



AUTO ATTENDANT / RESEARCH & PRACTICAL GUIDANCE

Business Call Forwarding to Cell Phone: Caller ID and Voicemail

Get a business phone number with a simple auto attendant menu from Auto Attendant. A caller picks who they need and the call rings that person's own mobile, so nobody on your team has to publish a personal number.

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Executive Summary

A business number that forwards to a mobile creates two questions. The receiving worker needs to recognize a business call, and the business needs to know which mailbox answers when the worker does not. Neither outcome follows automatically from forwarding. The caller dials the public number, a service places a second leg to the mobile, and the receiving network presents a caller ID selected or passed through under that service's settings. **Google Voice** documents a choice between the original caller's number and the Voice number for eligible Google Workspace forwarded calls. That choice concerns the inbound handset display; Google's internet calls always display the caller's number. (support.google.com)

Voicemail is a separate race. A carrier mailbox can answer the mobile leg while the business service is still trying to reach a person. Twilio's simultaneous-ring documentation explicitly warns that a mobile in airplane mode may reach voicemail after one ring, taking the shared call away from the other destinations. (www.twilio.com) Screening that requires a human keypress can distinguish a person from a mailbox in products that support it. **Phone.com** describes that behavior for screened Forward Connect calls, and **Dialpad** documents a press-1 verification option. Their documentation does not establish that another vendor offers the same controls. (support.phone.com) (help.dialpad.com)

The operational answer is a **twelve-call worksheet**: six conditions on each of two receiving mobiles, ideally on different carriers. Record the inbound display, whether a person or system answered, the voicemail destination, and the number a customer sees on a callback. A normal answer alone cannot validate an unanswered ring-through, busy, declined, unreachable, or after-hours behavior. The test also distinguishes a mobile's native dialer from a business app: **Zoom** documents a routed-call label inside its app while separately documenting what appears when a call is forwarded to an external number. (support.zoom.com)

Published prices show why the architecture choice matters, though they are not a call-quality benchmark. As of **September 2026**, **autoattendant.io** lists **\$29 per month for the company**, one number, up to seven menu options, and unlimited receiving people; it documents emailed voicemail but does not document a guarantee against carrier voicemail pickup. **Google Voice Standard** lists **\$20 per user per month**, with a separately billed Workspace plan, while **Zoom Phone US and Canada Unlimited** lists **\$18 per user per month** on

monthly billing. (knowledge.workspace.google.com) (workspace.google.com) (zoom.us) A simple forwarded-number service is suitable when its actual caller ID and voicemail results pass the team's tests. If those results need stronger controls, select a documented screening or app-based workflow and repeat the same calls before changing the public number.

Introduction and Background

For a small team, [publishing one business number](#) and ringing the mobiles people already carry can be simpler than issuing separate handsets. The arrangement also hides staff numbers from the public listing. But “the call forwarded” says little about what the worker saw or what happened after no answer. **Phone.com** explicitly offers a receiving-handset choice between the called business number and the original caller's number, illustrating that two legitimate services can present the same call differently. ([support.phone.com](#))

This report addresses inbound voice calls to a public business number routed to an existing mobile. It separates three identities: the customer who dialed, the business number that was dialed, and the mobile number used as the destination. It also separates two outputs that are frequently conflated: **inbound caller ID**, shown to the worker, and **outbound caller ID**, shown to the customer on a return call. Phone.com defines outbound caller ID by what the called person sees; Google says calls placed in its Voice app use the Voice number. ([support.google.com](#)) ([support.phone.com](#))

The scope is operational rather than a promise of universal behavior. Mobile carriers, handset filters, and business platforms each control a portion of the path. Carrier and handset behavior may vary by plan and configuration. Accordingly, the useful answer is a documented configuration paired with external calls that test the exact people, carriers, and schedules the business will use.

