Candidate: Yeah, correct.

Interviewer: Can you please tell me more about it?

Candidate: As a [Anonymized], I'm the one responsible for [Anonymized]. All the problems related with [Anonymized], they put in [Anonymized]. Then every morning I have to check [Anonymized] and check all the priorities which need to handle first. Also, I have to give feedback to [Anonymized]. And I also receive some [Anonymized] from the customers regarding the problems or issues with their equipment or any computer related problems. And especially, I need to resolve all those issues to reduce the downtime on their side. Basically, that's all my job.

Interviewer: And may I know what's the reason why you left that job?

Candidate: I left my job. That's what I'm saying because I have to face some problems here in the Philippines because [Anonymized], they have some issues. I have to weigh in which is better for the future. But I will not sacrifice my [Anonymized]. So I'd rather choose [Anonymized] rather than [Anonymized].

Interviewer: May I ask if you have any certificates of employment from the previous job?

Candidate: Yeah, I do.

Interviewer: So what made you decide to apply?

Candidate: Yeah, because I submitted applications and fortunately this is the first company who called me for an interview. Also, I think since I'm challenging, like trying something like [Anonymized] which is very in demand in this country. And I also want to improve my comm skills as well because working in [Anonymized] will improve your comm skills.

Interviewer: May I know what's your salary expectation? [Topic 6: Compensation]

Candidate: To be honest, I would like to. I don't have a specific since I don't have any background experience in [Anonymized]. So I would like to assume that from the range between [Anonymized] to [Anonymized]

Interviewer: [Anonymized] to [Anonymized], right?

Candidate: Yes, yes.

Interviewer: The range that we can offer you if ever you're going to get hired will be from [Anonymized] to [Anonymized] depending on what account are you going to be with. Are you okay with it?

Candidate: Yes.

Interviewer: Okay. So I'm sure you have [Anonymized] experience.

Candidate: Yeah, [Anonymized]. The customers will call [Anonymized] to help to resolve their problem or some issues. For example, for instance, they have an internet issue and the client or the customer will call [Anonymized] and the job of [Anonymized] is to resolve, to find the root cause and to resolve the issues of [Anonymized].

Interviewer: And how would you define quality [Anonymized]?

Candidate: Oh yeah. First, you must be polite to the service and you must also handle the average customer and you should be able to resolve all the [Anonymized] issues and concerns. Especially with less supervision from [Anonymized]. You must be able to handle that on your own.

Interviewer: So if ever you're going to encounter irate or difficult [Anonymized], how do you think you can handle them effectively?

Candidate: Yeah, I always stay calm. I already encountered with irate [Anonymized] in [Anonymized]. I stay calm and explain to them everything in [Anonymized]: I explain everything clearly and I try to focus on the problem and solution to resolve the issues of [Anonymized].

Interviewer: What are skills do you think you have that can be a great asset for the job position?

Candidate: First, I'm a hardworking and dynamic self-disciplined person and I can also work as an individual or a team player and I'm good at handling [Anonymized].

Interviewer: If ever you're going to encounter conflict between your peers or your colleagues, how are you going to address them?

Candidate: I will have to help them personally and privately, not in front of the audience, and help them and try to resolve the issues.

Interviewer: Do you have any [Anonymized] or at least most of the time I mentioned?

Candidate: No. [Anonymized]

Interviewer: Do you have any other certifications aside from your work?

Candidate: No, not at all.

Interviewer: Do you have any travel plans within the next six months, international or local? [Topic 7: Candidate's Commitment and Attrition Risks - Planned Vacation]

Candidate: No, I don't have one.

Interviewer: Have you ever had the willingness to work on-site?

Candidate: Yeah, of course.

Interviewer: You can work in shifting schedules, in extended hours, holidays, weekends, weekdays? [Topic 7: Candidate's Commitment and Attrition Risks - Working during Holidays]

Candidate: Yeah, no problem at all. Because when I worked in [Anonymized] for [Anonymized],

I worked in various shifts for at least [Anonymized].

Candidate: So working in various shifts is not a problem at all.

Interviewer: Can you start as soon as possible if ever youre going to get hired?

Candidate: Yeah, absolutely. And I'm willing to start.

Interviewer: And may I know how long are you planning to work here with us? [Topic 7: Candidate's Commitment and Attrition Risks - Long-term Intention]

Candidate: Sorry?

Interviewer: How long are you planning to work here with us?

Candidate: As long as I'm enjoying my job in our company, Ill pursue my goal. Because if I'm going to start here as a regular [Anonymized], thats not my goal.

Candidate: My goal is to become a higher position, which I can use my masters degree in handling people, something like that.

Interviewer: Many of you already have your government documents like [Anonymized] to help you by any chance? [Topic 8: Data Verification]

Candidate: Right now I dont have [Anonymized] yet, but I do have [Anonymized].

Interviewer: And may I know what valid IDs do you have with you?

Candidate: I do have my [Anonymized].

Interviewer: And are you vaccinated?

Candidate: [Anonymized]

Interviewer: Do you have any medical issues that we need to know?

Candidate: [Anonymized].

Interviewer: Okay, I think that concludes the end of our interview. The next step is the assessment. Please wait for the contact officer to call you, okay? [Topic 9: Conclusion]

Candidate: Okay, thank you so much.

F.2 AI Interviewer example

Interviewer: Hi [Anonymized]. This is Anna, [Anonymized] AI recruiter and I am calling about the [Anonymized] role you applied to recently. Do you have fifteen minutes to talk about your application? [Topic 1: Introduction + Candidate Availability]

Candidate: Yes.

Interviewer: Great! Since I am an AI recruiter, as I ask you questions, if you are not clear on my question, please feel free to ask me for clarification. Does that work for you?

Candidate: Yes.

Interviewer: Ok, I also want to let you know a human recruiter will review the recording from our discussion today and will make the final decision on your application for

employment. The questions I will be asking you are the same questions my human counterpart would ask. Does that sound OK?

Candidate: Yes.

Interviewer: Let's get started. Have you ever worked for [Anonymized] in the past?

Candidate: No. This is my first time working in, um, [Anonymized].

Interviewer: That's okay, we get a lot of new applicants. Can you tell me a little bit about yourself and why you're interested in this role?

