

The Economics of Replacing Call Center Workers With AI

by **michaelwaves** 25th Nov 2025

TLDR: Voice AIs aren't that much cheaper in the year 2025

My friend runs a voice agent startup in Canada for walk-in clinics. They use tools to book appointments in the EMR (electronic medical records). In theory, this helps the clinic hire less front desk staff and the startup makes money. In reality, the margins are brutal and they barely charge above cost. Surely a living, breathing, squishy human costs more per appointment than a datacenter somewhere?

An industry overview of voice AIs

Broadly speaking there are 3 types of companies in the voice /

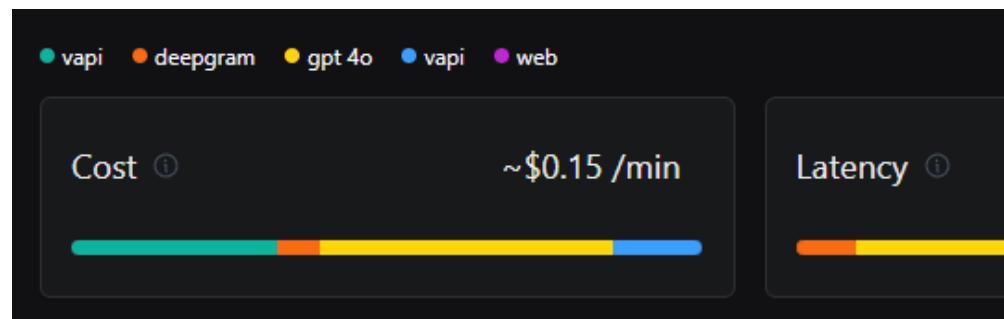
1. Foundation model companies:
 - a. These companies actually train the text to speech ai
 - b. Openai, Elevenlabs, Cartesia
 2. Pipeline companies

- a. Infrastructure companies that aggregate multiple fo and help you experiment with multiple providers, b with SIP and WebRTC transports (think OpenRout
 - b. Developer focused: N8n, Bland, Vapi
 - c. Enterprise focused: Ada, Sierra, Fin
3. Vertical startups
- a. Startups that do "voice agents for {**healthcare** | logis
 - b. Here's **142** of them

Of course, these categories are fuzzy and some companies might span many layers (e.g. Vapi has its own foundation model for TTS).

The line by line breakdown

Let's dive into the heart of the stack, using Vapi as an example



Vapi works like a sandwich with a few flavors

Speech to Text (STT) => LLM => Text to Speech (TTS)

- First, deepgram converts calls to text (100ms)
- Then, gpt 4o does text to text (600ms)
- Finally, Vapi does text to speech (250 ms)
- Add in some latency sauce from WebRTC transport (100-600 ms)

- At a minimum this costs \$0.15/minute
 - \$0.05 for Vapi hosting
 - \$0.01 for Deepgram Speech to Text
 - \$0.07 for GPT 4o
 - \$0.022 for Vapi Text to Speech

Realtime API

The screenshot shows a list of AI models for the Realtime API, ordered by cost. Each model entry includes the model name, latency, price, and a list of features (tags). The features are color-coded: Fastest (blue), Balanced (blue), Multimodal (green), Conversational (green), Standard (purple), Latest (orange), and Realtime (green).

Model	Latency	Price	Tags
GPT 4o Mini Cluster	390ms	\$0.01	Fastest, Balanced, Multimodal, Mini
GPT 4o Cluster	600ms	\$0.07	Multimodal, Conversational, Standard
ChatGPT 4o (latest) Cluster	500ms	\$0.14	Multimodal, Conversational, Latest
GPT Realtime Cluster	450ms	\$0.91	Realtime, Conversational, Latest

- OpenAI handles direct audio to audio conversion but yo
 - Caveat: I actually tried making a call and was charg
reason, so I used that number instead.

They have a calculator [here](#) that's fun to play with.