The sections below explain the two call legs, map the caller-ID and voicemail choices, supply a repeatable test protocol, and compare the service models that can satisfy different outcomes. Vendor statements are labeled as documented capabilities, not measured results for a particular deployment. No live calls were placed for this report. Any result field in the worksheet remains blank until the business runs it.

How Forwarding Creates Two Call Legs

The numbers in the path

Think of an inbound call as **caller to business number**, followed by **business service to receiving mobile**. An auto attendant may answer the first leg, play a menu, and route the second leg. The customer still dialed the public number, but the mobile receives a new incoming call from the service's routing path. Twilio's default Dial behavior presents the original inbound caller's number to the dialed party; its documentation also permits an eligible alternative caller ID. These are provider-controlled choices, not properties of the worker's address book. (www.twilio.com)

A mobile contact entry can make a business-number display more useful. Phone.com suggests saving the called business number as a contact so the mobile shows its chosen contact name, and it offers a voice tag before connecting the call. Both methods help recognition if that provider is configured to present the business number. They do not reveal the original customer's number on the ringing screen. ([support.phone.com](#))

A handset can then apply its own filtering. Apple's unknown-caller Silence option can send unsaved numbers to voicemail, and Apple directs users with calls going straight to voicemail to review Phone and Focus settings. Google's Phone app can suppress missed-call and voicemail notifications for filtered spam calls while retaining the records. Thus a missing ring is not, by itself, proof that the forwarding service never sent the call. (support.apple.com) (support.google.com)

Routing is not answering

A menu routes a caller to a person or mailbox; it does not create a human receptionist. A business can ring one mobile, try numbers in order, or ring several together, depending on the service. **Twilio** documents a simultaneous mode in which the first destination to pick up connects the call. A voicemail system can be that first destination. (www.twilio.com) **autoattendant.io** currently documents menu options that ring up to three mobiles in order, one at a time (never simultaneously), with voicemail recording and transcript by email if nobody answers. The product page does not establish what happens when a particular carrier voicemail answers during ringing; that requires the worksheet below.

Google Voice Standard documents **auto attendants and ring groups**; its attendant can transfer to a licensed Voice user, ring group, another attendant, or another number. A ring group is a distribution mechanism, not necessarily a guarantee that a mobile's carrier mailbox cannot pick up. The practical question remains: what does the platform regard as “answered” on the second leg? (knowledge.workspace.google.com)

What the Worker Sees and the Customer Sees

Inbound display choices

There are two useful handset-display policies. **Original-caller display** makes the customer's number visible so a worker can recognize the person or return the call easily. **Business-number display** gives every forwarded call a recognizable common label, especially when the number is stored as a contact, but it may hide the customer's number on the native incoming screen. Google documents exactly those two choices for forwarded calls on eligible Voice for Google Workspace accounts. Its setting does not change Voice internet calls, which show the caller's number. (support.google.com)

A provider can offer a different compromise. Phone.com describes a voice tag that plays after the worker picks up, and Dialpad documents an inbound caller-ID setting for calls delivered through the mobile carrier. These are product-specific settings. A team should obtain the actual receiving-mobile behavior from its provider, then verify it with a test caller whose number is not saved on the worker's phone. (support.phone.com) (help.dialpad.com)

The visible name also may be affected by the handset's contact list or call-filtering features. Apple's unknown-caller settings can move missed calls and voicemails into a separate list. A test should therefore capture a screenshot of the incoming screen and check both the normal and filtered call lists. (support.apple.com)

The callback is a different call

Pressing a recent-call entry in the native mobile dialer may place a new mobile-carrier call. That is a separate outbound call, so the customer may see the worker's mobile number unless the carrier or business platform routes the callback through the business identity. The report treats this as a **testable risk**, not a statement that every forwarded call exposes a personal number. Compare the callback from the native dialer with one made through the provider's documented business calling method.