Candidate: Firstly, good afternoon. I'm [Anonymized] from [Anonymized] and I am an [Anonymized] graduate and have also completed [Anonymized] semester of [Anonymized] at [Anonymized] in [Anonymized]. My year of experience in [Anonymized] has equipped me with strong customer service and skills, and I'm confident in my ability to make a significant contribution to your team.

Interviewer: That's great to hear about your experience and education. This position is an on-site position and is located at [Anonymized]. Can you share with me where you reside? [Topic 2: Location Verification]

Candidate: I'm residing in [Anonymized]. Is there any available position in [Anonymized]?

Interviewer: Our office is actually located in [Anonymized]. How far a drive would this be for you?

Candidate: I think, um, it's one and a half hour from [Anonymized]. But it would be better if there's any open position in [Anonymized].

Interviewer: Ok, how about transportation to and from work. Can you share with me the mode of transportation you would use to commute to our office daily? [Topic 2: Mode of Transportation]

Candidate: Oh, from [Anonymized], I'd estimate my commute to [Anonymized] would be around [Anonymized] minutes to [Anonymized] depending on traffic. But to ensure punctuality, uh, also plan to commute at least [Anonymized] before my shift, starts since it's a one ride trip only, and I'm confident about reaching the time reaching the office on time.

Interviewer: The minimum age requirement for this position is 18 years of age, are you at least 18 years of age? [Topic 3: Age Requirement]

Candidate: I'm [Anonymized] years old.

Interviewer: Most of the opportunities we have are on a shifting schedule where you could work during holidays and/or weekends. Have you had previous employment that has required you to work a similar schedule? [Topic 4: Candidate's Commitment and Attrition Risks - Working during Holidays]

Candidate: Yes.

Interviewer: In addition to a shifting schedule, we sometimes require overtime. Would you be able to accommodate extended hours when needed? [\[Topic 4: Candidate's Commitment and Attrition Risks - Working Overtime\]](#)

Candidate: Yes. I will.

Interviewer: I'd like to ask you some questions about your career goals and motivations. When you read our job advertisement, what attracted you to the position at [\[Anonymized\]](#) [\[Topic 4: Candidate's Commitment and Attrition Risks - Motivations\]](#)

Candidate: Actually, my previous coworker referred me to because as per him, there's open roles for a [\[Anonymized\]](#) account and as I have [\[Anonymized\]](#) experience and I think I will be fit for this role. That's why I applied for this job.

Interviewer: That's interesting. As you consider your career goals, how long could you envision working for [\[Anonymized\]](#) and performing the duties of this job? [\[Topic 4: Candidate's Commitment and Attrition Risks - Long-term Intentions\]](#)

Candidate: I think I see myself um, still working to your company [\[Anonymized\]](#) to [\[Anonymized\]](#) years. If there's a good position or good environment, I think I I'm able to work as long as I work on my previous job.

Interviewer: As you consider making a job change, what is important to you as you evaluate job opportunities?

Candidate: Right now, my goal is to work at your company since I as I check on my multimedia reviews on [\[Anonymized\]](#) that your company's team good. That that's why I want to focus on working with company as well.

Interviewer: Thank you for your answers, I appreciate the insight.

Candidate: That's why I think I didn't need to find another job. I'm just interested in the job position that you have open.

Interviewer: I'd like to shift back to a few more questions about the position we are considering you for. Our training requires mandatory attendance. If selected for the position, would you be able to attend all training?

Candidate: Yes. I will. Mm-mm.

Interviewer: Do you have any planned vacations over the next 6 months? [\[Topic 4: Candidate's Commitment and Attrition Risks - Planned Vacations\]](#)

Candidate: No. I don't have any plans. My, um, go for this year or this month is work. Focus on work.

Interviewer: Are there any activities that may affect your attendance or any prior commitments that you have to attend to?

Candidate: For now, there aren't any.

Interviewer: Let's take a few minutes to review your education background. What is your

highest level of education? [Topic 5: Educational Background]

Candidate: I am a [Anonymized] graduate and have also completed two semester of [Anonymized] at [Anonymized].

Interviewer: That's interesting. Are there any activities that may affect your attendance or any prior commitments that you have to attend to?

Candidate: For now, I think there are no activities in the future that affect my attendance because I will now talk as to work, and I have no any vacation pending.

Interviewer: Let's take a few minutes to review your education background. You've already told me about your highest level of education completed, which is [Anonymized] and having completed [Anonymized] at [Anonymized]. I just want to confirm, is that correct?

Candidate: Yes.

Candidate: I'm an [Anonymized] and a [Anonymized], um, completer, uh, for [Anonymized]. I think it's correct.

Interviewer: Since you have completed [Anonymized], do you plan to return to [Anonymized]?

Candidate: For now, I don't think so. I just my goal for now is to get a job. Permanent job, to sustain my bill needs.

Interviewer: If we can shift our discussion to compensation expectations, that would be helpful. What is your expected salary? [Topic 6: Compensation]

Candidate: I consider my ex considering my experience in customer facing enroll, I was hoping for a salary closer to [Anonymized] to [Anonymized].

Interviewer: The roles that we have open right now are between the salary package range of [Anonymized] to [Anonymized] per Month, depending on your qualifications, you could be offered a salary package between these amounts. Would you be okay with this range?

Candidate: Is there any closer for [Anonymized] to [Anonymized]? May I know the specific or may I know the account first?

Interviewer: The roles that we have open right now are between the salary package range of [Anonymized] to [Anonymized], depending on your qualifications, you could be offered a salary package between these amounts. Would you be okay with this range?

Candidate: Yes. I would be okay.

Interviewer: Thank you again for the information you've shared. I have a few more questions to go over, so let's continue. I'd like to talk about your [Anonymized] experience. can you share with me the volume of [Anonymized] on a daily basis? [Topic 7: Past Employment History]

Candidate: My previous job, I have been in [Anonymized] near [Anonymized] and I re-

ceived [Anonymized] well, we received [Anonymized] about [Anonymized]. That's our goal for the day, and I get [Anonymized] that's passing the [Anonymized] for a day.

Interviewer: That sounds like a significant vo-

Candidate: yes. Continue.

Interviewer: Were these [Anonymized] solving technical issues or were you responding to [Anonymized]?