Comparison to Humans and Business Process (BPO)

Here are some top destinations US companies offshore to and salaries, along with the hourly rates of Vapi TTS, Vapi OpenA

Country	Avg annual (local)	Avg hourly (local)	Approx annual (USD)	Approx hourly (USD)	So ¹
Egypt	EGP 128,478	EGP 62/hr	\$2,716	\$1.31	ERI Eco
Vietnam	đ83,603,022	đ40,194/hr	\$3,174	\$1.53	Sal Exp
Philippines	₱264,272	₱127/hr	\$4,487	\$2.16	Sal
India	₹429,359	₹206.42/hr	\$4,809	\$2.31	Sal
Mexico	MXN 148,016	MXN 71/hr	\$7,670	\$3.68	Sal
Colombia	COP 30,441,760	COP 14,635/hr	\$8,061	\$3.88	Sal
Brazil	R\$44,967	R\$22/hr	\$8,319	\$4.07	ERI Res
Bland Voice Agent	-	-	\$11,232.00	\$5.40	http://
South Africa	R198,779	R96/hr	\$11,487	\$5.55	ERI Eco
Romania	RON 54,416	RON 26/hr	\$12,363	\$5.91	Sal
Poland	PLN 61,205	≈PLN 29.4/hr	\$16,684	\$8.02	TT Job

Vapi TTS	-	-	\$18,720.00	\$9.00	http://
Canada	CAD 35500	16.83	\$25,186.01	\$11.95	my
US	-	-	\$38,854.40	\$18.68	Ind
Vapi OpenAI Realtime audio	-	-	\$67,392.00	\$32.40	http://

We can see that Bland's \$0.09/minute (\$5.4 USD/hour) rate is Africa, but it's still cheaper to hire humans in most developing

If one were to start a voice agent startup in Canada built on Vapi, in just API costs, while replacing a minimum wage worker that the costs of onboarding, overhead, and salaries and you would

Assumptions

The human is working at 100% utilization every hour they are cynically maybe not?).

The onboarding and training costs of humans and setting up voice and workflows is the same (likely voice agents are much cheaper).

Minimum wage front desk receptionists make around the same as do the same kinds of tasks. This might not be totally true, e.g. with people in person/show them around.

Limitations

Enterprise voice API contracts might offer bulk discounts for in. I have no data on how this works because most enterprise are private.

I mostly tested Vapi because Bland had a bunch of bugs and didn't work well. I also tested enterprise platforms like Sierra or Ada because I'm not an expert in those.

I didn't consider what the cheapest possible bespoke solution would be. This could involve directly with foundation models/self hosted open source + Twinkl. This is an interesting area for future research.

I didn't consider the opportunity costs of having AIs take calls instead of service/receptionist people being replaced altogether, or be able to take over administrative back office tasks? (assuming those aren't also replaced by AI)

Someone should do a study on price elasticity of demand in call centers. For example, if we reduce the hourly rate by \$1, how many more units of customer service would companies buy?

Presumably a large proportion of voice agents will be used for customer service, increasing revenue instead of reducing cost centers like back office.

I didn't consider new voice model architectures like Cartesia or Twinkl.

The Future

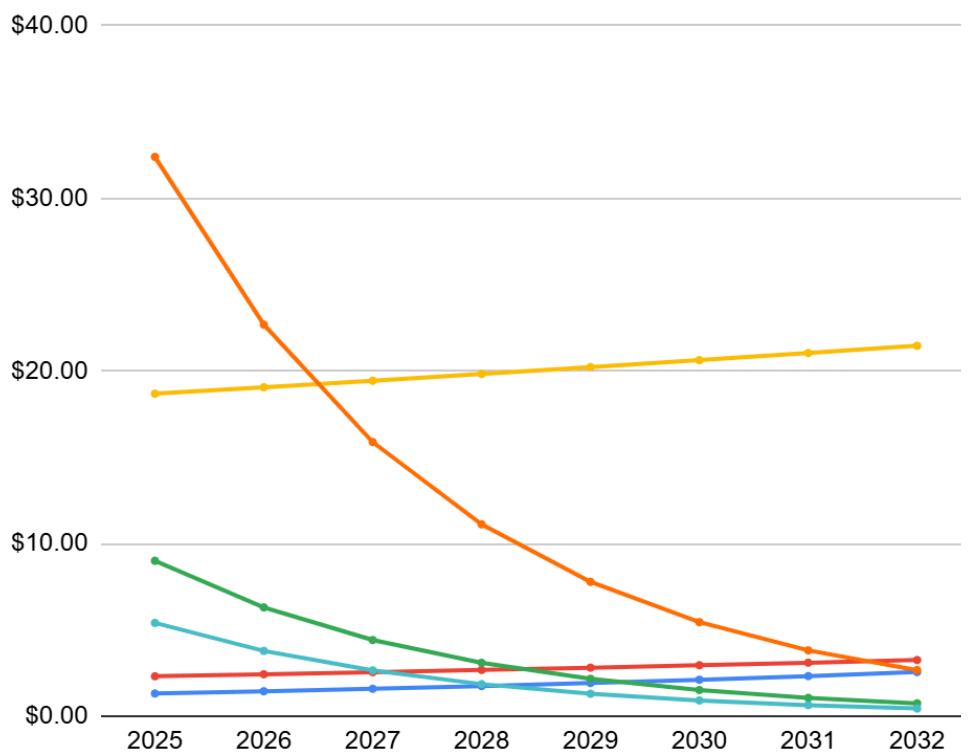
Shrewd capitalists would realize GPU/inference costs are massive and perhaps do a discounted cash flow model of saved costs for AI models beat every human on earth in cost/hour.