Provider docs show why this distinction matters. Google says calls placed from the Voice app use the Voice number. Grasshopper says calls placed in its mobile app display the Grasshopper number. Zoom permits an authorized company, shared-line, or queue number as outbound caller ID. Dialpad describes a relay-number mechanism for calls from a forwarding device that displays a Dialpad number. Each is an outbound workflow, not proof about what the worker saw on the earlier incoming call. (support.google.com) (grasshopper.com) (support.zoom.com) (help.dialpad.com)

The source of the callback should be recorded along with the number the test caller actually sees. If a customer is expected to call back the same public number, the business also needs to confirm that callbacks made from voicemail notifications, text messages, and call logs follow its chosen identity. Documentation may describe a feature, but the team workflow determines whether staff use it consistently.

Why Voicemail Can Answer First

The two possible mailboxes

When the business service calls a worker's mobile, a no-answer path can end in the **business mailbox** or the **mobile carrier mailbox**. Phone.com's Forward Connect documentation says that without call screening, voicemail messages go to the mobile device. Its separate screening option can keep rejected or unanswered calls in Phone.com voicemail. Dialpad likewise describes a press-1 verification prompt intended to keep unanswered forwarded calls out of the mobile mailbox. These are vendor-specific implementations that show the basic mechanism: the service must recognize a human answer before treating the mobile leg as connected. (support.phone.com) (help.dialpad.com)

The need is clearest with simultaneous ringing. Twilio warns that a mobile in airplane mode may pick up after one ring through voicemail, ending the other ringing attempts. Ringing several staff phones therefore expands availability only if the service's answer detection or screening handles early mailbox pickup as intended. It is not enough to count how many phones were configured. (www.twilio.com)

Timing is another possible control, but it must be documented for the actual plan. AT&T directs customers seeking more time before voicemail to contact it, while a Verizon One Talk administrator guide gives a default of five rings or 30 seconds for that specific service. These values should never be copied as a universal mobile setting. (www.att.com) (www.verizon.com)

Conditional forwarding and schedules

Conditional call forwarding sends calls elsewhere under specified conditions, such as busy or no answer. Google Voice describes carrier-dependent conditional forwarding to its voicemail for linked mobile numbers. The commands and the result belong to the mobile carrier and plan, so a team should ask the carrier for its current process instead of using a generic star-code recipe. (support.google.com)

Carriers distinguish conditions. Verizon's wireless documentation describes forwarding when a device is busy or unanswered after a stated ring range, and T-Mobile documents separate no-reply, unreachable, and busy cases. The correct treatment of a manually declined call still has to be measured on the actual handset and carrier. (www.verizon.com) (www.t-mobile.com)

After hours deserves its own route. autoattendant.io documents opening hours, with a closed-hours message or voicemail instead of the menu outside them. A scheduled business mailbox can be simpler than letting several staff mobiles ring overnight, but the team should test at the actual schedule boundary.

A Repeatable Twelve-Call Test

The protocol below is a proposed diagnostic, **not a published benchmark or a set of observed results**. Use one outside caller with a known number, a second device to photograph what the caller sees, and two receiving mobiles on different carriers or plans if available. Keep the caller's number out of both workers' contacts for the first pass. Record the business-service settings, handset model and software, carrier plan, and whether the leg was delivered to a native dialer or provider app. Then repeat after changing one setting at a time.

Before each call, have the caller state a unique case label in any message, for example “normal A” or “unreachable B.” For the unanswered ring-through case, leave the receiving phone ringing without answering or declining until a person, greeting, or system ends the wait. This makes it possible to locate the resulting recording without guessing from timestamps. Start the stopwatch when the caller hears ringing or the menu transfer; stop when a person, greeting, or system answers. A difference of a few seconds can decide which mailbox wins, so recording timing is more useful than relying on a remembered ring count. Twilio's own Dial documentation includes a timeout buffer beyond the configured duration, another reason to measure rather than infer timing from a setting alone. (www.twilio.com)

Table 1 is the result matrix. Enter **observed** values for each mobile; entries headed “record” are prompts, not predicted outcomes.