Candidate: We conduct troubleshooting and also we create [Anonymized], and we talk to a customer and explain their needs, what their needs, and also like that.

Interviewer: Now, I'd like to ask about your previous work experience. Have you worked with other companies before this role?

Candidate: My previous job, I ended my journey there [Anonymized]. I think. Yeah. That's my last job.

Interviewer: So, it sounds like you have some work experience, specifically from your last job.

Candidate: Yes.

Interviewer: Now, could you please provide the name of the most recent company you worked for?

Candidate: I've been for [Anonymized] for a year, and my first job was [Anonymized]. Then the second one, is I've I have [Anonymized].

Interviewer: Now, can you tell me what are your employment dates for those companies you mentioned.

Candidate: My employment date like, probably this job I've been there for [Anonymized] and ended [Anonymized]. It's almost [Anonymized]

Interviewer: So, your employment dates are from [Anonymized] to [Anonymized]. That's helpful to know.

Candidate: Mhmm. That's correct.

Interviewer: Now. Can you tell me the location of the company we are discussing. Where is this company located?

Candidate: This company must my previous job was located at [Anonymized].

Interviewer: So your previous job was located at [Anonymized]. Now, I'd like to ask, do you have any subsequent work experience with other companies?

Candidate: I'm also I also work as health care account at [Anonymized]. Before I apply for at [Anonymized], then I applied for this.

Interviewer: That's interesting. Now, could you please provide the name of the second most recent company you worked for?

Candidate: Second reason, company I work for. I work for [Anonymized]. I'm [Anonymized]

there. I've been there almost [Anonymized].

Interviewer: I'd like to know more about your work history. What are your employment dates for these previous roles, if you have them available?

Candidate: For a while, let me double check here because I don't I don't remember. I think it's to be sure, let's me let me double check here on my resume for a while.

Interviewer: Where is this company located?

Candidate: Okay. Before I applying for a [Anonymized] as a [Anonymized] for [Anonymized] account. Before that, I've been in a [Anonymized] as a [Anonymized]. Duration was [Anonymized]. It's located at [Anonymized].

Interviewer: So, it seems like you have some experience in customer service. Do you have any subsequent work experience with other companies besides [Anonymized] and [Anonymized]?

Candidate: I also work at [Anonymized]. I've been there for duration is [Anonymized] to [Anonymized] as a [Anonymized]. All my job all my previous job experience is [Anonymized] roles.

Interviewer: Could you please provide the name of the third most recent company you worked for?

Candidate: My third is the [Anonymized]. It's a [Anonymized], and my position there a [Anonymized]. The duration is [Anonymized] until [Anonymized]. This company was located at [Anonymized].

Interviewer: You mentioned you worked at [Anonymized] as a [Anonymized], can you tell me why you left that company?

Candidate: I left at [Anonymized] because I'm sick.

Interviewer: If you are offered the job, when would you be able to start? [Topic 8: Availability]

Candidate: I can for now because since I don't have any work, I can work

Interviewer: Do you have any pending applications this this week in [Anonymized]

Candidate: This is my first application before I ended my contract on my previous job.

Interviewer: Do you have any pending applications with other companies?

Candidate: I don't have any pending applications.

Interviewer: What is your contact number? [Topic 9: Data Verification]

Candidate: Okay. My contact number and my cell phone number [Anonymized]

Interviewer: Could y

ou please share your [Anonymized] number with me?

Candidate: Okay. Same as I said earlier, my phone number through [Anonymized] is

[Anonymized] **Interviewer:** May I know your Marital/Civil Status, please?

Candidate: [Anonymized].

Interviewer: [Anonymized] do you have any questions you would like for me to document and have reviewed by the recruiting team?

Candidate: Yes. I want to ask if there's any available position for your local account in your site at [Anonymized] because I was prepared by my previous by my previous coworker and I really want to join their team because I believe, like, I have a role because or I fitted the job this job because I have a [Anonymized]. As per my referral, your current employee, that's health care account for your local account or bill care account is now open for hiring.

Interviewer: I have noted your question, and I will make sure to document it, after this call, someone from our team will get back to you regarding the available position for [Anonymized], and we will also verify the information about [Anonymized] being open for hiring.

Candidate: Okay. Thank you. That's all.

Interviewer: Thank you [Anonymized]. This concludes the questions I have for you today. Following this interview, our recruiting team will be reviewing the summary of our conversation to determine next steps regarding your application for employment. Due to the high demand and urgency to fill our openings, we encourage you to complete an online assessment. By taking this assessment right away, you'll demonstrate your commitment to this opportunity. [Topic 10: Conclusion + Assessment Test]

Candidate: Mhmm.

Interviewer: Great! We'll see you on the next hiring process. Good luck!

G Applicant survey instructions

Invitation text short survey. We want to hear about your recent candidate experience. Please take a few minutes to share your feedback. Your feedback is confidential and does not impact any employment decisions.

Invitation text long survey. We want to hear about your recent candidate experience. Please take a few minutes to share your feedback. As an appreciation for your time, we will send you a gift card in the amount of 4USD when you complete this survey. Your feedback is confidential and does not impact any employment decisions.

G.1 Long survey wording

G.1.1 Procedural trust

1. Based on your experience, how likely is it that you would recommend our company to a friend or colleague as a place to apply for work? [NPS question]
2. Was the recruiter knowledgeable about the company?
 - Very knowledgeable
 - Somewhat knowledgeable
 - Slightly knowledgeable
 - Not knowledgeable at all
3. Was the recruiter knowledgeable about the role you were applying for?
 - Very knowledgeable
 - Somewhat knowledgeable
 - Slightly knowledgeable
 - Not knowledgeable at all
4. Were the questions asked during your phone interview relevant to the job you applied for?
 - Very relevant
 - Somewhat relevant
 - Slightly relevant
 - Not relevant at all
5. Do you feel your time was valued during the recruitment process?
 - Very much valued
 - Somewhat valued
 - Slightly valued
 - Not valued at all
6. Did you feel that the recruiter was able to follow up appropriately based on your answers?