Assuming a drop in inference costs of **30% per year** and the world's inflation rates, we see most voice agents are cheaper than the cheapest human labor around 2030.

Country	Inflation	2025	2026	2027	2028
Egypt	1.10	\$1.31	\$1.44	\$1.59	\$1.74
Vietnam	1.03	\$1.53	\$1.58	\$1.62	\$1.67
Philippines	1.02	\$2.16	\$2.20	\$2.25	\$2.29

India	1.05	\$2.31	\$2.43	\$2.55	\$2.67
Mexico	1.04	\$3.68	\$3.83	\$3.98	\$4.14
Colombia	1.05	\$3.88	\$4.07	\$4.28	\$4.49
Brazil	1.09	\$4.07	\$4.44	\$4.84	\$5.27
Bland Voice Agent	0.70	\$5.40	\$3.78	\$2.65	\$1.85
South Africa	1.04	\$5.55	\$5.77	\$6.00	\$6.24
Romania	1.10	\$5.91	\$6.50	\$7.15	\$7.87
Poland	1.02	\$8.02	\$8.18	\$8.34	\$8.51
Vapi TTS	0.70	\$9.00	\$6.30	\$4.41	\$3.09
Canada	1.02	\$11.95	\$12.19	\$12.43	\$12.68
US	1.02	\$18.68	\$19.05	\$19.43	\$19.82
Vapi OpenAI					
Realtime Audio	0.70	\$32.40	\$22.68	\$15.88	\$11.11

Price/hr of Various Call Center Solutions Over Time



Conclusion

Should you start a voice agent company in 2025? Probably, if you and raise enough VC money to stay alive for 5 years. Should we customer service inquiries, sensitive personal information, an Electronic Medical Record systems? That's a question for another post.

THE ECONOMICS OF REPLACING CALL CENTER WORKERS WITH AIs

7 AnthonyC
5 michaelwaves
4 Kaj_Sotala
2 Thomas Kwa
3 michaelwaves

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[–] **AnthonyC** 1d ▼ 7 ▲ × 2 ✓

Thanks for the analysis, but I think this is only looking at about half the equation.

Does the AI stay on-script in ways that shorten call duration? Or otherwise is it efficiently denying refunds/returns/warranty claims/etc.; or successfully generating plans, or whatever; or successfully solving customer problems on the first call?

1

[–] **michaelwaves** 21h ▼ 5 ▲ × 0 ✓

That is a great point. I don't think I have too much data on this or know whether voice AI people would be appreciated!). I spoke to an early engineer at a voice medical providers call big insurers to claim insurance. A big problem they have is that the AI is too friendly and random ("how was your weekend"==tokens set on fire) but is also impolite. Funnily enough, on the insurer's side they also use AI to detect and help them efficiently deny claims?).

[–] **Kaj_Sotala** 17h ▼ 4 ▲ × 0 ✓

Or is the opposite likely to happen - does the AI frequently fail to solve the customer demands to speak to a human, and then you have to pay for the AI? And what's the chance that it gives wrong advice that [the company is then liable](#)?

Even one case of that might be quite costly if the AI promised the customer companies are likely to be nervous about such risks. Or in the case of electronic medical records, the chance of the [voice-to-text hallucinating words](#) and potentially getting a person sure that human workers mishear things too, but I also expect that a jury would be deployed an experimental system with a known tendency for hallucinations ("the receptionist misheard").

[-] Thomas Kwa 1d ▼ 2 ▲ × 0 ✓

What is Vapi doing that they're so expensive? I feel like someone who uses ai speech in house would pay WAY less than \$4.32/hour per call, that would pay

[-] michaelwaves 20h ▼ 3 ▲ × 2 ✓

Probably just marking up gpt 4o API costs? gpt 4o costs \$2.50/M input and 10k in and 10k out per hour that's 0.125/hour. Maybe double or triple that for the AI. It should be 0.07/minute. I guess they also charge for infrastructure like server space, everything and connect to phones.

1

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