Condition on receiving mobile	Displayed number to record	Who answered and when	Voicemail destination to verify	Callback caller ID to record	Owner if result is wrong
Normal answer	Original caller, business number, or other	Worker; note time to ring	None expected for this test	Native dialer and business workflow separately	Business service for display; outbound provider for callback

Condition on receiving mobile	Displayed number to record	Who answered and when	Voicemail destination to verify	Callback caller ID to record	Owner if result is wrong
Unanswered ring-through (do not answer or decline)	Exact digits and label on incoming screen	Let the phone ring through; note when a greeting or system answers	Record whether the business or carrier mailbox answers, then confirm the labeled message is retrievable	Test callback from the resulting call or message record	Carrier for no-answer handling; business service for fallback
Busy on another call	Exact digits and label	Worker, second-call alert, or system	Business or carrier mailbox	Native dialer and business workflow	Carrier for busy handling; business service for fallback
Manually declined	Exact digits and label	Greeting or next teammate; note elapsed time	Business or carrier mailbox	Native dialer and business workflow	Handset and carrier, then business service
Unreachable or airplane mode	No screen if offline; record caller experience	First person or system answering	Business or carrier mailbox	Test after reconnecting	Carrier and business service
After hours	Menu or greeting heard by caller	Scheduled route or on-call worker	Scheduled business mailbox or carrier mailbox	On-call callback method	Business service schedule owner

The worksheet should produce **two rows per condition**, one for each receiving mobile, for twelve external calls before any retest. A simultaneous-ring configuration may require an extra run with one mobile unreachable while the other is available; Twilio's documented airplane-mode example shows why the normal-answer case cannot substitute for that run. (www.twilio.com) Do not interpret an empty mailbox as success until the caller actually hears the expected greeting and the intended recipient receives the recording or notification.

A clean test has four outputs. First, the worker can recognize that the call came through the business route. Second, the caller reaches the intended person, next teammate, or business greeting under every tested condition. Third, a missed call creates one retrievable record in the intended system. Fourth, a return call displays the intended business identity. A setup can pass three and fail the fourth; reporting one overall “forwarding works” result hides the corrective action.

Diagnosing the Result and Choosing a Setup

If the receiving handset shows an unexpected number, start with the **business service's inbound forwarding caller-ID setting**. Phone.com explicitly exposes a choice; Dialpad limits its inbound setting to carrier-delivered calls. If the service lacks a choice, a voice tag or business app notification may provide context, but it is a different method from changing the digits on the mobile's incoming screen. (support.phone.com) (help.dialpad.com)

If a caller reaches a personal greeting, determine whether the carrier answered before the business fallback, whether the business service treated voicemail as a human answer, and whether the user declined the call. Ask the provider about screening or acceptance prompts, then ask the carrier about conditional forwarding or supported ring timing. Phone.com's screened-call behavior and Dialpad's verification prompt are documented examples; neither should be assumed available on another service. (support.phone.com) (help.dialpad.com)

Table 2 assigns symptoms to the party most likely to own the first check. It is a triage guide, not a universal fault diagnosis.

Observed symptom	First check	Who owns the setting	What to verify in a new call
Worker cannot tell business calls from personal calls	Inbound display policy, contact label, voice tag, or app route label	Business service, then handset	Exact digits or route label on incoming screen
Business calls go straight to a personal greeting	Unknown-caller and Focus filters, carrier mailbox pickup	Handset and mobile carrier	Caller hears intended business greeting after a declined and an unreachable call
One unreachable teammate takes a group call into personal voicemail	Human-acceptance screening or simultaneous-ring answer handling	Business service	Other available teammate still receives the call
Caller hears the wrong after-hours greeting	Schedule, time zone, and destination rule	Business service administrator	External call on both sides of schedule boundary
Customer sees a worker's personal number on callback	Return-call method and authorized outbound identity	Worker workflow and outbound provider	Customer handset shows intended business number
A missed call has no alert	Filtered call list, spam setting, mailbox notification	Handset, carrier, then business service	Call log, mailbox, and email or app notification agree