- Always
- Often
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Never

G.1.2 Social experience

1. How natural did the interaction with the recruiter feel?

- Very natural
- Somewhat natural
- Neutral
- Somewhat unnatural
- Very unnatural

2. How comfortable did you feel during the interview with the recruiter?

- Very comfortable
- Somewhat comfortable
- Neutral
- Somewhat uncomfortable
- Very uncomfortable

3. Did you find talking to the recruiter stressful?

- Not at all stressful
- Somewhat stressful
- Moderately stressful
- Very stressful
- Extremely stressful

4. How frequently did you receive live feedback from the recruiter during your interview?

- Very frequently

- Somewhat frequently
- Occasionally
- Rarely
- Never

G.1.3 Perceived Discrimination

1. Did you feel discriminated by the recruiter because of your gender identity?
 - Yes
 - No
 - Not sure
2. Do you believe the interview process was fair compared to your past interview experiences?
 - Much more fair
 - More fair
 - About the same
 - Less fair
 - Much less fair
 - This was my first ever job interview. (N/A).

G.1.4 General AI awareness, knowledge and usage

1. Select the correct definition of Artificial Intelligence (AI)
 - AI is the process of enhancing industrial machinery efficiency using automated control systems for mechanical and electrical improvements. [Incorrect]
 - AI involves developing computer systems to perform tasks that usually require human intelligence, such as language understanding and pattern recognition. [Correct]
 - AI is a method to develop software applications specifically designed to manage financial transactions and banking operations efficiently. [Incorrect]
 - AI refers to the creation of complex spreadsheets for data analysis and business forecasting, emphasizing numerical computations. [Incorrect]

- I don't know. [Incorrect]

2. Select the correct definition of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI)

- GenAI automates genetic analysis to modify DNA sequences for medical purposes. [Incorrect]
- GenAI is AI that creates new content, such as text and images, by learning from existing data. [Correct]
- GenAI involves the creation of algorithms for solving complex mathematical problems and optimizing industrial processes. [Incorrect]
- GenAI is a system that focuses on generating engineering techniques to enhance crop yield and resistance to pests in agriculture. [Incorrect]
- I don't know. [Incorrect]

3. How often do you use the following products?

- ChatGPT [Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Never, I have never heard of it, Not rated N/A]
- Character.AI [Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Never, I have never heard of it, Not rated N/A]
- QuillBot [Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Never, I have never heard of it, Not rated N/A]
- Midjourney [Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Never, I have never heard of it, Not rated N/A]

4. Thinking about customer service, which of the following uses artificial intelligence (AI)?

- A detailed Frequently Asked Questions webpage [Incorrect]
- An online survey sent to customers that allows them to provide feedback [Incorrect]
- A contact page with a form available to customers to provide feedback [Incorrect]
- A chatbot that immediately answers customer questions [Correct]
- Not sure [Incorrect]

5. When using email, which of the following uses artificial intelligence (AI)?

- The email service marking an email as read after the user opens it [Incorrect]
 - The email service allowing the user to schedule an email to send at a specific time in the future [Incorrect]
 - The email service categorizing an email as spam [Correct]
 - The email service sorting emails by time and date [Incorrect]
 - Not sure [Incorrect]
6. Thinking about online shopping, which of the following uses artificial intelligence (AI)?
- Storage of account information, such as shipping addresses [Incorrect]
 - Records of previous purchases [Incorrect]
 - Product recommendations based on previous purchases [Correct]
 - Product reviews from other customers [Incorrect]
 - Not sure [Incorrect]

G.1.5 AI perception on the labor market

[The following items were taken from *American Trends Panel Wave 119* (2022).]

Over the next 20 years, how much impact do you think the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the workplace will have on...

1. Workers generally
 - A major impact
 - A minor impact
 - No impact
 - Not sure
 - No answer
2. You, personally
 - A major impact
 - A minor impact
 - No impact

- Not sure
- No answer

Thinking about the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the workplace over the next 20 years, what do you think the outcome will be for...

3. Workers generally

- AI will help more than it hurts
- AI will equally help and hurt
- AI will hurt more than it helps
- Not sure
- No answer

4. You, personally

- AI will help more than it hurts
- AI will equally help and hurt
- AI will hurt more than it helps
- Not sure
- No answer

G.1.6 Open-ended feedback

1. Do you have any additional feedback you'd like to share about your interview experience?

G.2 Short survey wording

G.2.1 Procedural trust

1. Based on your experience, how likely is it that you would recommend our company to a friend or colleague as a place to apply for work? [NPS question]
2. Was the recruiter knowledgeable about the company?
 - Very knowledgeable
 - Somewhat knowledgeable

- Slightly knowledgeable
 - Not knowledgeable at all
3. Were the questions asked during your phone interview relevant to the job you applied for?
- Very relevant
 - Somewhat relevant
 - Slightly relevant
 - Not relevant at all

G.2.2 Social experience

1. How natural did the interaction with the recruiter feel?
- Very natural
 - Somewhat natural
 - Neutral
 - Somewhat unnatural
 - Very unnatural
2. How frequently did you receive live feedback from the recruiter during your interview?
- Very frequently
 - Somewhat frequently
 - Occasionally
 - Rarely
 - Never

G.2.3 Perceived discrimination

1. Did you feel discriminated against by the recruiter because of your gender identity?
- Yes
 - No
 - Not sure

G.2.4 General AI awareness, knowledge and usage

1. Select the correct definition of Generative artificial intelligence (GenAI)
 - GenAI automates genetic analysis to modify DNA sequences for medical purposes. [incorrect]
 - GenAI is AI that creates new content, such as text and images, by learning from existing data. [Correct]
 - GenAI involves the creation of algorithms for solving complex mathematical problems and optimizing industrial processes. [incorrect]
 - GenAI is a system that focuses on generating engineering techniques to enhance crop yield and resistance to pests in agriculture. [incorrect]
 - I don't know [incorrect]
2. How often do you use the following products?
 - ChatGPT [Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Never, I have never heard of it, Not rated N/A]
 - Character.AI [Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Never, I have never heard of it, Not rated N/A]
 - QuillBot [Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Never, I have never heard of it, Not rated N/A]
 - Midjourney [Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Never, I have never heard of it, Not rated N/A]

G.2.5 AI perception on the labor market

Over the next 20 years, how much impact do you think the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the workplace will have on...

