The widespread impacts of COVID-19 have affected both child and parent mental health worldwide. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between school closures due to COVID-19 and child and parent mental health in Japan. A sample of 1984 Japanese parents with children and adolescents aged 6–15 years participated. The parents responded to online questionnaires about their own mental health and that of their children cross-sectionally. Participants were divided into three school situations based on the past week: full school closure, partial school closure, and full school open. Results indicated that 2.02% ($n$ = 40) of the participants were in full school closure and 5.95% ($n$ = 118) of the participants were in partial school closure. The results indicated that, after controlling for other variables regarding the pandemic, full school closure was associated with much higher scores in both child problems and parental mental health problems compared to full school open. Moderately higher scores were found only for anxiety symptoms in both children and parents under partial school closure compared to where schools were fully open. Consideration of the needs of families is necessary in the context of both full and partial school closures to prevent deteriorating mental health.

***Keywords:*** COVID-19, school closure, internalizing problems, externalizing problems, child mental health, parent mental health