The table separates **configuration** from **evidence**. For example, Apple's Silence setting can send unknown numbers to voicemail, which can mimic a routing failure. Conversely, a worker hearing a ring does not prove the business mailbox will win after no answer. Check the caller's audio path and the recorded destination in every failed case. (support.apple.com)

A simple forwarded-number setup can be retained when the test passes and the team needs only a shared public number, menu, and human pickup on existing mobiles. If the primary issue is identity on the receiving screen, compare documented caller-ID choices before buying a larger platform. If personal voicemail answers first, prioritize a documented human-acceptance or conditional-forwarding solution and retest all mobiles. If staff need business outbound identity from many devices, richer app routing, queues, or analytics, evaluate a full phone platform against those requirements. Zoom documents an app route label and a distinct external-forwarding caller-ID behavior, which illustrates why a platform demo must cover the actual delivery mode. (support.zoom.com)

Data Analysis and Evidence

The strongest quantitative evidence here is **published plan structure**, not a claimed conversion-rate or missed-call benchmark. Vendor prices have different units and inclusions. In particular, a per-user phone license should not be compared with a company-wide forwarded-number price without stating the number of users, billing term, and any required base subscription. The figures below are list prices visible on vendor pages on **September 25, 2026**, not negotiated quotes. (zoom.us)

Table 3 compares relevant models. The figures describe the listed product or plan, not proven caller-ID or voicemail outcomes. The business's own twelve-call worksheet remains the evidence for its configuration.

Option	Published price or billing model	Relevant documented routing	How to validate for this use
autoattendant.io	\$29/month for the company , no per-user seats	One number, up to seven menu options and unlimited receiving people	Test native mobile display, personal voicemail pickup, and callback identity; no universal result is documented
Google Voice Standard	\$20/user/month , plus separately billed Workspace plan (knowledge.workspace.google.com) (workspace.google.com)	Auto attendants and ring groups (workspace.google.com)	Test eligible forwarded-call display setting and each linked mobile's voicemail route
Zoom Phone US and Canada Unlimited	\$18/user/month on monthly billing; \$16/user/month when billed annually (zoom.us)	Unlimited auto attendants and interactive voice response (zoom.us)	Compare app notification with external forwarded call, then test outbound ID
Quo Business	\$33/user/month on monthly billing; \$23/user/month with annual billing (www.quo.com)	Group calling, custom ring order, and phone menus (www.quo.com)	Test its app workflow and the customer's callback display
Phone.com Basic	Starts at \$18/user/month (www.phone.com)	Forward Connect offers caller display and screening choices (support.phone.com)	Test screening on the exact plan and carrier
RingCentral Core	Starts at \$20/user/month when paid annually (www.ringcentral.com)	Broader phone-platform subscription	Confirm forwarding, mailbox, and outbound identity for the intended seats

For a five-person illustration, the stated monthly list prices imply **\$29** for the one-company option, **\$100** for five Google Voice Standard licenses before Workspace, **\$90** for five Zoom monthly licenses, and **\$165** for five Quo monthly licenses. These are arithmetic examples, not a total-cost estimate: taxes, numbers, add-ons, base subscriptions, contract terms, and usage policies can change the invoice. The underlying vendor price points are the cited values in Table 3. (knowledge.workspace.google.com) (workspace.google.com) (zoom.us) (www.quo.com)

Price also does not measure what matters in the no-answer scenario. Grasshopper lists simultaneous ringing as a **\$9 monthly add-on**, while Twilio documents a first-answer rule for simultaneous dialing. Neither fact establishes that every carrier mailbox will be screened. A lower monthly amount is only useful if the caller

reaches a person or the correct mailbox in the conditions the business actually encounters. ([grasshopper.com](https://www.grasshopper.com)) (www.twilio.com)

The proposed test has **six conditions across two mobiles**, which yields **twelve calls** before any retest. That sample is deliberately small and diagnostic. It cannot estimate an industry failure rate or prove performance across every carrier. It can reveal a reproducible failure in the exact configuration the team intends to use. If results differ between the two mobiles, the comparison points to carrier, plan, device, or per-number setup rather than a global promise about forwarding.