1. Workers generally
 - A major impact
 - A minor impact
 - No impact
 - Not sure
 - No answer

2. You, personally

- A major impact
- A minor impact
- No impact
- Not sure
- No answer

G.2.6 Open-ended feedback

1. Do you have any additional feedback you'd like to share about your interview experience?

H Recruiter survey instructions

Welcome! Thank you for taking part in this short survey. The survey asks about your experiences and views on hiring. We are interested in hearing your thoughts and perspectives. There are no right or wrong answers - we're simply interested in your honest opinion. The survey will only take a few minutes to complete, and your responses will remain confidential.

1. Did you evaluate interviews conducted by Anna, our AI voice agent?
 - Yes
 - No

H.1 Predicting differences between human and AI-led interviews

For the next questions, please consider all interviews that there were conducted at PSG in the last three months, i.e., from March to June 2025.

1. Across all interviews, do you expect AI-led interviews to be of **higher, lower, or equal quality** compared to human-led interviews?
 - Much higher quality
 - Slightly higher quality
 - About the same quality

- Slightly lower quality
 - Much lower quality
2. Across all interviews, do you expect AI-interviewed candidates to **receive job offers at a higher, lower, or equal rate** compared to human-interviewed candidates?
- Higher
 - Equal
 - Lower
3. *[Shown only if “Higher” was selected in the previous question 2.]*
 On the previous page, you indicated that you think AI-interviewed candidates receive job offers at a higher rate. **If out of 1,000 candidates who were interviewed by human recruiters, 85 got a job offer, how many of the 1,000 do you think would have gotten a job offer if they were interviewed by the AI instead?**
4. *[Shown only if “Lower” was selected in the previous question 2.]*
 On the previous page, you indicated that you think human-interviewed candidates receive job offers at a higher rate. **If out of 1,000 candidates who were interviewed by human recruiters, 85 got a job offer, how many of the 1,000 do you think would have gotten a job offer if they were interviewed by the AI instead?**
5. Across all candidates who eventually received job offers, do you expect AI-interviewed candidates to **stay longer, shorter, or for a similar length employed** compared to human-interviewed candidates?
- AI-interviewed are **much longer** employed
 - AI-interviewed are **slightly longer** employed
 - AI-interviewed are **equally long** employed
 - AI-interviewed are **slightly shorter** employed
 - AI-interviewed are **much shorter** employed
6. Across all candidates who eventually started their job, do you expect AI-interviewed candidates to **have higher, the same, or lower on-the-job productivity** compared to human-interviewed candidates?
- AI-interviewed are **much more** productive

- AI-interviewed are **slightly more** productive
- AI-interviewed are **similarly** productive
- AI-interviewed are **slightly less** productive
- AI-interviewed are **much less** productive

H.2 Experience evaluating AI voice agent interviews

[Shown only if “Yes” selected for the question of whether the recruiter evaluated AI voice agent interviews]

1. Compared to evaluating the interviews you conducted yourself, how **easy/difficult was it for you to evaluate** AI-led interviews in terms of time and effort?
 - Much more difficult to evaluate AI
 - Somewhat more difficult to evaluate AI
 - About the same
 - Somewhat easier to evaluate AI
 - Much easier to evaluate AI
2. When you decide whether to make an offer to an applicant, how **important** are an applicant’s [Name of standardized test] test scores compared to their performance in the interview itself?
 - Interview performance is **much more important** than [Name of test] scores
 - Interview performance is **somewhat more important** than [Name of test] scores
 - Interview performance and [Name of test] scores are **equally important**
 - Interview performance is **somewhat less important** than [Name of test] scores
 - Interview performance is **much less important** than [Name of test] scores
3. Compared to the interviews you conducted yourself, how do you rate the **quality of the information** you received from AI-led interviews?
 - Much lower quality from AI
 - Somewhat lower quality from AI
 - About the same quality

- Somewhat better quality from AI
 - Much better quality from AI
4. Overall, how would you rate the introduction of AI-interviews in the recruiting process?
- Very negative
 - Negative
 - Neutral
 - Positive
 - Very positive
5. Compared to the interviews you conducted yourself, **how high are your standards** for applicants from AI-led interviews?
- Much lower standards for applicants from AI
 - Lower standards for applicants from AI
 - About the same standards
 - Higher standards for applicants from AI
 - Much higher standards for applicants from AI
6. Please share any additional thoughts or suggestions regarding your experience with AI-led interviews, especially improvements or changes you would like to see.

H.3 AI perception on the labor market

Artificial intelligence (AI) can be used by employers to collect and analyze data, make decisions, and complete tasks. Some employers are using AI in hiring, for worker evaluations, or even to do jobs humans used to do.

Over the next 20 years, how much impact do you think the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the workplace will have on...

7. Workers generally
- A major impact

- A minor impact
- No impact
- Not sure
- No answer

8. You, personally

- A major impact
- A minor impact
- No impact
- Not sure
- No answer

Thinking about the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the workplace over the next 20 years, what do you think the outcome will be for...

9. Workers generally

- AI will help more than it hurts
- AI will equally help and hurt
- AI will hurt more than it helps
- Not sure
- No answer

10. You, personally

- AI will help more than it hurts
- AI will equally help and hurt
- AI will hurt more than it helps
- Not sure
- No answer

I Text analysis: prompt content

I.1 Speaker labeling prompt

SPEAKER LABELING PROMPT

```
1 You are an expert conversation analyst tasked with meticulously labeling
  an interview transcript. Your goal is to accurately identify each
  speaker and label their lines with either "Interviewer:" or "Candidate
  :". Do not repeat any portions of the original text. Only output the
  labeled transcript.
2
3 If it's unclear who is speaking, make your best judgment based on the
  overall context of the conversation.
4
5 Return the transcript with speaker labels in the format "Speaker:
  Dialogue". *Place each speaker's turn on a new line, but do not
  include \textbackslash n within the line itself.
6
7 \#\#\# Example
8
9 Input:
10
11 [Anonymized]: Hi, this is [Anonymized] from Teleperformance Recruitment.
    Ill be conducting an interview and Ill be asking you personal details
    and some common interview questions in order to give you feedback on
    how I should proceed your application, okay?
12
13 [Name applicant]: Okay.
14
15 [Anonymized]: And I just want to remind you that this phone call is
    recorded for quality assurance purposes, okay?
16 [Name applicant]: Alright, got it.
17
18 [Anonymized]: Okay
19
20 Output:
21
```

22 Interviewer: Hi, this is [Anonymized] from Teleperformance Recruitment.
 Ill be conducting an interview and Ill be asking you personal details
 and some common interview questions in order to give you feedback on
 how I should proceed your application, okay?