Implications and Future Directions

The most durable procurement requirement is a written **acceptance test**. Ask a provider to identify the precise feature that sets forwarded inbound caller ID, the feature that distinguishes human pickup from a mailbox, the no-answer path, and the approved way to return calls with the business identity. Then test those descriptions on the team's existing devices.

Carrier settings remain part of the system even when a business platform hosts the public number. T-Mobile documents distinct no-reply and unreachable routes. The business should keep a small configuration record per mobile: carrier and plan, voicemail timing if supported, screening state, handset filters, and who owns the mailbox. This record makes a later staff change or carrier migration easier to test. (www.t-mobile.com)

App-based calling can give a worker additional route context and business outbound identity, but it changes the workflow. Quo directs users to its mobile or web app; Zoom describes route labels within its app. A team that wants to keep using only the native mobile dialer should check whether it can meet both inbound recognition and outbound callback goals without requiring staff to remember a different calling method. (www.quo.com) (support.zoom.com)

Finally, do not treat a vendor's claimed feature as the final result. A new handset setting, staff member, mobile plan, or after-hours schedule can alter the path. Re-run the short test after any such change and keep the caller-side recording or notes. The point is not to buy the most elaborate platform; it is to make the answer path observable and repeatable for the actual public number.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

What caller ID shows on a forwarded business call?

It depends on the service's inbound forwarding policy and delivery method. Phone.com describes a choice between the original caller and the business number for its forwarded calls. Record the digits on the receiving screen during a real external call. Do not infer them from what the original caller dialed. (support.phone.com)

Can a forwarded call go to business voicemail instead of cell voicemail?

Yes, with a supported route and a verified configuration. Phone.com and Dialpad document screening or verification mechanisms intended to keep unanswered calls in their business systems. The actual result still needs a no-answer, declined, and unreachable test on every receiving mobile. (support.phone.com) (help.dialpad.com)

How can staff keep personal voicemail off business calls?

First identify the path by listening from an outside number. Then check whether the business provider offers human-acceptance screening, whether the mobile carrier supports appropriate conditional forwarding, and whether ring timing can be adjusted. AT&T directs customers seeking a longer interval before voicemail to contact it. A generic dialing code is not a substitute for carrier-specific documentation and a retest.

(www.att.com)

Does an auto attendant make several cell phones ring?

Some services do. autoattendant.io does not: its menu options ring up to three mobiles in sequence, one at a time. Twilio documents simultaneous dialing that connects the first answer. Because a voicemail system can answer as that first destination, include the unreachable-phone test before relying on group ringing.

(www.twilio.com)

What number does a customer see when a worker calls back?

That is an outbound caller-ID question. Grasshopper says calls made through its app display the Grasshopper number. A callback made in the native mobile dialer must be tested separately; the incoming display does not prove the return-call identity. (grasshopper.com)

Conclusion

A forwarded business call should be judged by **four observed results**: the worker recognizes its business context, the intended person or route receives it, a missed call reaches the correct mailbox, and a callback shows the intended identity. Those outcomes involve the business service, mobile carrier, handset, and staff workflow. Documentation can identify available controls, but a live test is the evidence that the particular combination works.

A small team can start with a public number and forwarding to existing mobiles when the twelve-call worksheet passes. The worksheet makes a simple service a defensible choice without implying that all forwarding behaves alike. If carrier voicemail answers first or the team cannot manage callback identity reliably, use a documented screening, conditional-forwarding, or app-based workflow and repeat the same tests. Keep the results with the phone configuration so the next device or plan change does not silently alter what customers hear. The decision record should name the public number, staff destinations, mailbox owner, and permitted callback method. When a test fails, change one setting and repeat that condition before accepting the change. Keep the caller's experience beside the worker's screen and mailbox record so an apparent fix on one leg does not hide a problem on another. The result is a compact acceptance procedure that can be repeated after a staff, device, or carrier change.

Source links

Links cited in this article, in order of first appearance. Full addresses are provided for readers using extracted text.

1. <https://support.google.com/voice/answer/9526789?hl=en>
2. <https://www.twilio.com/docs/voice/twiml/number>

3. <https://support.phone.com/how-can-i-differentiate-between-business-calls-and-my-personal-calls>
4. <https://help.dialpad.com/hc/en-us/articles/54978079246363-Manage-Your-Dialpad-Devices>
5. https://support.zoom.com/hc/en/article?id=zm_kb&sysparm_article=KB0063187
6. <https://knowledge.workspace.google.com/admin/voice/compare-voice-subscriptions>
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15. <https://grasshopper.com/features/small-business-phone-system>
16. <https://help.dialpad.com/hc/en-us/articles/54854092864539-Relay-Phone-Numbers>
17. <https://support.phone.com/what-is-forward-connect-and-how-do-i-use-it>
18. <https://www.att.com/support/article/wireless/KM1009101>
19. <https://www.verizon.com/support/one-talk-web-portal-admin-guide>
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21. <https://www.verizon.com/support/knowledge-base-181139>
22. <https://www.t-mobile.com/support/plans-features/self-service-short-codes>
23. <https://www.quo.com/pricing>
24. <https://www.phone.com/pricing>
25. <https://www.ringcentral.com/buy-phone-number.html>
26. <https://grasshopper.com/features/call-handling>
27. https://support.zoom.com/hc/en/article?id=zm_kb&sysparm_article=KB0061291

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About Auto Attendant

Auto Attendant gives a small business one phone number and a recorded menu that sends each caller to the right person. The call rings the mobile that person already carries, using their normal dialler and their normal mobile plan. Pricing is a single flat monthly fee for the whole company rather than a charge for each user, and there is no app, desk phone or hardware to install.

One number, one menu, the phones you already own

A caller dials the business number, hears a short greeting and chooses an option. Each option can ring one mobile, ring several at once so whoever is free answers first, or try people one after another in a set order. There is no limit on how many people sit on the receiving end, because nobody is billed per seat. Setup is done by the owner in a few minutes: pick a number, write the greeting, and point each option at a mobile.

What it deliberately is not

An auto attendant routes a call; it does not answer one. Nobody at Auto Attendant speaks to callers, and no AI stands in for a receptionist. A business that wants its calls handled, messages taken and appointments booked wants an answering service, which is a different product at a different price. A business that needs call recording, queues, agent dashboards or CRM integration wants a contact centre platform. Auto Attendant is for the case where the call should simply reach the right pocket.

Keeping personal numbers off the internet

The business number is the only number a caller ever sees. Personal mobile numbers are never displayed and never given out, which is what lets an owner put a number on a website, an invoice, a van or a Google Business Profile without handing a personal line to everyone who finds it. An existing advertised number can be ported across and kept, and the old line keeps working while the port is in progress.

Work with Auto Attendant

Visit [Auto Attendant](#) to see [how it works](#), [how it compares](#) to a personal mobile, Google Voice and a full phone platform, and the current [pricing](#).

Telephone number portability, emergency calling and caller-ID rules differ by country and change over time. Articles published here describe general practice and cite primary regulator and carrier sources; they are not a guarantee of any timeline, and they are not legal or regulatory advice for a specific business.

Website: <https://autoattendant.io>

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