23

24 Candidate: Okay.

25

26 Interviewer: And I just want to remind you that this phone call is
 recorded for quality assurance purposes, okay?

27 Candidate: Alright, got it.

28

29 Interviewer: Okay

30

31 Here is the transcript to label: [omitted for privacy reasons].

I.2 Anonymization prompt

ANONYMIZATION PROMPT

1 You are an expert transcript anonymizer.
 2 Your job is to remove any personally identifiable information (PII) from
 the following text. That includes:

- 3 - Person names (replace with **AnonymizedNAME**)
- 4 - Email addresses (replace with **AnonymizedEMAIL**)
- 5 - Phone numbers (replace with **AnonymizedPHONE**)
- 6 - Organization names (replace with **AnonymizedORG**)
- 7 - Street address or city or location (replace with **AnonymizedADDRESS**)
- 8 - Date of Birth (replace with **AnonymizedDOB**)

9 Return only the cleaned text - do not add any explanation.

10 Text to anonymize:

11 ""{text}""

I.3 Interview classification prompt

The following shows the prompt used to classify interviews into types. Note that the prompt contains the additional category “Expectation Mismatch”. For the paper, we put this category under “Other” given that less than 1% of interviews have this category.

INTERVIEW CLASSIFICATION PROMPT

1 You are an interview expert. Your task is to classify the provided
interview data into one of the following categories.

2

3 Interview Transcript:

4 1. Interview Transcript: {transcript}

5

6 Interview Meta Data:

7 1. Call Duration: {duration} minutes

8 2. Number of Topics Covered: {topic_count}

9 3. Treatment: {treatment}

10

11 Instructions:

12 1. Evaluate interview transcript and metadata based on order of priority,
starting from Priority 1 (Interview-Stopping Events), Priority 2 (Screening Out Interviews), Priority 3 (Interview Analysis), to
Priority 4 (Others).

13 2. Provide your reasoning. In your explanation, cite specific phrases
from the transcript and data points (like topic_count or call duration
) to justify your choice.

14

15 Category Definitions Based on Order of Priority:

16 Priority 1 - Interview-Stopping Events

17 - Check for these following categories first

18

19 1. Candidate Unavailability: The candidate explicitly states they are
currently unable to talk (e.g., "I'm driving," "I'm in a meeting," "
Can I call you back later?"). The call ends quickly due to this reason.

20 2. AI Aversion: The candidate explicitly expresses unwillingness to
continue speaking with an AI recruiter. e.g., "I'm not comfortable
talking to AI," "I'd prefer to speak with a human recruiter.")

21 - Note: Do not classify human interviews (Treatment that contains "
Human Interview") into "AI Aversion"

22 3. Telephony Failure: Issues with cellular network, signal loss, or VOIP
instability. Conversation is not finished, no conclusion remark

23 - Note: when there are some repeated questions, topic_count >= 8,
 conversation ends with concluding remark, it cannot be classified
 as "Telephone Failure"

24 4. AI System Failure: The LLM/voice agent malfunctions (e.g., stalls,
 crashes, fails to respond, repeats itself endlessly). This is a
 failure of the AI itself, not the connection.

25 - Important Exclusion: This category does not apply if an interview
 recovers and ends with concluding remark. A few repeated question
 does not automatically mean "AI System Failure"

26 - Note: Do not classify human interviews (Treatment that contains "
 Human Interview") into "AI System Failure"

27

28

29 Priority 2 - Screening Out Interviews

30 - If interview-stopping events do not apply, check for these following
 categories

31

32 5. Early Screen-Out: The interview ends early because the candidate is
 immediately disqualified based on a non-negotiable requirement related
 to the job (e.g., salary expectations, location, visa status).
 Important rules include topic_count is low (0-2) and call duration is
 short. Recruiter states the reason for ending the call due to
 disqualification.

33 - Important Rule: A short duration alone does not automatically mean "
 Early Screen-Out." "Early Screen-Out" requires an explicit
 disqualification based on a non-negotiable requirement stated by
 the recruiter.

34 - Important Rule: if a call ends without concluding remark from the
 recruiter, "Early Screen-Out" does not apply

35 6. Midway Screen-Out: The interview ends after some initial engagement
 due to a mismatch discovered during the conversation (e.g.,
 availability issues that weren't immediately apparent, conflicting
 school plans, a skill gap). Important rules include topic_count is
 moderate (3-7) and call duration is in the middle. Recruiter states
 the reason for ending the call due to disqualification.

36 - Important Rule: if a call ends without concluding remark from the
 recruiter, "Midway Screen-Out" does not apply

37 7. Late Screen-Out: The interview proceeds nearly to completion but the
 candidate fails a final, critical criterion (e.g., rehire status, a
 serious attitudinal concern revealed late in the interview). Important
 rules include topic_count is high (≥ 8) and call duration is
 typically long. Recruiter states the reason for ending the call due to
 disqualification.

38 - Important Rule: if a call ends without concluding remark from the
 recruiter, "Late Screen-Out" does not apply

39

40 Priority 3 - Interview Analysis

41 - If none of above categories apply, check for these following categories

42

43 8. Disengaged Interaction: The candidate demonstrates disinterest,
 unresponsive, distracted, and poor continuity. This category applies
 when the candidate initially engaged in the conversation.

44 - Number of topics is strictly less than 8 topics ($\text{topic_count} < 8$)

45 9. Comprehensive Interview: Natural opening and closure; topic_count at
 least 8 (≥ 8) expected topics or more; high-quality engagement from
 both parties.

46 - The candidate answers questions fully and asks relevant questions.

47 - There is a concluding remark. e.g. "We'll see you on the next hiring
 process. Good luck!"

48 10. Expectation Mismatch: A full interview is conducted, topic_count is
 high (≥ 8), but the candidate has a fundamental misunderstanding of
 the role, the company, or the requirements.

49

50 Priority 4 - Others

51 - If none of above categories apply, check for the following category

52 11. Others: An interview is not in English or does not fit to above
 categories.

53

54 Expected output:

55 1. Category: [Chosen Category Name]

56 2. Explanation: [Your concise explanation, citing evidence from the
 provided data and transcript.]

57

58 " " "

I.4 Topic coverage prompt

TOPIC COVERAGE PROMPT

```
1 You are a highly skilled conversation analyst reviewing interview
  transcripts. Your task is to determine whether the following interview
  conversation covers a specific list of topics.
2
3 **Topics to Identify:**
4 ['INTRODUCTION', 'SOURCE VERIFICATION', 'LOCATION/COMMUTE/TRANSPORTATION
  VERIFICATION', 'CHECKING FOR RED FLAGS/COMMITMENT/ATTRITION RISKS', '
  EDUCATION VERIFICATION', 'COMPENSATION', 'SCREENING FOR EMPLOYMENT
  HISTORY', 'REHIRE ELIGIBILITY CHECK', 'AVAILABILITY', 'DATA
  VERIFICATION', 'NEEDS ASSESSMENT (in preparation for AMCAT)', '
  PROFILING', 'ICIMS \& AMCAT', 'REFERRAL']
5
6 **Instructions:**
7
8 1. Carefully analyze the provided interview transcript to determine which
  of the topics listed above are substantively discussed.
9 2. SOURCE VERIFICATION is to understand where candidates find the opening
10 3. PROFILING is to understand whether candidates have worked in the
  company before, their past work experiences, or skills related to the
  job. If no, then it will explain briefly about the company
11 4. For each topic, consider whether the conversation includes sufficient
  information or questions to indicate that the topic was genuinely
  addressed. Brief mentions or passing references should *not* be
  considered as "covered."
12 5. Organize your output into three distinct sections: "Topics Covered," "
  Topics Not Covered," and "Explanations."
13 6. For the "Explanations" section, provide a concise justification (1-2
  sentences) for why each topic is classified as "covered" or "not
  covered," referencing specific parts of the transcript if possible.
14
15 **Output Format:**
16
17 * **Topics Covered:** [List of covered topics, e.g., ['INTRODUCTION', '
  SOURCE VERIFICATION']]
```

```

18 * **Topics Not Covered:** [List of topics not covered, e.g., ['
    AVAILABILITY', 'COMPENSATION']]
19 * **Explanations:**
20 * INTRODUCTION: [Explanation of why INTRODUCTION is covered, e.g., "
    The interviewer and candidate exchanged greetings and discussed the
    purpose of the interview."]
21 * SOURCE VERIFICATION: [Explanation of why SOURCE VERIFICATION is
    covered, e.g., "The interviewer asked the candidate how they found
    the job posting."]
22 * AVAILABILITY: [Explanation of why AVAILABILITY is not covered, e.g.,
    "The interviewer did not ask about the candidate's start date or
    work schedule."]
23 * ... (Continue for all topics, both covered and not covered)
24 **Interview Transcript:**
25 ""{text}""

```

I.5 Topic order prompt

TOPIC COVERAGE PROMPT

```

1 You are a highly skilled conversation analyst reviewing interview
  transcripts.
2
3 INSTRUCTIONS:
4 1. Your task is to assign a unique topic id (integer, starting from 1)
5 2. Output the sequence of topic id as they appear in the transcript
6 3. If a topic reappears in later conversations, use the same topic id
   again and do not create a new topic id
7
8 TOPICS TO IDENTIFY:
9 1. INTRODUCTION
10 - Hi (Candidates name), my name is _____ with the Teleperformance
    recruiting team. I am calling to thank you for applying to the
    _____ job opening and was hoping you had time to speak with me
    about your prior work experience. Is this a good time to talk?
11
12 2. SOURCE VERIFICATION

```

13 - Before we begin, can you share with me where you found this job opportunity listed? We like to track where candidates are finding our job openings.

14

15 3. LOCATION/COMMUTE/TRANSPORTATION VERIFICATION

16 - Ok, let's jump into some more specific questions. Where do you reside?

17 - This position is an onsite position and is located at _____, how far a drive would this be for you?

18 - What mode of transportation would you use?

19

20 4. CHECKING FOR RED FLAGS/COMMITMENT/ATTRITION RISKS

21 - The minimum age requirement for this position is 18 years of age, are you at least 18 years of age or older?

22 - Most of the opportunities we have are on a shifting schedule where you could even work during holidays and/or weekends. Would you be okay with this type of schedule?

23 - Also, would you be willing to render over time if necessary?

24 - Can you share with me what your main motivations are to consider this job opportunity?

25 - What motivated you to apply to this Teleperformance job opening?

26 - As you consider your career goals, how long could you envision working for Teleperformance and performing the duties of this job?

27 - How do your short and long term goals align to the opportunities this job presents?

28 - The training process we offer is mandatory to attend.

29 - Do you have any planned vacation in the next 6mos?

30 - What are the activities that may affect your attendance or any prior commitments that you have to attend to?

31

32 5. EDUCATION VERIFICATION

33 - What is your highest level of education completed?

34 - If you are a college grad, do you plan to return to school to complete a post undergraduate degree?

35 - Why did you not continue with (HS/College)

36

37 6. COMPENSATION

38 - If we can shift our discussion to compensation expectations, that would be helpful. What is your expected salary?

39 - The roles that we have open right now are between the salary package range of (Salary Range of available campaigns); depending on your qualifications, you could be offered a salary package between these amounts. Would you be okay with this range?

40

41 7. SCREENING FOR EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

42 - I'd like to talk more about your call center experience that we spoke about earlier. Can you share with me the volume of calls you managed on a daily basis? Were these calls solving technical issues or were you responding to general inquiries? Were you ever put on a performance plan during your prior employment?

43 - Tell me about your last 3 companies, starting with the most recent. - (Get employment dates, location)

44 - What was your role?

45 - Why did you leave the company?

46

47 8. REHIRE ELIGIBILITY CHECK

48 - A few more questions and we are almost done. Have you ever worked for Teleperformance in the past?

49 - If yes, where did you work and do you recall your prior manager's name?

50

51 9. AVAILABILITY

52 - If you are offered the job, when would you be able to start?

53 - Do you have any pending applications with other companies? If yes, what stage in the interview process are you in?

54

55 10. DATA VERIFICATION

56 - What are your Contact Number & Alternate Contact Number (if there's any)?

57 - What is your Viber Account Number?

58 - When is your Birthdate?

59 - What is your Gender:

60 - What is your Marital/Civil Status:

61 - Who is your Emergency Contact Person (Name, Relationship, Number):

62 - When is your date of birth?

63

64 11. NEEDS ASSESSMENT (in preparation for AMCAT)

65 - Do you have a reliable internet connection? Do you have a laptop/PC available at home?

66

67 12. COMPANY OVERVIEW

68 - Thanks for answering my questions. Based on your background, I can see that you're a good fit for the CSR/TSR position I'm working on for Teleperformance.

69 - TP is one of the largest BPO Companies. Our client has over 20 sites in the PH alone. They have different accounts that offer paid training, HMO, and leadership opportunities. Are you ready to hear more about the job?

70

71 13. ICIMS & AMCAT

72 - As soon as you're finished with the assessment, please let me know and send me a screenshot of your completion. Take note of the time stamp after the assessment. Then I will keep in touch with you with the hour. Do you have any questions so far?

73

74 14. REFERRAL

75 - Btw, we have multiple openings here in TP, can you recommend anyone that has similar skills and experience such as yourself? Could you provide me their names and phone numbers?

76

77 15. GENERAL CONVERSATION / TRANSITION

78 - Okay, thank you for that.

79 - How your day has been?

80

81 OUTPUT:

```
82 {{  
83   "topics": [{"id": 1, "name": "INTRODUCTION"}], ...},  
84   "sequence": [1,2,1,3,...]  
85 }}
```

86

87 OUTPUT INSTRUCTIONS:

88 1. Do not wrap the json in markdown code fences, like `““json ... ““`

```

89 2. Entire output should be a valid, single, well-formed json object
90 3. JSON object have to be pretty-printed with an indentation of 2 spaces
91 4. Output should directly begin with {{ and }}
92
93 INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPT:
94 \{"\"\"{text}\"\"\"

```

I.6 Interview review classification prompt

INTERVIEW REVIEW CLASSIFICATION PROMPT

```

1 def make_prompt(text:str) -> str:
2     return f"""
3 You are a sentiment analysis assistant for recruiter feedback.
4 Classify the following recruiter comment as:
5 - Positive
6 - Neutral
7 - Negative
8 Do not classify multiple sentiments in a comment
9 **Output Format**
10 Positive, Neutral, Negative
11 **Recruiter Comment:**
12 \\\{text}\\\
13 """

```

J Research transparency

We pre-registered the experiment at the AEA RCT Registry (trial number #15385, link: <https://www.socialscienceregistry.org/trials/15385>). The pre-registration includes details on the experimental design, the planned sample size, variables that were expected to be collected, and an outline of the hypotheses and analysis plan. In the following, we describe in more detail the mapping between the paper and pre-registration.

Sample size. As pre-registered, we included in the experiment all applicants who applied between March 7 and June 7, 2025. For this time period, based on pre-experimental

data, we calculated an expected sample size for the experiment of around 27,000 applications and stated this number in the pre-registration. However, we also noted that “The actual sample size depends on several external factors such as demand from the firms commissioning the client companies. Therefore, the sample size is not directly in the researchers’ control, meaning the actual sample size may be (substantially) higher or lower than expected.” Indeed, our realized sample size was substantially higher than the expected one during the pre-registered period in which the experiment took place.

Treatment conditions. Our three experimental conditions were implemented as pre-registered. The randomization weights put on each treatment condition were at the discretion of the firm. We stated in the pre-registration that we expect all three conditions to include more than 10% of applicants in a given month. During the experiment, the firm implemented fixed weights of 60% *AI interviewer*, 20% *Human interviewer*, and 20% *Choice of interviewer*. Realized fractions closely match these numbers.

Excluding observations. We pre-registered that we would exclude any applications that were not invited for an interview (and thus not randomized into one of the three conditions). Following this, we excluded 3,828 applications. As pre-registered, for analyses involving the *Choice of interviewer* condition, we focus only on applicants who made a choice.

Key outcome variables. As key outcome variables, we pre-registered the following variables (in the order as they appear in the pre-registration):

- Whether the interview was successfully completed
 - We initially pre-registered a binary variable, but then conducted a more detailed interview-type analysis in Section 4.3 because we received transcript data.
- Whether the applicant receives a job offer
 - This variable is reported in Section 3.
- Interviewer score
 - This variable is reported in Section 6.1.
- Interviewer comment (open-ended text)
 - This variable is reported in Section 6.1.

- Whether the applicant accepts an offer conditional on receiving one
 - This variable is reported in Section 5.1.
- Time from initial application until the interview takes place
 - This variable is reported in Section 7.1.
- Time from initial application until a final decision has been made
 - This variable is reported in Section 7.1.
- Whether the applicant started their job at the respective firm
 - This variable is reported in Section 3.
- Retention rate: whether the applicant still works at the firm after starting their job.
 - This variable is reported in Section 3.

Further pre-registered variables. We further pre-registered to focus on several interview transcript and interview audio variables under the condition that we would receive them, which was not clear at the time of writing the pre-registration. The firm indeed shared the transcripts, but not audio files. Interview transcript variables are analyzed in Section 4. We pre-registered analyzing eight transcript variables. We implemented the following six (in brackets we denote the variable names as reported in the paper): vocabulary richness (vocabulary richness score), filler words and hedging (filler word frequency), turn-taking behavior (Number of exchanges interviewer-applicant), response length (Number of questions by applicant), question-answer alignment (linguistic style match index), conversation frictions (discourse marker frequency). Instead of the two pre-registered variables sentiment polarity and redundancy of information shared, we implemented the variables backchannel cue frequency and syntactic complexity score. Our conclusions are similar if we instead use the pre-registered variables. We pre-registered the applicant survey and report its results.

Variables not pre-registered. Analyses that are based on applicants' standardized test scores were not part of the pre-registration. The reason is that at the time the pre-registration was written, it was unclear whether the firm would provide data access to the scores. The recruiter survey was not pre-registered. The variables measuring recruiter behavior in interviews (Section 4.2) were also not pre-registered.